THE MORNING BEE

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BACK TOWARD SANITY.

Consent is reluctantly given by France to a reparations inquiry by a group of experts to determine Germany's ability to pay, although with a proviso that may not measure entirely up to the Hughes plan. This is, however, a detail; the important fact is that what is regarded at Washington as a definite opening has been presented. Secretary Hughes says that America will sit in a conference. but not one at which there will be empty seats. This means that if the gathering is held to consult on German affairs, all interested parties will be there if the United States is in attendance.

England, France, Italy and Belgium have agreed, according to reports from London and Paris, to the appointment of a commission of experts, under control of the allied commission, to make the examination, and determine not only what is due from Germany, but what Germany can pay. On this commission they ask the United States to take a place. The conditions very nearly meet the requirements of the Hughes proposal for a full inquiry, and probably will lead to the matter being taken up for final adjustment

One point made by Secretary Hughes is apparently accepted by France after much deliberation. It is that there will be no talk of cutting down indebtedness until the reparations matters is out of the way.' The two can not, from the American point of view, be considered together or as related one to the other. Payment of indemnity is one thing; and payment of debts is quite another.

Poincare has been brought to realize what was plain to all long ago, that his policy holds as much danger to France as it does to Germany, and is a menace to the peace of the world as well. An industrially crippled Germany not only could not pay France and Belgium any sum demanded, but could not sustain itself, and consequently the breakdown that followed on the occupation of the Ruhr has been reflected in the industrial situation in all countries. France has expended a huge sum in a vain effort, thinly veiling behind a demand for reparation payments a determination to break Germany into fragments. The chaos that resulted was inevitable, and now the powers face the job of putting the German people on their feet once more.

Agreement as to the proper method for proceeding is about to be reached. America will be present only on the definite basis laid down in the Hughes proposal, made in April last, and which has for its purpose reaching an understanding as to fundamentals, without which there can be no settlement on anything. Poincare rejected the offer then, for he was determined to try his own plan first. ' He could oppress, and did oppress the German people, and with no advantage to France. Instead of improving the defenses of his country, he has only emphasized her weakness. A world has waited, somewhat impatiently, for the premier of France, almost a dictator, to reach a conclusion that has been forced on him, yet was foreseen by all other statesmen. Now that he has come to that conclusion, it is to be hoped that he will not allow petty considerations to turn him away again. France has quite as much at stake as has Germany, and the world is deeply interested in both. Unless they are restored to order, with the menace of militarism removed, and industry set moving along right lines the whole scheme of things will be deranged. The United States is ready to help in this; so are other nations, and France must not delay the settlement any longer.

BRING THE CULPRIT TO LIGHT. Further disclosures at the muddy water inquiry

are of great interest, especially that which Engineer Prince made regarding the need of greater storage of water. This is not a novelty, but the public will read with concern that efforts made by General Manager Howell to secure a site for an additional reservoir had been blocked in at least three instances. Along with this Mr. Prince made the point that is not to be minimized, that the pump alleged to be worn out and useless performed very well in the emergency.

These two salients in the testimony of the consulting engineer can not fail to strike home in the minds of the citizens. Placed alongside the stories told by other witnesses, they make up a most striking story, the sequel to which is not in sight. No amount of evasive testimony can overcome the unescapable conclusion that a colossal blunder was made by some one in authority at the pumping plant. Failure to wash the big settling basins, a vital process in the furnishing of water, has its bearing on the events that led up to the catastrophe. Neglect of a huge pumpage loss, which must have shown on the daily records at the station, is another, and other things that should have warned a trained and capable engineer are disclosed in the general story of what went on during June, July and August, preceding the mud bath the city got.

On top of this is the culminating incident of the open mud valve, and a decrepit and worn out pump set to fill a great basin against the onrushing stream of waste water that "sounded like a young Niagara."

Everybody agrees that valve did not just pop open; it was not in any way automatic, and it was so situated that somebody had a lot of trouble in getting it open. But it was open at a most critical time, when the welfare and comfort of all the citizens of Omaha were in danger because of a deficient and polluted water supply.

Who opened that valve?

Until this question is answered the inquiry will not have been complete. It now seems as if it were a question for the courts to settle, through the extraordinary powers of a grand jury. If to threaten an individual with a deadly weapon is a crime, surely to threaten 200,000 people through a scanty and diseased water supply ought to be considered an act worthy of punishment. Some one is just now worrying in fear of being discovered. He should be brought out into the open, that he may face his crime, and receive a punishment that meets the serious nature of his action.

IT'S A LONG TIME TILL JUNE.

Eastern sagamores now accept the candidacy of Gifford Pinchot as a factor to be reckoned with. This rests on the precedent set in Pennylvania of allowing the governor to dispose of the state's vote in the national convention, more as a mark of local confidence in the governor than an expression of determination to secure his nomination. Whether or not the Pinchot aspirations will go further must be developed by the passage of time. The presence of the energetic governor, who is an open champion of progressive policies, will be interesting to all.

This is particularly true because of Hiram Johnson's avowed purpose of running. Johnson was the second name on the ticket when the bull moose movement split the republican party in 1912. Pinchot was then a most enthusiastic follower of Roosevelt, and naturally gave his support to Johnson as well. Nothing in this can be construed to debar him from entering the lists as a candidate for first place, but from the standpoint of expediency, it would seem unwise to divide the strength of the prog

The Omaha Morning Bee: Saturday, October 27, 1923.

"The People's Vorce" Editorials from readers of The Moraing Bos. Readers of The Moraing Bos are invited to use this column freety for expression on matters of applic forces.

Explains Red Cross.

Omaha.-To the Editor of The Imaha Bee: In answer to the article ppearing in one of the Omaha pa ers concerning the resolution pre ented by several members of the Saunders County chapter of the American Red Cross, in which certain tatements were made concerning Red ross activities in Nebraska, I feel is very unfortunate that publicity should have been given to the esolution introduced by these memers first because the resolution in itself was not passed and it was not even seriously considered by any of the delegates in attendance at the conference

Some indirect charges were made of overlapping of Red Cross with gov-ernmental activities. Investigation will show that such a charge is absolutely unfounded and unwarranted, as of the country. As soon as Jimmie the work carried on by the Red Cross got near to the bench he would open in co-operation with, rather than acting in place of, the government. Furthermore, I believe that if investigation is made by the introducers of his resolution, it will be found that swallowed several alive, you could the report which they referred to was a combined report of all the chapters of the entire United States and represented the activities of all chapters in duced also took exception to the peacetime program of the Red Cross, the contention being that the activities, while of value to the community, should not be taken up with the Red Cross but should be handled by local taxation. In this respect the Red Cross is merel acting as an additional agency to bring to the attention of he people of the community the ne essity of such a program and continuing with the program until such time

as it is proven to the people of the ommunity that it is a valuable asset and then assumed by the community county by means of local taxation. It should also be noted that no chap- Arctic explorer, as defendant and Jo er organization of Red Cross is compelled to undertake any of the activities unless they so desire, it being en-tirely optional with the officials and what activities, if any, shall be underin the resolution are entirely unwarranted and entirely uncalled for, as any reasonable investigation will

It should be born in mind that the Red Cross is a semi-governmental agency, chartered by congress, directresponsible to the government and furthermore, that all accounts of the American Red Cross are audited by the War department

L. W. TRESTER, State Director.

What's the Matter?

Omaha.-To the Editor of Omaha Bee: Presume you notice the raging controversy between Omaha nd Lincoln editors, together with an other prominent citizen, on the ques-"What is the Matter With Ne braska?" The Omaha contingent find many things, foremost "foreign mar, in the companies whose "literature," kets" being the reason for calamity. As a common citizen I would ask the Omaha contingent, without thought the swindler and his wiles. of reply from them: What was the with "foreign markets" in

confined themselves to working out their own interests, in harmony with since 1920? It all depends upon the 20.21? paid by the public to various kinds their own interests, in harmony with of frauds. Two hundred million dollars the interests of their sister republics. 1920-21? the interests of their sister republics. These republics are not, of course. into disaster, agriculture ruined, sui-cides, bankruptcy, unemployment vis-form of business. Every effort is beinto disaster, agriculture ruined, sui-eldes, bankruptcy, unemployment vis-ited on an unsuspecting people? Was not Mr. Wilson and his favorite tariff, generally from the get-rich-quick bis formatic libratic cure, schemes, and spread the formatic libratic cure, schemes, and spread guardianship of the United States. lost over \$60,000,000. Every man with Prison sentences are being sought rency. his panic-proof guaranteed for the defendants in the present case, which is conspicuous by the promi-The Monroe doctrine gives them a large stock of boots and shoes saw measure of protection. It remains it shrink to half its market value, money system, all on the job? Did measure of protection. not Mr. Wilson and his pirates fairly nence of its principal defendant and true, however, that their chief de- and many were ruined. Freight rates sneer at the wrecked victims, Wilsonpenalties may restrain the activities of sharpers. However, the government has made it plain that the open seaian accomplishment, his personal gift his attorney. It is hoped that severe fence is in the fact that they do not had nothing to do with it. o a neople who would have no more of Wilsonian dictatorship, internationof Wilsonian dictatorship, internation-alism and European trash, including has made it plain that the open sea, cerns and do not think in terms of alism and European trash, including has made it plain that the open sea; will be limited as war and immerialism than he would have paid if this adforeign wars for "democracy." T. S. FENLON. son for "suckers" will be limited as war and imperialism. all wars. Many farmers had bought livestock much as is in its power. Red Million and a Half. and land at the inflated war prices, From the Aberdeen News and borrowed money to make partial Raising Children. The Twelve-Hour Day. The committee on citizenship of payments, and suffered from the drop From The Springfield Republican. Omaha.-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have noticed in your price the same as the packer and the American Bar association esti-President Coolidge's request that the shoe dealer, but suffered more if his mates that there are in our country paper several articles the last few choolboy sons be allowed to pursue bank pressed him for payment. 1 500 000



What have you seen? Are you ever attracted by the voice of the world of nature which surrounds you? The Omaha Bee welcomes letters from readers on observa-tions of nature.

A TRUE STORY. JIMMIE, THE TOAD, Jimmie was a wise little toad. Every

vening during the summer after din ner the family, consisting of three nembers, would sit out of doors on a bench. Presently Jimmie, a fat little toad, would come hopping along. It was the season for lightning bugs and they were plentiful in this section wide his mouth ready for his treat which was nothing more or less than lightning bugs. And he ble in his demands. After he had

see them light up in his stomach through the thin walls of his skin on turned t' work t'day after a most enjoyable strike. Ever' dog has his either side of his body. Jimmie appeared every night for day, but th' feller that's known as six weeks, and then no more. Perall their various branches of activity. six weeks, and then no more. Per-all their various branches of activity. haps his death was caused by eating good pay is allus welcome anytoo many lightning bugs. where's. A. E. H.

"From State and Nation" -Editorials from Other Newspapers-

Legislation by and for special inter-Saving the Suckers. From The Louisville Courier Journal. ests which will obviously be disastrous to all other interests cannot expect In the proceedings now under way in Fort Worth, Tex., against alleged the backing of public sentiment or ready enforcement, and congress will oil stock frauds, two notable figures have to take notice of the fact. are to be seen: Frederick A. Cook,

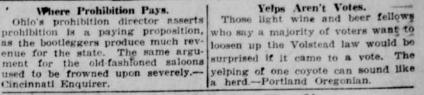
Armless South America. seph W. Bailey, former senator, his From th

In the midst of the loud alarms hief counsel. Both reached points of considerable eminence in the pub- which are being constantly sounded over the probability of new wars, and e eye, Both fell and have more or members of the local chapter as to less remained under a cloud for years, the necessity of preparing against Armed with gum drops, Cook sailed them, it is interesting to be reminded taken. I feel that the claims set forth for Etah. With brilliance and oratory, that there is a whole continent all Baily rose to be reckoned a force in the nations of which together do not foundation the senate. In spite of the kiss of the possess battleships enough to carry king of Denmark as a mark of ap-preciation of Cook, Admiral Peary whose armies are almost negligible. Price of hay. In May, 1919, hay sold

preciation of Cook, Admiral Peary vociferous "discoverer of the North Pole." In the height of his career in portant republics, with long seacoasts, price of hay. In May, 1918, na 38.91 which has several large and im-per ton, and by October 1, 1921, the portant republics, with long seacoasts, price had failen to \$12.40 a ton, a the senate, Bailey's stock tumbled to zero when he was accused of ac-cepting money from the Standard Oil company. he members of the organization, and to zero when he was accused of ac- subject to the usual perils of war.

But the government in its zeal to cle published in Our World. There is was over. During the war and im-put a stop to swindling is taking no more accessible sea coast in South mediately following the governments thought of what either man was or America than upon any other con-s. Oil in Texas has furnished a fruit- tinent. There are great seacoast and the United States were all in the ful field for the Get Rich-Quick Wal-lingfords, and the hardest and most by a few battleships. If any nations for the great armies. It was an abdramatic battle is now on against al. really need warships it would seem pormal price, a profiteering price, and level borus stock schemes Cook is that Brazil and Chile and Argentine men overreached themselves to cut leged bogus stock schemes. Cook is that Brazil and Chile and Argentine caught in the net. Twenty others are publics have between them only five charged with similar offenses. These the stack is a dividend battleships of the prewar type. These is little meson to believe that the stack. The freight rates were a the stack is hugher compared with the stack is hugher compared with the stack. one of those who have been do. And yet these three great re-

the safety of these countries. They it is charged, warned the prospective ouvers to be on their guard against any other people. They have not as-sumed to be world powers and have-The government is trying to cut down the enormous bill that is being



Vice President Baldwin, Burlington Railroad, Replies to Senator Norris

I have just read the lengthy article tween 10 and 11 per cent, and not 22 of Senator Norris in your issue of per cent. These dividends were made Friday 19th inst., written as a reply upon rates fixed by the commission,

Friday 19th inst., written as a reply to my article in your of 11th inst., in answer to his original article of date September 23d. Many of the statements of Senator Norris in his reply are extremely vague and general in their character, such as the experiences of a supposed hay farmer in northern Nebraska, without giving name or rates or the shirning robust of St. Paul? He knows that they pay without giving name or rates or Great Western, or the Alton, or the dates, or even the shipping point; St. Paul? He knows that they pay and supposed fruit shipments from no dividends, and yet they charge Florida to New York without names same rates as the Burlington. Florida to New York without names or dates or amounts or rates; and two carloads of lambs from some unnamed western point with some unnamed western point with no date or rates, and coal shipments without places or dates or rates or anything upon which to base an inquiry. Is that a fair way to present facts? If the senator would give names and rates, owners and the rails taken up. The and dates and amounts, so that there was an opportunity to make inquiry feel willing to express an opinion Ike Moots, brown as a berry, re- that the facts would disclose that

Abe Martin

excessive freight rates were not, in any instance, the cause of the losses. To illustrate how completely the senator has been imposed upon, take the specific case of his unnamed than if its capitalization was to

hay ranch. Omitting name and date and point of shipment, the story is that "Two years ago (October, 1921), he cut his hay and stacked it and it rotied." have been able to have shipped 'he hay and made a little money. Frcight lone stood between him and success. Freight alone was the cause of a total loss of his labor and the income from his ranch." Now, what are facts? Now, what are facts? 1921, when he says the hay was cut and stacked, the freight rate on

prairie hay from O'Neill to Omaha was 25½ cents per hundred, or \$5.10 per ton, and in October, 1922, a year ater, when it had rotted, it was 221/2 cents per hundred, or \$4.50 per ton, a reduction of 60 cents per ton, so the capital stock and that rates rise that the statement that he allowed his and fall with the amount of capital that the statement that he allowed his hay to rot in the stack because of increase in freight rates is without foundation. What was the real in that position. To show that I What was the real trouble with this hayman in northern In May, 1919, hay sold price of hay. which on 1,500 and stack quantities of hay, expecting

drop in the bucket compared with the this condition constitutes a menace to fall in price, and had no more to do with that man losing money than his do not interfere with the concerns of local taxes, which were insignificant. article honestly and rightfully belong? Ough Why have some Nebraska farmers it not in some way have been return ed to those who contributed it in the way of freight and passenger rates! But instead of thus returning it is was given as a bonus to the stock-holders. Afterwards, for all time,

those who are patronizing the Bur lington road must pay additional freight and additional passenger rates in order to bring an income upon this \$60,000,000 that, as a matter of co mon honesty, was their own pre-The answer is, senator, that the ditional splitup in shares had not been executed. This brings me to the most impor tant feature of this correspondence and one which really interests No braska, which is that the rates the people pay have nothing to the with the number of shares issued to represent the ownership, so that all this talk and theory about "watered

railroad (nearly one-third of the whole mileage) that pay no dividends on their stock, and many of them do not owners and the rails taken up. C. B. & Q. gets no higher rates they do. It is a well known fact that the capitalization of the Burlington company is about the lowest of any large railroad system in the world and that is exactly why the average than if its capitalization was twice as 'man in northern Nebraska," with a large. One would think that senior senator from Nebraska would proud to have a railroad in his state with an extremely low capitali zation, with good credit and ec ical management rather than seek to remained in stack until it roticd." Ical management rather than seek to He adds: "If the freight had teen the same as the year before he would But the teen the verge of bankruptcy. But these mistakes are slight in But these mistakes are slight comparison with the admission as the legal effect of a stock dividend and apparent failure to understan the basis upon which railroad rates are made. I would not willingly mis-O'Neill, in northern Nebraska, is 239 miles from Omaha. In October, proper respect for the high office he He says, in effect, that he thinks that the declaration of a stock dividend is the same thing as the dis tribution of money to stockholders It is nothing of the kind. He says that railroad rates are based upon in that position. To should all quote right as to his understanding, I quote did the Burlington company ge \$60,000,000 that it presented to its stockholders?" "Is it not true that they received it from freight and pas senger rates paid by the public?" The answer is that the Burlington company did not have \$60,000,000 in money, and that it did not "present" \$60,000,000; they did not receive in in 1921 from freight and passenger rates, and they did not pay it in money to their stockholders. They

executed some pleces of paper which are not money but are certificates in dicating an additional number aliquot parts of shares the property is divided. Every stock dividend, every distribution of shares as a dividend in any corporation is The senator asks in apparent sin cerity: "Let me repeat my question that I propounded in my original whom did this \$60,000,000

and about rates being h

because the stock is watered, is in

pay additional

GOOD GOVERNMENT WILL WIN.

Governor Walton's plea for order in Oklahoma comes a little belated. Conditions that have developed in his state are the very negation of constitutional government and established authority. Inquiry as to the parties or causes responsible for the situation may well be set aside for the moment, but can not be wholly neglected. Plenty of blame may be put on the governor, and as much on those who are opposed to him.

It will not do entirely to ascribe the trouble to the presence of the klan in Oklahoma, although this had much to do with the troubles that beset the state. Mob demonstrations disturbed the peace and spread terror, and the governor undertook to check these by a series of spectacular counter-demonstrations. Behind that is a far graver cause for the uneasiness that is finding expression in the session of the legislature which has returned a steadily growing list of indictments against the executive in proceedings to impeach and remove him from office.

Oklahoma politics have had a decidedly hectic Jue for many years. Under Governor Robertson, who preceded Walton, several unsavory scandals developed in connection with the management of the state funds, and one of these led to an assault on the governor by a district attorney. The personal probity of the executive was assailed, and his administration ended in a cloud. Walton fell heir to this, and to other sources of difficulty and perplexity. Almost immediately after his election he was accused of having repudiated pre-election pledges and taking up with a faction that was opposed to what he had originally promised.

Good citizens outnumber the bad in Oklahoma, just as they do everywhere, and it is reasonable to expect that they will come to the front and rescue their state from the clutches of those who have brought it into such unpleasant notoriety. The governor's case is now going before the courts of his state, and its outcome will depend on judicial determination. In the end right will prevail, as it always has, and the good people of Oklahoma will onjoy the full benefits of self-government, from a perversion of which they now seem to be suffering.

Drawing apart from all arguments, one way or the other, "100 per cent Americanism" does not hide under a nightgown and hood, but stands out in the open. Moreover, it realizes that neither race nor creed has any monopoly on patriotism.

So far as that will affect the chances of Coolidge, little can now be actually said. A natural conclusion is that Mr. Coolidge will be a strong candidate, his entire prospect resting largely on what may happen between now and June. His course with congress may turn the entire situation, and either make him so popular as to do away with all other candidates, or it may have the opposite effect and eliminate him.

What is especially noteworthy just now is that most folks seem to be keeping their minds open, and their eyes and ears as well. Voters are from Missouri, and require to be shown.

Jan Smuts is giving Europe good advice when he tells the statesmen over there to quit their foolishness and get down to business. His invitation to Americans to horn in, however, falls on deaf ears. He is not talking to us.

Henry Ford's supporters do not seem to be discouraged by the indifference of their champion, probably because they realize what it may mean to them if they only can get him interested.

Seems that the contractors for government hospital buildings took a long time to find out that the war was over.

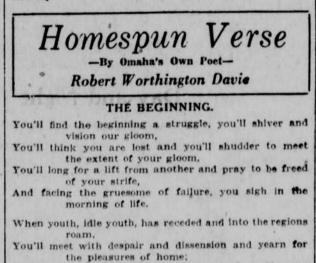
Colonel Harvey's first speech in England got a great deal more of attention than will be paid to his swan song.

Iowa's decision on the bus question will be worth watching, for Nebraska has some interest in the

situation. Governor Walton got away to a good start, but

he is making a mighty lame finish. Provisions of the treaty of Versailles bother

nobody.



You'll pause as the burdens grow stronger, you'll crave adolescence again,

And seek to dispense with the problems that call for the courage of men.

But this is the test of your manhood. Grope onward and keep in the right

The sun of incessant endeavor will shine with the pass ing of night. And well on your way to achievement, you'll smile as

you vaguely behold-In dreams the engrossing distraction and shadowing

failure of old.

weeks in regard to some corporations haha working some of its hour shifts. I wonder if men in 12-hour shifts. he corporation referred to is the one have in mind with headquarters here n Omaha. Some of the head officials of this company which I have in mind are supposed to be very good Christians and seem to like to heir donations to the relief of forign sufferers paraded before the pub c, and have wondered whether they thought they were following in the footsteps of Christ when they took the eight hours away from the men and made them work 12 hours, thereby denving them the right to attend church to worship and also depriving them the privilege of being at home with their families.

T. A. JOHNSTON. The Soldier Bonus.

Indianapolis, Ind .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Thank you very been intensified and complicated by the automobile, the movies and a Bee. I agree with you that our bonus fight would be much simplified if more editors shared a like opinior

R. O. TRAUE. Editorial Secretary, The American Legion Weekly

Where the Snake Beats the Auto. Venomous snakes and man bally the ball is takes "nerve" to see that a boy tastes the pride of having whared in the home manufacture of a plaything or useful implement as well-fashioned as that which might British India. The mortality from snake bite for the past year is recorded at 20.090 as against 19,006 the previous 12 months .- Toledo Blade.

Daily Prayer

And make confession unto Him .-- Josh.

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for keeping guard over us dur-ing the night. We laid us down and slept; we awakened because Thou didst sustain us. Thou hast opened to us the gateway of this new day and set before us open doors of fresh opportunity and privilege. As we go forth to new duties and responsibilities, we pray for Thy presence to go Strengthen us in our weak ness, guide us in our ignorance, and inspire us both to will and to do according to Thy good pleasure. En-able us to present our bodies a living acrifice, wholly acceptable unto Thee, which is our reasonable service. We ommit to Thes all our loved ones, the law ives as to save them from forgetful-

follows President Harding, who into the same boat with Mr. jority sentiment of the country's co stitute a brotherhood bound together the bond of Christian love. These essings we ask, with the forgiveness four sins, in the name of Jesus

R. C. REED, D.D. Columbia, S. C.

their education without so much of the One and a half million radicals, all the way from red-mouthed anarchists disturbing glare of publicity, com to parlor bolshevists and socialistic mands respect for its common sense college professors. But it does not make less interesting

These figures are based on detailed as an example to other parents the nanner in which the president returns from the secret service partment and include the I. W. his wife have met what is the chief and all constitution overthrowers oblem of all parents. When it was It is estimated that \$3.000,000 was eported a few days after Mr. Coolspent last year on radical propaganige's accession to the presidency, da, and that 5,000,000 read radical that one of the Coolidge boys was newspapers and magazines. working in a Connecticut valley to-There can be no doubt that the bacco field, the other being at Camp world war stimulated the develop-Devens, a shrewd observer remarked: 'Most men will say that Coolidge is ment of lawlessness, and the millions who disregard the Volstead act and going at it the right way: but how 18th amendment swell the armies of nany of them have got the nerve to discontent. do it themselves?" The real happiness of a large portion of the next genera-The radical movement in our coun-

tion depends precisely on the ques-tion whether parents "have the try will have to be checked by the common sense and patriotism of the masses of the people and by better nerve" to deal with a problem which masses of the people a is as old as the race, but which has enforcement of all laws.

Speaking of Waste.

From the Lowell Courier-Citizen undred other facts of these changed The millions which Henry Ford ap times. It does take nerve for parents in comfortable circumstances pears to believe are "wasted" annually in tobacco smoke are prob -the more comfortable the more ably inconsiderable beside "nerve"-to insist upon the performamount that poor people, who can ill afford the outlay, waste in gasoline ance by their children of daily tasks which might more easily be done for to propel the country's flivvers so enthusiastically crowded on the mu titude by Henry Ford-whose down and \$5 a week" proposal us the look of about anything but the assistance of wise domestic economy be bought downtown. It takes "nerve" among the comparatively poor to curb the soft abuse of modern luxany other man has done more to in uries, while at the same time keeping vite a reckless extravagance in America than Henry Ford, we await sympathetic, understanding heart o fellowship with childhood and its

natural, healthy desires for enjoysuggestions as to his identity. ment and adventure. Upon the ques Something to Ponder Over. on "How many parents have got From the Plitsburgh Gazette Times the nerve?" depends more than is Either we will maintain a govern

asily expressed. Following President Wilson.

rom the New York World. about there would be happiness for President Wilson refused to enforce hat provision of the Jones merchant- right in anything, not in "booza narine act which calls for the abroration of 30-odd commercial treatles n order that tariff taxes might be reluced 10 per cent on imports carried to reflect upon. n American vessels. He refused be must be preserv

ause he knew that retaliatory mean ures by foreign nations would be prooked, to the incalculable injury American industry and commerce, and he was roundly denounced by republican leaders for setting himself above

Now President Coolidge also refuse lican talk about usurpation of power ceased when Mr. Harding stepped and it will not be heard from no that Mr. Coolidge is found there too mercial and other interests, Presiden Wilson would not have passed it by nor would President Harding or Pres

ourse. But it was not so dictated was passed by congress in resp to the pressure of the shipping lobby.

Other small farmers bought autoobiles on the installment plan be yond their means and were pinched

Take wheat prices. In September comprehensible to any man who has read the Transportation Act of 1920 1923, our exports of grain were only \$33,000,000 in value, a drop of \$30,000,-000 from September, 1922. For nine and who knows anything at all about the proceedings of the commission of 1923 such exports were months under that act. The senator says: only \$256,000,000, a sheer decline of \$160,000,000 compared with the same The commission, under the law, was directed to fix rates, after the expira period of 1922. Any farmer knows ion of this guarantee pro hat such a falling off in demand would bring in a reasonable income affects the price many times as much What he means by What he means by "income" is a re-turn or dividend upon the capital is the freight rates, and that no re-iuction in freight rates would stimustock-that is, upon watered stockforeign demand for his wheat, late the foreign demand for his wheat. and the foreign demand makes his price. So that the more water there is in the stock the greater the income and the higher the rates necessary to

ers'

faithfully

distributed by

further says:

from 1912 to 1921 the average was be-

the

**\$5

If the

ment of law or we will have no gov

latter state of affairs were brought

NET AVERAGE

CIRCULATION

for September, 1923, of

THE OMAHA BEE

Does not include returns, left-

overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.

V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

There would be no property

ernment worthy of the name.

To say that freight rates have caused the troubles of the war or the roubles of the western farmer is to state an absurdity. It is a pure as stock and is not affected in any de-sumption for use in politics, and in gree whatever by any water there bilitics only, and to divert the farm-rs' attention from the facts. Not ne farmer in a thousand would at-which the commission has been seven Not a value of the company's property d at- which the commission has been seven ibute his losses to excessive freight tribute his losses to excessive freight changes if some politician did not suggest it to him. He knows that changes it some ported by Senator Norres, any milling the freight rates are made by the is positively no excuse for any milling of its language or interstate. which represents him honestly and effect,

stock."

Senator Norris, along the same line He knows that good service is the all important thing to him so far as the railroad is concerned, ment guarantee to the railroads. Here ice unless the rates fixed by the commission permit the company to pay operating expenses and some re-turn upon the investment, and the commission is the best judge of that. No more misleading idea was over

No more misleading idea was ever spread among western farmers than it was only to be for six months from spread among western tarmers that it was only to be for six months that the roads the excessive freight rates. The senator is badly mistaken as the exact language of the law is that the roads the exact language of the law is that freight rates, but that is immate-"the railway operating income a ial compared with his lack of correct whole shall not be less than the information about Burlington divi-dends. What he says about the money tract with the roads as just compenthe Burlington com- sation," and the language of the origination any to its stockholders is this: "For the three years before the war 1916, reads as follows: "Each comright in anything, not in "booze" For the three years before the war even. This for prohibition law defiers to ponder. Nor would there be free dom of any kind. This for the "reds" to reflect upon. The constitution must be preserved through respect for and obedience to its every pro-vision. The three years before the war the Burlington company made an av-erage dividend of over 22 per cent on its stock." The war began in 1914 and the dividend declared in 1912 was s per cent; in 1913 it was s per cent. But he may say that he means that for the three years before the Junited

he may say that he means that for the three years before the United States entered the war the average dividend was 22 per cent. As a mat-ter of fact, the dividend in 1916 was 8 per cent; in 1815 it was 8 per cent, before him Senator united an income on the stock of this railroad." That was not a slip of the senatorial pen. It was said to bolter up and confirm the senator's nd in 1914 it was 8 per cent. Why loes Senator Norris say it was 22 upon capital stock, water and all a per cent when it was 8 per cent? He statement for which there is no justa further says: "For the time that the fication whatever. I am bound to say with regret that

government had this great railroad in my opinion the whole effect of these statements to the people of Nepaid to the stockholders annually per cent on their stock holdings. The government took possession Jan-uary 1, 1918, and relinquished pos-session March 1, 1920, a period of 26 months. The dividend in 1918 was 8 is to give menths. The dividend in the per cent, per cent: in 1919 it was 8 per cent. Why to overcome their difficulties misrepresent the whole basis # loes Senator Norris say it was 22 theory for rate making by the ci per cent? He wrote his article away mission under the Transportat per cent? He wrote his article away mission under the Transportation from home, which may account for Act: and, worst of all, to put into the some inaccuracy on his part. In the minds of the people of the state s year 1917 the company declared an monts of ill-will against their rear 1917 the company declared an roads when there, should be friendli the year 1921 there was a dividend of mess and a spirit of co-operation. 7 per cent declared out of income nd surplus, so that for the 10 years 10 years

Burlington, Ia., October 24, 1928.

Adv.

with us.

Christ. Amen.

and beseech Thee that Thy Spirit may and sets himself above the law. He ness of Thee, and from neglect of Thy claims. Remember those in authority claims. Put Thy fear in their hearts over us. Put Thy fear in their hearts.

hat they may faithfully discharge their responsible duties. May Thy Spirit rest on all our people, causing us to lead peaceable, quiet and order Kingdom, until all hearts shall be brought under the rule of Christ, and had been clearly dictated by the ma Kingdom, until all hearts whole family of man shall con