

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY
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FIRST DOWN FOR COOLIDGE.

Whatever advantage may be found in the South Dakota preferential choice for presidential nomination goes to Calvin Coolidge on the republican side and to William Gibbs McAdoo on the democratic.

As the verdict of an exclusively agricultural electorate, the outcome has some significance. First, it exhibits the weakness of the Ford boom, which does not reflect on the man himself, because he has at no time encouraged the attempt to secure for him the nomination on any ticket.

Hiram Johnson has lost the first fall, but that does not eliminate him as a contender. The situation is somewhat complicated by the endorsement of Governor McMahers as a candidate for United States senator.

President Coolidge will now be required to signify his acceptance of the South Dakota endorsement, and thereby formally become a candidate. This is the one effect of the convention that is noteworthy.

The game is now on, and Coolidge has first down to his credit. As the plays are made the public interest will grow keener and keener, while the competition for the great prize progresses.

MRS. CATT AND FULL EQUALITY.

Women of the country, and of the west especially, will take note that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is not enthusiastic in her support of the "full rights" amendment that is so warmly championed by the group headed by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Mrs. Catt undoubtedly notes the reasons that have made the plan of the Belmont group distasteful to so many real workers in the cause of woman suffrage. To secure full legal equality with man, woman must give up a great many advantages she now possesses, and for very little of real worth.

Competent authority supports the opinion that if the Belmont plan prevails, and woman be given full political equality with man, it will have the effect of destroying all the protection she now enjoys under the law.

WOODROUGH ADDS TO LAW'S DIGNITY.

Slowly but definitely the courts are working out the details of the enforcement of the prohibition laws, to the end that all will finally come to be a coherent part of the great fabric of the law.

On the surface this would seem to put a severe handicap on the men employed under the enforcement bureau. Really, it should result in the closer articulation of the Treasury department and the Department of Justice.

HOWELL'S START IN CONGRESS.

Senator Howell has gone to work at Washington as a modest, sincere man who takes his position seriously, and by doing so has given deep offense to some of the democrats of Nebraska, who did not vote for him.

He did pledge himself to the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law, and it will be time enough to chide him for betrayal of that pledge when he has disregarded it.

In the one interview he has given out since reaching Washington, he has declared his intention of keeping close track of transportation matters, and promised to attend the meetings of the Interstate commerce committee.

The real cause for democratic disappointment is that the new senator from Nebraska did not go to Washington like a roaring lion, raging and ramping, this way and that.

Senator Howell's career will be closely watched in Nebraska, and he will finally be judged by what he does, not by what the opposition newspapers say he ought to do.

FREE SPEECH AND INDEPENDENT COURTS.

Comptroller Craig of New York City draws a remission of sentence and a rebuke from the president, both of which appear to be merited. It is beyond question that Craig's criticism of the court went beyond just bounds, and it is apparent that Judge Mayer in some degree exceeded reasonable limits in affixing the penalty.

The outcome does not entirely answer the main problem presented, that of how far free speech may proceed when courts are in question. It is quite possible that Comptroller Craig might have said all he did say, and just as effectively, had he couched his criticism of the court in more carefully chosen phrases.

A common tendency is to the utterance of opinions that are not always well considered, and frequently in language that exceeds what would be proper under the circumstances. Mere vigor of expression is often mistaken for soundness of view.

Coolidge and Capper is alliterative, has a liting sound and falls trippingly from the tongue. The only difficulty is that campaign song writers will be bothered to find suitable rhymes for either name.

A new safety device is being presented the public by railroads running out of Chicago, which is said to be 100 per cent efficient. If it really works.

Of course Omaha came across for the Community Chest. When did Omaha ever fail when confronted with a real task?

There are multiplying signs that divers and sundry presidential booms have exhausted themselves in the peface.

Albert M. Fall might have been happier if he had read what Hamlet said to his mother, and then acted accordingly.

Joe Hummel is going to have a new zoo built at Riverview park. To stable Dan Butler's goat?

It really should require something more than a Muscle Shoals dance to win a presidency.

Any man who tries to imitate Semaphore Dudley surely is in need of examination.

That Teapot affair seems to have provided grounds for an investigation.

Homespun Verse

By Omaha's Own Poet—Robert Worthington Davie
GETTING UP THE WOOD.
The Poets are singing of autumn—
The colorful pictures that charm,
And dreaming the reasons that wrought 'em
Till wonder releases alarm;

"The People's Voice"

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

Reconciles Evolution.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In Friday's People's Voice column, under the title of "The People's Voice," Rev. Mr. Robins probably believes me to be a Bible critic.

Verse three and four deal with light and darkness. As soon as the earth was thrown off from the sun it began to revolve (a) around its axis, which gives us day and night, and (b) around the sun, as one focus of the ellipse which the earth makes, which gives us our seasons.

Verse six says "Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters." The nebular hypothesis says the same thing as the Bible, that the earth solidified on the outside, the inside and around the center, becoming rocks and earth, and the steam becoming water.

Verse 10 says, "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the firmament of heaven." This is in accordance with the doctrine of evolution, namely: (1) That all animals have evolved from aquatic one-celled animals, namely, the amoeba, paramecium and volvox, which are the most prominent forms.

Following verse 10 the other verses mention the creation of whales, which are mammals. Then, in verse 25, it says that man was made, being the highest of animal forms, therefore having dominion over all other animals. This is also according to evolution.

I believe by now that I have shown that the Bible, in its own words, proves the truth of the doctrine of evolution. CRESTON MULLINE.

Is the Farmer a Laborer?

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: If the farmer can rightfully be classed with others who labor then why should he not be guaranteed the stipulated wage or profit for that labor?

The labor unions not only insist upon a stipulated wage, but upon restricted hours which are considered a day's labor.

It is impossible for the farmer to confine himself to an eight-hour day, but if the principle carried out and adhered to by union labor is right, then the most cost crop should be sold only a wage or a profit from his day's work, but extra wage for overtime, which runs from 12 to 15 hours a day.

The ordinary laborer who gets a stipulated wage and a short day has no capital invested, while in addition to labor performed, the farmer has capital invested in farm and farm equipment.

Government statistics show that the farmers of the United States have an investment of approximately \$50,000,000,000, while the railroads have an investment of approximately \$12,000,000,000, yet under the laws as they now exist the railroads get a government guarantee of a better interest rate than our government receives on the best securities.

The writer knows of only one time when the farmer received a guarantee on any product of the farm, and that was when wheat was selling in Minneapolis, Minn., at \$3 a bushel, and the government revised the price downward to \$2.25 a bushel, Chicago market, perhaps a fair price and no doubt taking a great profit out of the speculators' hands, nevertheless reducing the farmers' profits also.

Some will claim that this was a war measure. Perhaps it was, but why anyone arise and mention any other instance where restrictions were put into effect as war measures, just as a comparison: Wheat is a staple

Daily Prayer

I will, therefore, that man pray every day.—1 Tim. 2:8
Our Father, we are Thy children by faith in the Redeemer. We are Thy children when we are obedient and Thou art pleased; we are Thy children when we are wayward and in grief Thou dost chasten us. We know that our sins are wholly displeasing to Thee, and they are painful to us. For Jesus' sake, forgive our sins. Accept our deepest gratitude for Thy tender mercies in all our past, for the promise of Thy grace in all our needs, for the assurance of Thy presence always.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for October, 1923, of THE OMAHA BEE
Daily . . . . . 72,205
Sunday . . . . . 76,995
Does not include returns left over, samples, or copies not printed and includes no special sales.
B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November, 1923.
REV. J. M. DAWSON, Notary Public.

LISTENING IN

On the Nebraska Press

The compiler of this department timely offers his services as arbitrator between the Madison Star-Mail and the Norfolk Press. Peace must be maintained in the profession at all hazards.

After carefully surveying the field and scanning both parties, Cass Barnes of the Madison Star-Mail reports that neither party has an unimpeachable leader for the next campaign, and decided that "Nebraska is No Man's land next year."

Noting that Wayne B. Wheeler describes America as "drunk free," Gus Eusebio, editor of the Grand Island Independent opines that Mr. Wheeler has not tried to buy any of the stuff in adjacent territory recently.

The Neligh Leader suggests that the present wheat surplus be sold to Germany on credit. It doesn't need a cable dispatch to inform us that Germany would be perfectly agreeable.

Mentor Brown of the Kearney Hub asserts that there is no need of a third party in this country, and opines that the radicals are whipped before they begin.

The Sidney Enterprise, after waiting for quite a spell, declares Woodrow Wilson's Aristocratic day speech is "the vindictive ravings of a disappointed delirious incapable of action."

"It's a fine way to get it trapped on the neck of the Radical Republican," making note of the fact that Hiram Johnson has thrown his hat into the ring.

John Sweet of the Nebraska City Press has discovered why men talk about short skirts, bobbed hair, marjako and liquor. He says it is because brevity is the soul of wit.

"Whither are we drifting?" plaintively queries the Blair Enterprise, noting that Nebraska's corn crop will not pay for the depreciation, upkeep, and maintenance of the motor cars and automobiles in the state. Drifting? Whither are we steering?

Low Shelley of the Fairbury News not only backs up making public his belief that any good republican can beat Bryan for re-election as governor, or for senator. Low says the Bryan strength has been overrated.

Noting that Chicago produce dealers are trying to force the price of eggs up to 41 a dozen, Harry Wisner of the Madison Star-Mail says that some middlemen believe in playing both ends from the middle.

crop of the northern states, while cotton of the southern states. Was there any restriction placed on the price of cotton? No.

Getting back to the farmer question. When the war raged unexpectedly came to the farmer, and the farmer had been urged on all sides and prodded up by our government to produce to the limit of his ability regardless of cost, and had produced the most cost crop ever produced in the history of our country, how so he be recompensed for this effort and extreme cost?

Our government, seeing the predicament the farmer was in, formed what was known as the War Finance corporation, a means which enabled the government to loan to the farmer through the Federal Reserve Board \$2,000,000,000, but just as some beneficial effects of this assistance were being brought about the federal reserve board in 1922 demanded the payment of these loans at once.

This forced the farmer to sell not only at a loss, but a great sacrifice. At the same time the federal reserve board increased the interest on the farmers to 7 per cent while lowering the interest rate to the New York banks to 4 1/2 per cent, thus enabling Wall street to secure cheap capital for the most cost crop ever produced in the history of our country, how so he be recompensed for this effort and extreme cost?

Now we hear the railroad interests want a great reduction in the guarantee given them by our government, claiming that it will not only be a detriment to the farmer but to all other lines of business.

It would seem by their propaganda that all business and financial resources originate with the railroad interests, and that through the manipulating of railroad interests the business of the government was kept moving along to prosperity.

We would like to ask: Where does wealth actually originate? Is wealth originated by the immense freight traffic of the railroads, or does the farmer by producing crops and raising and marketing livestock have any part in creating the wealth that keeps the wheels of government lubricated so that business is afforded even for the railroads, if you please. Who comes first in this creation of wealth?

The writer well remembers that when Nebraska, with other states, passed laws lowering the passenger rates on railroads to a 2-cent fare that the railroads cried aloud for some power to prevent such robbery and insisted that every railroad in the land would go into bankruptcy immediately, but what were the actual facts? History in this matter demonstrated conclusively that the railroads soon began to make more profits than ever before in their former existence.

Yes, for heaven's sake, help the poor railroads and let the farmer go to thunder; then follow up and see where business goes to.

CHLOE W. HAWKINS, 2820 Ames Avenue, Omaha, Neb.

Was All Lit Up. "All the night d'Orsay was lit up" Thursday night, according to a Paris dispatch. Maybe prohibition might be helpful in bringing French diplomats to a more reasonable course.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Too Gay for a Widow. Saleswoman—Madam, I know your husband would go wild over this hat. Customer—Yes, and drop dead over the bill, and then I couldn't wear it.—Boston Transcript.

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"From State and Nation"

Editorials from Other Newspapers

One Effect of Law Enforcement.

From the Chicago Daily News. Intemperance of the kind that wrecks families and sends dependents to the charitable institutions for support dropped to a low mark in Chicago in the year following the closing of the saloons by the national and state prohibition laws.

But, as the activities of home brewers and bootleggers made it more and more easy to procure illicit liquor in cheating "soft drink parlors," crooked drug stores and other protected and unprotected places, intemperance increased to such an extent as to occasion relief expenditures by the charity organizations at about one-half the rate that was necessary before prohibition.

That was the situation up to a few weeks ago when Mayor Dever issued and began the vigorous prosecution of his order for the enforcement of the prohibition laws. Since that time, according to the report of Joel T. Hunter, general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, there has been a notable falling off in the number of cases of desertion of families by husbands and fathers, due to intemperance.

Here is important evidence of the value of Mayor Dever's law enforcement policy. Fewer men are spending their money for booze and letting their families suffer. Those persons who have sought to minimize the value of the earnest mayor's efforts to fulfill the requirements of his oath of office are invited to consider the testimony of Superintendent Hunter.

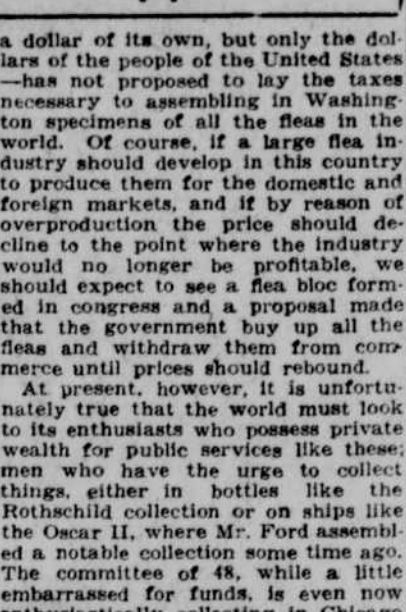
Not every place where illicit liquor was sold in Chicago has been closed, unfortunately, but the number has been vastly reduced and the law is being enforced when the police are made to understand that it must be. Policemen who a few weeks ago were furnishing protection—for a price—to keepers of booze parlors are not sure now that they can guarantee protection and are not so ready to take a chance.

In Justice to Our Dog.

From the Kansas City Times. One hates to take the joy out of life for the British museum, but when it boasts that, through the bequest of the late Nathaniel Rothschild, it has the largest and most complete collection of fleas in the world, we must ask in the interests of both truth and science that the record be corrected by striking out the words "largest and most complete." We do not object to the statement standing that the British museum has a collection of fleas.

Nor do we seek to belittle the service to science rendered by the late Mr. Rothschild. He was an enthusiast on fleas, and we always hail the enthusiasts. They give us glimpses—lovely if transient—by which we see that if the world was different from what it is, it wouldn't be what it is, but different. Dwelling on this enthusiasm of its benefactor, the British museum rightly says that no government in the world would be willing to spend the money he spent to collect fleas. Of course not. Even the United States government, which is the richest in the world—our so-called rich; actually, of course, the United States government hasn't

Abe Martin



Ole home towns are great 't go back to—if we've been successful. Personal vanity has kept more folks spruced up an' out o' jail than all th' laws ever written.

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son of Sir Alfred Mond, who seeks election as a liberal in Swansea. As for the women, it is a curious thing that though they are ineligible to vote in a general election, there is no bar to their casting their ballots in parliament—unless it be a decision against them in their own electoral districts.

This entry of the very young into the field of politics, and the apparent success they are enjoying, has brought forth a variety of comment in the British journals. To some it is a hopeful sign that a generation which has been roundly criticized for its gayety and frivolity and an attitude of indifference toward serious matters is beginning to settle down. To others it is a protest against the domination of the "elder statesmen" who are blamed for the middle of the peace.

More probably it is simply one more indirect result of the war, since most of these young candidates were called from their school days to take part in it and a majority of them, having served as officers, have acquired experience ordinarily far beyond men of their years. Whatever the reason for their turning to politics, it is a development which will be followed with a great deal of interest.

In the Silly Night.

A shrill scream rent the blackness of the night. "William," said the Mrs. sleepily. "Isn't that the baby crying?" "Well," reported William grumpily, feeling in the darkness for his slippers, "it isn't me."—Exchange.

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