THE MORNING BEE

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. The rather impressive vote of nearly 2 to 1 for Coolidge over Johnson leaves no misunderstanding as to the temper of the South Dakota republicans. Mc-Adoo had more than 7 to 1 over Ford for the democratic nomination, and La Follette got the farmerlabor endorsement by about the same ratio over

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. Another significance is that the farmers of South Dakota have not been swept very far from their anchorage by the calls of the specialists for political panaceas. Conceding the strength of the farmer-labor party in the state, there yet remains a most respectable nucleus of voters who are still republicans and democrats, and whose voices will be heard when the time for final decision comes.

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 McMasters as a candidate for United States senator, over Thomas Sterling, the incumbent, Mc-Masters being the Johnson leader and Sterling outspoken for Coolidge.

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. It gives the president an opportunity, if he desires, to put himself fairly before the people. Mr. Coolidge has declined so far to become an active seeker for the nomination, preferring to carry on as the nation's chief executive, and allow the voters to make their choice without solicitation on his part. He can, without diminishing this attitude, accept the South Dakota proffer, which is tendered without strings. No man could be indifferent to such a call.

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. One outstanding fact in connection with the South Dakota convention is that it was not attended by the proceedings that scandalized the preliminaries four years ago. Americans are going about their greatest business with the majesty and dignity that should characterize them as sovereigns.

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. It is the old story of grasping at the substance. Before the franchise was given to women, a long line of court decisions had been secured, which invested the women of the United States with certain privileges and rights, of beneficence and vital importance. These have reference to conditions of social and political life, and rest on the differences in regard to sex. Most of them are founded on the fact of woman's peculiar qualification, that of motherhood, for which there is no legal substitute.

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. She will not be given any advantage, so far as partaking of the responsibility of government is concerned, for she already has the vote, is eligible to hold office, and may do the ordinary things that a citizen is privileged to do. She can hold or transfer property, can sue or be sued, carry on her own business, and generally enjoys the full liberties and powers she shares with the men. In addition to this, she enjoys the protection afforded her by sustained court decisions, and these she can not afford to forefeit for the uncertain advantages of full political equality, which does not mean exactly what it sounds

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. One of the latest is the ruling of Judge Woodrough as to the status of enforcement officers, so-called, and their capacity for serving warrants. The court holds that these men are not civil officers, and therefore not competent to serve warrants for search and seizure.

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. If the prohibition officer as at present constituted is not a civil officer, the remedy would seem to be to join the Department of Justice with that of the treasury, and thereby clothe the officers with the necessary authority. Pending this act, which must come from congress, it would seem possible to adopt the easy expedient of having some one of the squad designated as a deputy United States marshal for the purpose of serving warrants.

However, the decision is one that stands on its merits, just as did the former decision of the court that search and seizure must be preceded by the swearing out of a warrant to justify such action. These rulings give a newer dignity to the Volstead act, for its enforcement is thereby made a part of the regular procedure of the courts, and not the remarkable and oftentimes outrageous invasion of private homes by liquor sleuths in quest of evidence that the law was being violated.

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. What he has done should have the approval of the people of the state, however. When he was seeking support during the last campaign, Mr. Howell at no time posed as other than a republican; he retains his place as national committeeman for Nebraska, and quite naturally he acts as a repub-

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. Asking for a place on the District of Columbia committee, where he can use the great experience he has gained in the management of municipal utilities does not imply that he contemplates the betrayal of Nebraska at any point. His honorable service in the navy through two wars qualifies him to deal with naval problems, and he may so exert himself and still have some time to give to the business of looking out for the farmers of his home state.

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. That he will do this is certain; last summer he made a very careful study with regard to the Alaskan railroad, and its relation to the general problem of railroad ownership, and on this point has expressed himself very definitely. Those who know Senator Howell know he will follow

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. He might have done this and so have gained a great deal of notoriety and approbation from those who seek to thwart and nullify anything the republicans undertake to accomplish. It would be highly pleasing to the democrats who so vigorously opposed the election of Senator Howell, if he were now to play into their hands and help them in the campaign that is coming on.

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. While Craig might have been, and undoubtedly was, actuated by sincere desire to preserve and safeguard the rights of the public, the language of his letter was so intemperate that | that labor? it could not be entirely overlooked by the court. On the other hand, however, the sentence passed by the judge surpassed in its severity the quality of the

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. Very often a rebuke or adverse comment may be so worded as to leave no mistake as to its no capital invested, while in addition to labor performed the farmer has meaning and yet no real point on which to fasten capital invested in farm and farm actionable offense.

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. Freedom of speech is one of our most precious possessions, and we should be careful to so use it that at no time will its exercise amount to an abuse. Temperance in speech is a jewel beyond price, and yet within the easy reach of all. When a judge exceeds the requirements of justice, or conducts his court in an arbitrary and despotic manner, there is a remedy to be applied, but merely calling the judge hard names does not correct the evil.

Coolidge and Capper is alliterative, has a lilting 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. But that might prove to be a blessing, judging by former campaign songs and singers.

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

sundry presidential booms have exhausted themselves in the preface. Albert M. Fall might have been happier if he had

read what Hamlet said to his mother, and then acted

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

Robert Worthington Davie

GETTING UP THE WOOD.

The colorful pictures that charm, And dreaming the reasons that wrought 'em Till wonder releases alarm; Don't matter a little what brought 'em-I'm getting up wood on the farm!

The Poets are constantly drawing Their pictures with sensuous words, Pretending to fashion the cawing And crying of sensible birds; I'm prudently, ardently sawing The wood that is really preferred

The Poets, God bless 'em! are singing As doleful as mourners e'er could; The lines of the Poets are ringing With soulful expressions and good-But Ch, the delight to be bringing

In winter's allotment of wood

"The People's Voice"

Reconciles Evolution

Omaha.-To the Editor of The Oma ha Bee: In Friday's People's Voice column I read a reply to my letter. Rev. Mr. Robins probably believes me to be a Bible critic. However, I am not. I believe every word of the Bible, but I interpret it in a broad sense. Rev. Mr. Robins suggested that I give the Bible a word study. Well, I am giving it here in writing In verse one it says, "In the be Earth was created by the was in the nebular state.

Verse two says that the earth was without form, which is in accordance with the nebular hypothesis, which says that the earth was in gaseous state.

light and darkness. As soon as the earth was thrown off from the sun t 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 solidfied on the outside, the ng rocks and earth, and the steam becoming water. Following this the Johns Bible says that the plants were ring. brought forth and then the animals.

Verse 10 says, "And God said, 'Let John Sweet of the Nebraska City the waters bring forth abundantly Press has discovered why men talk

and fowl that may fly above the riage and liquor. He says it is be earth in the open firmament of heaven'." This is in accordance with That all animals have evolved from tively queries the Blair Enterprise, aquatic one-celled animals, namely, noting that Nebraska's corn crop will the amoeba, paramoccean and volvox, The next highest group of animals is the sponge, which is made up of liv- Whither are we steering?

mention the creation of whales, which are mammals. Then, in verse 26, it says that man was made, being the highest of animal forms, therefore having dominion over all other ani mals. This is also according to evolu-

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

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 certain stipulated wage or profit for

upon a stipulated wage, but upon re-stricted hours which are considered a confine himself to an eight-hour day, but if the principle carried out and

adhered to by union labor is right, then the farmer should receive not only a wage or a profit from his day's work, but extra wage for overtime, which runs from 12 to 15 hours

fair interest on his investment. Just at this time at the convening

investment of approximately \$12,000.

100,000, yet under the laws as they

Now we hear the railroad inter ment guarantee of a better interest rate than our government receives on

was when wheat was selling in Min-neapolis, 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 refucing the farmers' profits also.

Some will claim that this was a

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 men pray every-There are multiplying signs that divers and Thou art pleased; we are Thy children land would go into bankruptcy

needs, for the assurance of Thy presence always.

Bless us in the duties to which we have been called. Deliver us from the fear of man. Keep us from meas-uring our duties by the conduct of others, and help us to be great in Thy sight. Let us remember that there are but 12 hours in the day, and the night cometh. Help us to see that eternity, and may we be kept in the

Guide, O Great Jehovah, in the affairs of state; bless all movements and men that promote our Redeemer's Kingdom; and give Thy holy benediction upon the homes wherein our loved ones dwell. In Jesus' name. Amen. REV. J. M. DAWSON,

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The Omaha Morning Bee: Thursday, December 6, 1923-

LISTENING IN

On the Nebraska Press

The compiler of this department imidly offers his services as arbitra or between the Madison Star-Mail and naintained in the profession at all the Norfolk Press. Peace must

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

Noting that Wayne B. Wheeler de scribes America as "drink free," Gus Buechler of the Grand Island Independent opines that Mr. has't tried to buy any of the stuff in adjacent territory recently. The Neligh Leader suggests that the

many would be perfectly agreeable. Mentor Brown of the Kearney Hub sserts that there is no need of a third party in this country, and opines that the radicals are whipped before they

many on credit. It doesn't need a

ing for quite a spell, declares Wood-row Wilson's Armstice day speech is "the vindictive ravings of a disappointed derelict incapable of action.

"It's a fine way to get it tramped on," remarks the Aurora Republican, making note of the fact that Hiram

moving creature that hath life, about short skirts, bobbed hair, marof cause brevity is the soul of wit. "Whither are 'we drifting?" plain-

not pay for the depreciation, upkeep, which are the most prominent forms. gas and oil of the more than 300,000 automobiles in the state. Drifting'

Lew Shelley of the Fairbury News is not a bit backward about making lican can beat Bryan for re-election the Bryan strength has been over-

Noting that Chicago produce dealers are trying to force the price of eggs up to \$1 a dozen, Harry Wisner of the Scottsbluff Star-Herald says that some middlemen believe in play-

on of the southern states. Was Was price of cotton? Nix

Getting back to the farmer queson. When the war rather unexpectedly came to an end, and after the d 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 costly crop ever produced in he recompensed for this effort and

Our government, seeing the predica was known as the War Finance cor-poration, a means which enabled the no capital invested, while in addition to labor performed the farmer has capital invested in farm and farm equipment. The farmer should then rightfully receive a wage as well as payment of these leans at once.

This forced the farmer to sell not Just at this time at the convening of congress we are getting an over-flow of propaganda from the railroad interests, so let us compare the investment of the railroad with that of the farmers.

In a lored the larmer set her hot only at a loss, but a great sacrifice. At the same time the federal reserve board increased the interest to the farmers to 7 per cent while lowering the interest rate to the New York the large of the large Government statistics show that the farmers of the United States have an investment of approximately \$80,000, while the property of the forced ruin-Now we hear the railroad interests warn against any reduction in the

ment, claiming that it the best securities.

The writer knows of only one time all other lines of business. when the farmer received a guarantee on any product of the farm, and that terests, and that through the manipu ness of the government was kept mov-

guarantee given them by our govern-

Is wealth originated by the im-mense freight traffic of the railroads, war measure. Perhaps it was, but or does the farmer by producing crops will anyone arise and mention any have any part in creating the new dol-lar that keeps the wheels of govern-ment 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 where.—1 Tim. 2:3.

Our Father, we are Thy children by faith in the Redeemer. We are Thy children by children when we are obedient and insisted that every railroad in the when we are wayward and in grief mediately, but what were the actual Thou dost chasten us. We know that facts? History in this matter demon-our sins are wholly displeasing to strated conclusively that the railroads 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 past, for the assurance of Thy process.

2820 Ames Avenue, Omaha, Neb.

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

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

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

OneEffect of Law Enforcement.

rom 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 clos ing of the saloons by the national and state prohibition laws. But, as the brewers, whisky smugglers and boot leggers made it more and more easy to procure illicit liquor in cheating soft drink parlors," tores and other protected and unpro tected places, intemperance increas o such an extent as to occasion relief expenditures by the charity organiza tions 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, ac cording to the report of Joel T. Hunter, general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, there has been a notable falling off in the numby husbands and fathers, due to inmperance. Here is important evidence of the value of Mayor Dever's law enforce ment 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 fulfill the requirements of his oath of office are invited to consider Not every place where illicit liquor was sold in Chicago has been closed. unfortunately, but the number has been vastly reduced and it has been demonstrated beyond question that the law can be enforced when the police are made to understand that it must be. Policemen who a few weeks price-to keepers of booze parlors are not sure now that they can guarantee rotection and are not so ready to

In Justice to Our Dog. From the Kansas City Times.

take a chance.

One hates to take the joy out of life or the British museum, but when it boasts that, through the bequest of th ate Nathaniel Rothschild, it has the argest and most complete collection of interests of both truth and science that the record be corrected by strik-ing out the words "largest and most complete." We do not object to the tatement standing that the British museum has a collection of fleas.

ice to science rendered by the late Mr. Rothschild. He was an enthusiast n fleas, and we always hall the en ish museum rightly says that no government in the world would be willing to spend the money he spent to make this collection. Of course not. Even the United States government, which is the richest in the world- or to the fable runs; actually, of course, as a conservative in Wigan, is only

a dollar of its own, but only the dol-lars of the people of the United States —has not proposed to lay the taxes necessary to assembling in Washington specimens of all the fleas in the world. Of course, if a large flea in

dustry should develop in this country to produce them for the domestic and foreign markets, and if by reason of overproduction the price should decline to the point where the industry would no longer be profitable, we should expect to see a flea bloc formed in congress and a proposal made that the government buy up all the fleas and withdraw them from com-merce until prices should rebound. nately true that the world must look wealth for public services like these men who have the urge to collect

things, either in bottles like the Rothschild collection or on ships like the Oscar II, where Mr. Ford assembl ed a notable collection some time ago The committee of 48, while a little embarrassed for funds, is even now enthusiastically collecting in Chicago all those hopeful Americans who believe that what the country needs is collecting essays on peace. Mr. Mc-spruced up an' out o' jail than all Adoo and several other enthusiasts th' laws ever written. are collecting delegates to the demo-cratic national convention. Obviously,

But what we started to say was that supposing it has the largest and most complete collection of fleas in the world. That distinction belongs to our dog, who is just as much an enthusiast has greater facilities for collecting than were possessed by that philan-We are a little surprised that the statement should be made all over the world in making their If they had they would not have gone it is a protest against the don

Youth in Politics

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Youth will be served, and very well indeed, if even half of the youngsters who are candidates for the house of commons manage to win in next week's election. For one of the most striking things about the present campaign is the large number of extreme ly young men who are seeking places. And not only that, but two of the women who are asking voters to send them to commons are not old enough yet themselves to enjoy the privilege

Probably the oddest contest in which youth figures is that in one of the divisions of Kent, where the what it is, it wouldn't be what it is, but different. Dwelling on this enthusiasm of its benefactor. The description of the parliament over the control of t young Esmond Harmsworth, who is feeling in the darkness for his slippers, certain Reginald Rait, a boy of 21.

Maj. Lloyd George, the former premier's son, is another of the youthful candidates, but he is considerably the senior of some of them—being 28. Lord Balniel, for instance, who runs

(Copyright, 1923.) son of Sir Alfred Mond, who seeks tire collection field; it must specialize election as a liberal in Swansea. As for the women, it is a curious thing that though they are ineligible to vote the British museum is mistaken in in a general election, there is no bar to them casting their ballots in parlia them in their own electoral districts. This entry of the very young into success they are enjoying, has brought

Ole home towns are great t' go

back to-if we've been successful.

Abe Martin

British journals. To some it is a hopeful sign that a generation which has been roundly criticised for its gayety and frivolity and an attitude aware, they did not search our dog. is beginning to settle down. To other "elder statesmen" blamed for the muddle 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 served as officers, have acquired extheir 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 Stilly 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,

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