

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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HIDING PLACE FOR LAZY DOLLARS.

Lacking the necessary two-thirds majority, the Green resolution for a constitutional amendment failed in the house on Friday. Unless the senate should initiate such a resolution, the matter will rest for a time. Yet it will only be dormant. It must come up again, because the issue is too vital to remain unsettled.

The entire theory of tax-free securities rests on this. The federal government will not permit the states to tax its issues. So the federal government will not undertake to tax state issues. This extends to all forms of public bonds. Certain of the Liberty bond issues bear a tax. These can be discovered by looking at the market quotations.

Mr. Mellon says that the high surtax levied on the incomes of rich men induces the dollar to go into hiding, to obtain immunity from tax in the form of securities under consideration. To what extent? From Mr. D. R. Crissinger, governor of the Federal Reserve board, we learn that in the calendar year 1923 a total of \$4,303,394,000 of new capital found employment in the various enterprises of the United States.

It is true that many necessary public works have been carried out. Funds necessary for their accomplishment were supplied through the tax-free security. It is equally true that many communities have been plunged deeply into debt because money could be so easily had to pay for work that might have been postponed or financed in a more economical way.

If high tax rates continue, capital will continue to dodge. The steadily mounting heap of billions that escape their just share of paying the expense of government is proof of this. If we can not check the issuance of tax-free municipal securities, we can at least so arrange that money seeking employment will regard the industrial, productive avenue as favorably as it now does the unproductive. Common sense as well as national safety demands this.

DEALING WITH THE DANGEROUS DOG.

Two recent happenings in Omaha suggest the possibility of a serious local problem. It has to do with dogs. Let it not be understood by anybody that The Omaha Bee is unfriendly to dogs. On the contrary, we have the greatest possible respect for the upstanding, dignified, well-behaved dog, who attends to his own business, who is gentle, and a companion for man fit in every sense.

Such dogs are more than companions. They are a valuable asset, a possession not to be overestimated. The man and his dog, the boy and his dog, the faithful dog who guards the family. The kindly dog who plays with the children. All are well attested and familiar. But there are other dogs. One of the rages in this country was for police dogs following the war. The police dog is essentially a one-man dog; that is, he attaches himself to his master, and to none else. He may not be dangerous, but he is not genial. He is apt to resent familiarity. The little boy who was so badly mangled by one last week is a proof of what may happen.

Other dogs occasionally show bad traits. One little girl on her way to school lost her lunch to a dog, who was doubtless hungry and seized the food he scented. These dogs are obeying a natural instinct, but provision should be made to curb them. The late G. W. Hervey labored many years to get a comprehensive dog law passed in Nebraska. To no avail. Mainly because the legislature did not know dogs as well as Hervey did. He did not want dogs exterminated. He wanted owners made responsible for dogs. Until we get such a regulation, the dog question is going to be serious. Any man is willing to guard a worth while dog; the worthless sort must be dealt with in a fashion to render them harmless.

DISEASE, OR JUST SYMPTOM?

Herrin may not be a melting pot; indeed, the elements there seem to be so repellent that ordinary fusion is unlikely. But it is a great test tube just now. Obscure and unnoted, had it not been for the definite lawlessness that developed there in June, 1921, Herrin just now fills a considerable place in the public eye.

First, the question of prohibition, second, the presence of the klan, have served to center attention on this little mining town that should be as placid as a mill pond, instead of as irritating as a cantharides plaster. A considerable number of foreign born are gathered in and near the town. These do not readily comply with the provisions of the Volstead act. They regard its restrictions in

a personal light. Just so, too, they are prone to interpret liberty as a personal matter. Why they are to be forbidden in a free country that which they had as a natural right, as free as air or water, in the old home, they do not comprehend.

The law lives in Herrin and Williamson county. Sheriffs and judges, chiefs of police and jailers, and coroners are there. And there is work for all. Yet the klan sets up its own form of government, and decrees a sweeping reformation, to be carried on in such a manner as is most exasperating to those who fall under its effects. This brings the anti-klan. A blaze of murderous rioting again sweeps the community. State authority in the form of soldiers comes into control.

Complaints are made to representatives of foreign governments, and this involves the federal authorities. Verily, little Herrin may become the leaven that leavens the whole, unless some sort of counsel prevails there that is not supported by six-shooters nor defiance of written law.

HOME LIFE IN A BUSY CITY.

Several weeks will yet intervene before Father Knickerbocker takes off his old cocked hat, and says, "Howdy!" to the folks who plan to be there with him while the democratic convention is in session. Yet the New York hotel keepers are reported to be making plans to entertain a great throng, and anyone who ever attended a national convention knows what that means. The New York Times, taking cognizance of the preparations, suggests:

"If the legend of an effete Babylon between the Hudson and the East rivers is to be finally disposed of, the delegates should be shown the other side of New York. They should be taken on a subway trip at 5:30 in the afternoon. They should be invited to private homes on days when the plumber is in possession and the hot water is turned off. They should be invited to dinner just when the cook has quit without warning. They should be sent to the box office to buy their own tickets for the evening's show. They should be invited to join in a day's search for a larger and cheaper apartment. They should be encouraged to bring their children along and try to get them into a part-time double session school. After all that, Texas might be convinced that New York is not inhabited exclusively by bedizened boulevardiers, but by human beings and fellow-sufferers."

That's a good idea. Folks who never have visited New York get their notions of the great metropolis through reading of gun men episodes, daring holdups, moving picture maneuvers, stage divorces, Wall Street operations, and the like. It is hard for them to think of human beings, living there just as they do in Gopher Prairie. Eating, drinking, sleeping, working, worrying, the same as in the smallest of hamlets. Only a little more so, for the domestic problem is greatly complicated in New York, because of the complexity of life there.

Let the Times plan be carried into effect, and the visitors learn something of the other side of life in New York. It will be good for the old town. The wonder will be then not how, but why they live there. And echo will answer, "Why?"

TAXES AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS.

Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age-Gazette, as deep a student of transportation problems as America has yet produced, gives as his opinion that bankruptcy will accompany any great reduction in railway rates. Of course this assumes that the expense of operation will be held at its present level. C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central system, says:

"Taxes the railroads pay, are a part of the cost of supplying transportation service and must be borne by the public in the freight and passenger rates. Railway taxes in 1923 amounted to \$330,000,000, or 6.2 per cent of their gross earnings, or almost exactly \$3 for every man, woman and child in the United States. But the \$330,000,000 paid by the railroads in 1923 for taxes represents only their direct taxes. Indirect taxes enter into the cost of all materials and supplies used by the railroads in their operation and are necessarily passed on to their patrons."

Mr. Markham also contends that the issuance of tax-exempt securities keeps capital out of the reach of railroads. Bonds and other forms of investment on which no tax is paid are more attractive than railroad issues that must pay tax. These are some of the items that enter into the problem of transportation. Until solved by wise and effective measures, the same difficulty that confronts the business world now will continue to perplex those who are trying to establish a live-and-let-live policy for the good of all.

The constitutional amendment to prohibit nontaxable securities, now before the house, is one step toward the remedy. Another will be the bringing of selling prices for the farmer up nearer to the cost of what he has to buy. It may take time, but it will be accomplished.

Members of a men's brotherhood in a local Methodist church decided that the eighteenth amendment is not the best way to handle the liquor question. Either they have some good debaters or some weak Methodists out that way.

Among other evidences of renewed industry is the spectacle of a lot of lawyers going through their books to ascertain if they have ever had oil magnets for clients.

Governor Bryan is said to be looking for a real independent oil company. Suggest that he write to Eddie Doheny, who has one he might sell responsible.

Homespun Verse

By Omaha's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davies

FOLKS, DREAMS AND LOVE.

When I gaze across the regions where the dead verbenas lie, Where the barrenness of winter is repressive to my eye, And the sheen of snow enthralls me as reflective beauty clad, In the hue that brings us rapture, but reveals a long-ling'ring and— When I wander, o'er the paths knee-deep in snow— Folks, I feel, have much in common with the withered plants below. When I watch the stars unnumbered in the distant sky aglow, While the winds above me whisper words I can not hope to know, And the calm of night is softer than the fleeting touch of breath, And the still of night is sweeter than the visioned peace of death— When I walk beneath the heavens, viewing magic in the sky, Dreams, I feel, have much in common with the twinkling stars on high. When I hear the snowbirds twitter, and the days are bleak and drear, True to each as 'ere the swallows in the summer of the year; When I see them swiftly winging through the air in seeming play, And behold them woo and warble while the cold hours glide away— Some unseen and hidden Spirit says impressively that Has so many things in common with the faithful birds above.

What of America?

Shall This Government Live or Die?

By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

As applicable to all of you, I will say that it is highly expedient to go into history, to see what the world has done before you on this earth, and to see the family of man—Thomas Carlyle.

The Roots of Our Institutions.

HERE is a really fine saying of Danton, the French revolutionist, who, when urged by his friends to save himself by flight, asked, "What is my country?" "It is the soil of your country," he replied. "It is the soil of your country," he replied. "It is the soil of your country," he replied.

It is this love of country we call patriotism, the finest and deepest sentiment of which the human heart is capable, for it often has been found and accepted as a maxim that a man who does not have this love of country in his heart can love neither father nor mother nor wife nor child. Poets and philosophers tell us such a man can be trusted in no human relation. Always, from the earliest times of which we have records, the highest crime known to the law of any country has been the crime of treason. For that crime the most terrible punishments were reserved, and the most lasting ignominy attached to the name of the man who committed it. Even his blood was tainted, and his children and his children's children, generation after generation, were regarded by their fellows as accursed.

This country of ours, this America, ought to be regarded as our dearest possession on earth; but if we are to have that love for it which is its sole protection and defense, we must never neglect the study of its history and institutions or allow ourselves to forget by what devotion and sacrifice it was made for us who now enjoy its blessings.

Let us look at it on the map. It is a vast continent washed by two mighty oceans. There is no people anywhere who have been given a greater or richer domain. It embraces fertile valleys, broad plains, great rivers and majestic mountains. It yields to us in beautiful measure everything that goes to make a race great and rich and strong. It is ours. We hold it in fee to no king or lord, past or present, and render no service to strangers for its use.

How did Americans come to possess and enjoy on such terms so great a heritage? How did it happen the European system was not extended over it? Whence came those institutions and laws, and finally that government, which have made America a land of freedom and happiness, and the envy of all who develop a continent at a time when

"From State and Nation"

"To Recapture the United States."

From the Detroit News. A member of the Wisconsin university board of regents has declared a very bad dream. He is again the Rhodes scholar, because, as his imagination conceives it, the scholarships are designed to extend British rule and ultimately to recapture the United States.

At which the normal, sane and healthy American laughs. The vast majority of Rhodes scholars who went to Oxford showed their readiness to hand over the United States to King George by introducing the British flag to the world. The ringleader in this act of servile king worship was Frank Aydelotte of Harvard. So thoroughly did he imbibe the British spirit, that he returned home and now is president of Swarthmore—doubtless with the idea of furthering the fell design.

Scarcity of River Pearls. From the Milwaukee Journal. Pearl producing clam shells in the upper Mississippi river and Wisconsin inland streams are becoming scarcer every year and now are only 10 to 20 per cent what they were 15 or 20 years ago, according to pearl and shell experts.

While claims are still plentiful and many clam fishers earn their livelihood fishing for them, the present supply is the younger variety, the old claims in which good pearls are usually found have become rare. There was a time, some years back, when Wisconsin pearls were canvassed and commanded good prices in gem markets, but so few of the precious pearls are now being found in this territory that the state's reputation is slipping. Efforts to conserve the clam beds that remain are being made, but just what effect these attempts will have in producing good pearls remains to be seen.

Fair-sized pearls, selling for \$400 to \$500 each, are found now and then, but the better ones that are worth

Abe Martin

Both for Coliidge. "Col" is an abbreviation for two mighty names, California and Colville. It becomes more and more apparent that in the coming primaries those two "Cals" are going to stick together.—Los Angeles Times.

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V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1924. W. H. QUIVERY. (Seal) Notary Public

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely in expression of matters of public interest.

Charges Wastage of Edibles.

Papillon, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Dairymen is being boosted all over Nebraska. Far be it from me to throw cold water on the undertaking, but I do not see why we should go to other states for our milk when we can raise them here.

Week after week for years I saw some of the finest grade Holstein-Friesian female calves being sent to the Omaha fair for veal from Sarpy county.

Our milk condensing factory is closed and some milk producers complain of the treatment they receive from the Omaha milk distributors. I do not know that they are justified in so doing. RICHARD EBBITTE.

Philosophers in Omaha.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In the interests of the "Knockout Omaha," I would like the privilege of calling to the attention of the people of Omaha, through the medium of your very valuable paper, the fact that we have in Omaha a society known as the Omaha Philosophical society.

This society was organized in 1890 and has continued to meet regularly every Sunday afternoon since that date. Some of the most prominent people in the city are members of this society and the very best talent available is procured to address those and attend its meetings.

There is a great demand for thought these days, and if we are to meet the many problems that confront our city, nation and state successfully, we must develop our thinking powers. As the purpose of the society is to teach people to think it would be well worth the careful consideration of all our citizens to think and reflect wisely before rejecting the contributions of this organization to our civic life.

One who cannot think is a fool; he who will not think is a bigot; he who dares not think is a coward, and he who does not think is a slave. DR. EDGAR ROBERTS.

Education in Omaha.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: As this is "Knockout Omaha Week" I thought it would not be amiss to bring to the attention of the public two of Omaha's greatest benefactors along educational lines.

Thursday, February 7, has been set aside by Creighton university as "founders' day." This will be the 7th annual observance of "founders' day" and will be celebrated by solemn mass at 10 o'clock at the St. John church in memory of the founders, Edward Creighton, John A. Creighton and their wives.

Just 50 years ago Edward Creighton died at the early age of 50. Four years later, in September, 1878, Creighton College of Arts was opened to the free education of young men regardless of color, race, social position or creed. Mr. Creighton died without a will. He was survived by a devoted wife, Louisa, and a daughter to whom during his lifetime he had often expressed a desire to found a free college for boys. Without any obligations, Mrs. Creighton chose to carry out his desire and her will provided \$100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a free college for young men. In later years, John A. Creighton added extensively to the educational plant and to the endowment fund of \$200,000.

How small and insignificant the institution was in the beginning is evident from the fact that the highest class was the sixth reader class and that the first degree were conferred, and from that date to the present time, the story of Creighton university has been a story of achievement. In less than 50 years, Creighton has moved from a shack of one room with an enrollment of 10 to a university with a group of five class-room buildings and an enrollment of 2,485. The university now comprises four Class A professional schools, a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a high school. It is the only free college of its kind in this country, as well as the only free Catholic high school.

It is therefore fitting that at least once a year a day should be set apart for the proper commemoration of these two illustrious men and their noble wives. It is fitting, too, that the exercises should be not only religious in character but public as well, for they belonged in a peculiar way to the whole people of the middle-west. Their fortunes were expended without stint for the public welfare and the public may well pause to reflect upon the far-reaching benefactions of these sincere citizens, whose minds there was no thought of self-advancement.

The magnificent buildings which they constructed for the enlightenment of human ignorance and the relief of human suffering, are the greatest monuments they could have erected to perpetuate their name, and to perpetuate their name. P. A. BOGARDUS.

Safety for Savings

Savings and The CONSERVATIVE Loan Association

PASSES LAW THAT WILL SAVE MANY LIVES

The United States Congress passed a law compelling every manufacturer of a remedy containing Acetanilide to mark plainly on the label the amount of Acetanilide that remedy contains. It was found that at least 95% of all proprietary cold and headache remedies contain Acetanilide, a drug that deteriorates the blood, degenerates the heart, kidneys and liver and often forms a habit. Everybody is urged to read carefully the label of every cold and headache remedy and to refuse those that contain the harmful drug, Acetanilide.

To obtain prompt and at the same time safe relief for a cold, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism or pain in general, get from your druggist a few Nebrin tablets, take 1 or 2 every two or three hours and you will always get safe and satisfactory results. Nebrin tablets do not contain Acetanilide or other harmful drugs and are considered the safest cold and headache remedy and pain reliever obtainable. Aspirin trials should also give Nebrin a trial. They will find Nebrin entirely free of the depressing action that is so objectionable in Aspirin. Nebrin tablets are not expensive and can be obtained at local druggists.—Advertisement.

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet! Celia Thaxter

THE PIONEERS. O, the long, long trail that leads away To the old, old times of yesterday; To the stirring times of vanished years, When the land was new, and pioneers With gallant hearts and a faith in God, Wrought homes and wealth from the prairie sod; And working on with a courage great, Foundations laid for a mighty state.

Through the summers hot and the winters cold, With a faith sublime and true hearts bold, They reckoned nought of their sacrifice, But with eyes alight they paid the price That courage pays when the odds are laid, And tasks are faced with a courage strong. So they toiled till evening hours were late, To lay foundations of this great state.

We sing the praise of the warriors brave Who gave their lives their land to save; But what of those whose hands have wrought Till they reached the goal they long had sought, And bided here on the prairie wide A state that warrants their children's pride? Should we not honor these truly great Who made Nebraska the Wonder state?

On the Wing, Feb. 3.—Nebraska's baby town is Lyman. And a strong and healthy baby it is. Lyman is just about "two spits" from the city, and some of our early boyhood Missouri friends would describe it, being just a quarter of a mile from the Nebraska-Wyoming line in Scotts Bluff county. Less than four years old, Lyman has about everything that a modern city boasts except street railways and paving; it has electric light and power, ample water supply, good business houses, a strong bank and a wonderful territory round about.

The Gering and Fort Laramie irrigation canal runs to the south of Lyman about seven miles, watering a valley that means more than 50,000 irrigated acres within seven miles of the little city. And this area is admittedly the best sugar beet territory in western Nebraska. Lyman is just as sure of a sugar factory within the next year or two as a dog is of having fleas. The reasons are, in addition to the beet acreage, an ample water supply and good railroad facilities. And if you know anything about beet sugar making you know that a water supply is very essential, for beet sugar making requires an immense amount of water.

The pioneers who settled in western Scotts Bluff county on the south side of the North Platte river waited with infinite patience for nearly 40 years for a railroad to come. Among them is Perry Brazier, who came north from Texas with the second cattle trail to him Emerson Hough's novel, "North of Forty-Six," was almost a personal reminiscence. In conversation with some friends recently, when the subject was the rapid development of the Kiowa country, Perry said:

"I own two or three sections of this Kiowa land, and at one time I could have bought all the rest of it for two quarts of whisky. "Why didn't you buy it?" queried Oscar Gardner, another pioneer. "Because I only had two quarts," replied Perry.

Hugh De La Matter, another pioneer of the Kiowa country, watched the building of the Union Pacific's extension west from Gering with intense interest. He had watched from the beginning of building operations for nearly 40 years. The morning the

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