

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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DENBY HAULS DOWN HIS FLAG.

Edwin Denby has retired from the president's cabinet. By so doing he has relieved a situation that was becoming tense. His admitted support of a policy that has been strongly denounced made his presence on the cabinet, to say the least, embarrassing to the administration.

At present Mr. Denby stands accused of nothing more than a mistaken view as to what was good for the public interest. What else may develop will have to await the fullness of time. His administration of the Navy department has been creditable in all ways save that of the oil land leases. Under him the establishment was stepped down from wartime to peace basis. He had the direction of carrying out the terms of the Washington treaty, under which the power of the navy was reduced. More work has fallen on his department than is usual, save in time of war, and his record on this line is made up.

Confirmation by the senate of the president's appointments, Messrs. Pomeroy and Roberts, should assure early prosecution of those who are looked upon as criminally guilty in the oil frauds. Promise of more sensational made by the senate investigators holds public interest. What these disclosures may be is not hinted at, beyond the statement that books of a brokerage company are to be looked into. This will show who, if any, connected with the government profited by the hot tip on Mammoth Oil before the Teapot Dome lease became known to the world.

Talk of soft-pedaling the inquiry should be frowned upon. Any suggestion that the government will be weakened by bringing the truth to light puts too low an estimate on the American people. They have been greatly disturbed by the discovery that public trust has been so shamelessly betrayed. Yet it is unthinkable that the faith in our institutions which have stood so many tests will fall because unworthy men are dragged from seclusion, and forced to bear in public any obloquy they may have won by their unfaithful stewardship. The safety of the American republic can not possibly depend upon immunity for crooks in high place. If it does, then it is time to put up the shutters.

For Mr. Denby, the ominous fact in connection with his case is that his resignation followed a consultation over the telephone with the president. That conversation followed a midnight visit to the White House of two senators connected with the investigation. What this forebodes may be the subject of many surmises. At least it changed the mind of the secretary of navy, who had declared he would not resign under fire.

Such movements must have strong motives behind them. President Coolidge said last week he would not regard the case either way from the viewpoint of personal welfare. He was sincere in that. So we conclude he feels he was acting for the public good when he accepted the resignation of Mr. Denby. What else he may do will come as a result of this action. The public may feel certain that Cal Coolidge will not abandon the trail of the oil until it has been wiped out by the discovery and exposure of every man who was in any way connected with the fraud on the government.

The public, too, may feel assured that Mr. Coolidge is definitely on the trail. He is not ranting nor tearing the air. He is acting. Quickly, effectively acting.

GIVE THE JAPS THEIR DUE.

Jingoism has ever been a dominant characteristic of the Japanese. Probably this trait of the nation is responsible for the sentiment that finds expression in a published prophecy that some time between 1942 and 1946 the United States and Japan will engage in war, and Japan will win. On the other hand, the United States is not without its fair quota of jingoism. Most of these are Japanophobes, and the prophecy may as well be charged to them.

Whatever the Japanese are, they are not fools. As a nation they are not bankrupt, but they are sorely put to find means of existence. Prior to the World War the heaviest taxes laid on any people were borne by the Japanese. Every possible source of national income was mortgaged to the limit. The war with Russia absolutely exhausted the resources of Japan, and the last 100 days of that campaign were made possible by American charity. A loan without security of \$100,000,000 was negotiated in this country, after having been refused in Europe. Witte knew this when at Portsmouth he answered the question with regard to indemnity: "Not a kopeck!"

The Japanese knew that Witte was aware of their plight, that the Russians could carry on, and so they submitted to a peace that amounted to a surrender of practically all they had gained by what looked like victory.

Since the World War the Japanese situation has improved slightly. Just now, however, they are offering \$150,000,000 renewal bonds for sale in this country. Their newspapers are complaining bitterly at the terms of the sale. Their public men are demanding that equality be granted them. Secretary Hughes warns states that have legislated against Japanese land ownership. Neither of these pleas will be effective to gain concessions for the little brown men from the land of the Rising Sun. Californians, who have most intimate experience with them, reject them. That example will have great influence. Federal immigration laws exclude Asiatics, and this means the Japanese.

If Japan makes sufficient progress within the next twenty years to warrant a war with a first-class power, the fact will be a wonder. Why that war should be against the greatest power on earth none can understand. Japan has received many a favor from the United States. It will receive more. It is

preposterous for them to talk of war with our country, and silly to nourish dreams of conquest here. Jingoism and those inclined to listen to them should think of the things herein mentioned. As to the United States being afraid, recall that Japan got out of Shantung because of American moral insistence. We are in very little danger from Japanese sources.

A SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION.

The Columbus Telegram notes that of the 64 couples applying for marriage licenses in Platte county since the enactment of the eugenics marriage law, 46 were from rural districts and only 18 from the towns.

The Telegram then asks a series of interesting questions, and truthful answers thereto might result in acquiring some useful knowledge about social conditions.

"Are our city girls frightening prospective husbands by demanding more luxuries than local Valentinos are capable of supplying?"

"Is the city girl's growing independence as a factor in the commercial world harming her marital opportunities?"

"Are the country young people less inclined to hasty marriage, and for this reason are they likely to find the 10-day clause in the marriage law less irksome?"

"Is the dearth of city marriages hereabouts caused by the greater ease with which urban young people may make speedy trips to Council Bluffs?"

Social science clubs might, with profit to their membership, and to the state at large, study these questions. Our rapidly changing social life is bringing complex problems to the fore. It will not do to dismiss them with a shrug.

There is much opposition to the Nebraska marriage law, but thoughtful men and women will very generally agree that to make marriage something to be approached with knowledge and due consideration, is the best way to decrease the divorce evil.

LITTLE HINT FROM WISCONSIN.

When Joe Jackson, blacklisted baseball player, finished his testimony on his own behalf in a suit for reinstatement, the presiding judge ordered him sent to jail instanter. He is held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of perjury. Jackson told two different stories about the same transaction. Each time under oath.

Why waste time inquiring into the merits of the case? Jackson was expelled from organized baseball for his share in the conspiracy to sell a national championship game. He sought reinstatement. In his first tale he told one story, and when seeking reinstatement he told another. He has thus exhibited a continuing lack of understanding of the simplest requirements of honesty.

What we would like to do is to commend the action of that Wisconsin judge to some in Nebraska. Frequently witnesses perjure themselves. Judges and attorneys have frequently complained that perjury is common in our courts. One very flagrant case recently was punished in Omaha. Would it not be welcome news that a witness who has knowingly and willfully perjured himself has been sent to jail by the judge who listens to his lying?

One or two examples of this kind might work wonders in the way of restoring public respect for the institutions of justice as well as simplifying the processes of the law.

GUNMEN AND THE PASSERSBY.

Now an order has gone forth to suppress outlawry in Washington. It is high time the authorities were so exerting themselves. When the streets become unsafe because of flying bullets, loosed by gunmen who are warring on either side of the prohibition enforcement problem, the thought of law and order must impress itself.

That a United States senator happened to be the victim of a reckless shot does not add to the importance of the affair from the standpoint of order. It may bring the greater notice in the news columns. It would have been as serious if the humblest charwoman at the capital had been so stricken down. That the incident grows out of one of the minor scandals of the nation's headquarters is none the less discredit.

Outlawry and thuggery of various kinds have run rampant throughout the land, not a community being immune. This has gone on hand in hand with the so-called enforcement campaign in behalf of the Volstead law. Bootleggers find their customers, or they could not exist. Some of the patrons of the outlaws are in high position. The minister of one of the European nations was recently recalled because he was mixed in a bootlegging incident.

Not all the crime is traceable to the efforts to enforce prohibition. Yet much of the most annoying features of crime find root and immunity because of the widespread inclination to evade this one law. A way should be found to make enforcement effective without quite so much display and use of firearms.

Nebraska autoists will please bear in mind that auto licenses are not like marriage licenses—they are not procurable in Council Bluffs.

It appears that some senators are more interested in posting campaign pictures done in oil than they are in getting at the real facts.

The chief difference between lethal gas and the ordinary campaign brand is that the former puts its victims out of misery very quickly.

"Dad buys auto, children select," headlines the Kansas City Journal. Yes, and pretty much everything else.

Williamson county, Illinois, really ought to make an honest effort to get out the Willie class of foolishness.

Mr. Hopkins may be electioneering, but he is selling the cheapest gas in town.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Post— Robert Worthington Davies

A MAN GETS ILL OF SINGLE LIFE.

A man gets ill of single life. And takes upon himself a wife. He leaves his cronies in the cold. Forgets his pastimes—as they were— And thinks of growing wise and old. And builds a home for him and her. It lifts him from the rut of life. And gives him one to love—a wife. He turns away from useless things. And views the future as it is. Within his dream, which outward brings The faith and character of his.

He bows to worthiness with trust As love implores him that he must. And he begins to live in truth. The goodness of exalted life— When he goes forth from idle youth. And takes upon himself a wife.

That of America?

By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

The Stamp Act Leads to the First Step Toward Colonial Liberty

If the king of Great Britain in person were encamped on Boston Common, at the head of 20,000 men, with all his navy on our coast, he would not be able to execute these laws.—James Otis.

REPRESSIVE policy against the colonies that began as early as the year George III ascended the throne, took the form of writs of assistance, by which crown officers were empowered to search the private dwellings of the colonists for smuggled goods. James Otis, a Boston lawyer employed by the crown, threw up his commission rather than appear for the English government in these cases. He took the colonists' case and, in an argument before the Massachusetts court, shivered the crown's pretensions to bits.

"Then and there," said John Adams, "the trumpet of the revolution was sounded."

The royal commissioners of the revenue in the colonies had the talent in the colonies was almost in open rebellion," he warned the house. "Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to the feelings of liberty as to submit to the yoke of slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

It was these words of Pitt that caused George III to call him a traitor. (Copyright, the Kansas City Star.)

"The People's Voice"

Editors from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

France's World Policy in the Light of History. Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: When Woodrow Wilson induced Germany in November, 1918, through his well known promises to win the war, he thereby—

lay down his arms, he thereby—gave the victors the point of vantage in the entente. France had never forgiven her defeat in 1871 and thirsted for just such an opportunity for retribution. To understand her policy from the armistice to the present day, it is necessary to review certain events in her past history:

Under the regime of King "Philip the Handsome" (1285-1324), France took from Germany Lyons, then a thoroughly German city. In 1552 France despoiled the German empire of the cities of Toul and Verdun. In 1639 German Alsace was stolen by France, as also in 1644 the purely German cities of Worms and Mayence. In 1678, the first Rhine federation, disrupting German affairs and resulting in an enlargement of French territory. Under Louis XIV France usurped the right to occupy and collect taxes from some 600 German cities and villages. The cities of Kaiserslautern, Worms, Speyer, Mayence, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Bingen, Heilbrunn, and many others were pillaged and destroyed. The numerous ruined castles on the Neckar and Rhine bear silent witness to the deprivations of the French invasions which invaded many without declaration of war. No matter how compliant or obedient the German communities, an orgy of arson, robbery and murder engineered by France. Even graves were opened and valuables torn from the dead. During the Seven Years' war, exactly as under Napoleon, when Germany was prostrate under the crushing heel of the usurper, France's character revealed itself; as also in the insolent affront to Germany by Napoleon III in 1870. Thiers, the English historian, wrote to the Times on November 11, 1870: "No nation has ever had a more wicked neighbor than Germany has had in France for the last 400 years, wicked in every respect, impudent, rapacious, insatiable, irreconcilable and ever aggressive."

Woodrow Wilson discloses in his memoirs of the Versailles conference how the allied powers failed to curb French rapacity; how Clemenceau rejected all reason and persistently demanded a Rhine frontier in order to lastingly cripple Germany. Wilson promised the world a "just and real peace, which would turn the streams of blood and tears of the war into a source of blessing for suffering humanity." Instead France turned Wilson's 14 points into 14 gold bricks. Promised were open covenants. Imposed was a treaty, the worst ever hatched out by secret diplomacy, a parody on peace. Promised was the farthest possible elimination of economic obstacles. Imposed were the most ruinous obstructions to German trade and the confiscation of Germany's merchant marine. Promised were extensive guarantees for the reduction of armaments. Imposed was the disarmament of the German people, while France and her satellites heavily increased armaments. Promised was a generous and absolutely impartial settlement of all colonial claims. Imposed was the theft of Germany's colonies, even of all private German property in foreign lands. Promised was to the people of Austria-Hungary the freest opportunity for self-determination. Imposed was inhibition to unite German Austria with Germany. Promised was peace of right and justice. Imposed was a most vicious peace which condemned the German people to starvation, handing France the weapons for the most brutal oppression of a defenseless nation. Promised was that Germany should make reparation only for actual war damages. Imposed were a generous and absolutely impartial settlement of all colonial claims, as also France's demands for including with the reparations, contrary to agreement, her war pension list. France thus procured the kind of a treaty it wanted. Clemenceau in a conversation with French staff officers stated, as reported in the week-ly Le Progres Civique: "I have no fear

of your military career. We peace we have secured for ourselves assures you of a 10-year conflict in central Europe."

When in 1923 Germany fell in arrears about 5 per cent with her deliveries of coal, France used that as a pretext for armed invasion of the Ruhr. French consors and propagandists prevent information regarding French crimes on the Rhine and Ruhr from reaching the public. What France wants, her leaders announce plainly, is February, 1922, Marshal Fayette, stated in a public speech as reported by the Journal du Peuple: "The last war was only an intermediate act in the duel between Keltic-French and Germans. The fight must be so conducted as to end with the total annihilation of the Germans." The Paris Mattin wrote on January 18, 1922, regarding the new Poincare ministry: "What France expects from the Poincare cabinet is to find means to compel Germany to work for our benefit, and to turn the sweat of the German people into francs." In January, 1922, at a press conference in Paris, in which participated Stephen Bautonne of the Mattin, Marcel Rey of the Petit Journal, Pertainx of the Echo de Paris, Philippe of the Petit Parisien, and others, Poincare delivered a lecture, a synopsis of which was published in Le Populaire of July 26, 1922. Poincare there stated in part as follows: "We are simply approaching (and I feel well satisfied thereby), the lasting occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. For my part, I should be sorry if Germany paid, as then we would have to depart from the Rhine. I prefer occupation and conquest to try to submit to the slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

It was these words of Pitt that caused George III to call him a traitor. (Copyright, the Kansas City Star.)

Such a cunning little darling of a fellow. Laughing eyes that shine with heaven's blue; Wealth of curly hair that catches sunbeams yellow; Heaven bless the darling heart of you.

Bringing back to me the pleasant days of olden As round my heart your little fingers twine; Pointing for my seeing the happy visions golden— This darling little grandson I call mine.

Such a noisy little rascal of a liddle, You're always in some mischief when awake. You don't know how much you worry your granddaddy. And if you did, no difference would it make.

You seem to know that I don't mean half my chiding. So laugh and turn away with eyes a-shine. But 'spite your noise, and my complaints deriding, I love you, little grandson, I call mine.

Jack Chester, you are making life worth the living. Because in you I live my life again. And so all your noise and mischief I'm forgiving. Because you link the now up with the then. Through all the day I watch you may always shine. And hope that for you sun may always shine.

For you the best there is in life I'm always praying. You curly-headed grandson I call mine.

For obvious reasons the hostility will not be identified by name. But a canary bird sits caged on top of the phone exchange, and the exchange is next to the door into the baggage room.

And the canary's name is "Atta Boy," so named by Felix, the day porter. When some guest about to depart has Felix look up his baggage, chase up to the room after a forgotten parcel, and then help the guest to the door, and says, "Thank you, sir," Felix walks back to the door by the canary bird. Then the canary says: "Cheep."

And Felix feelingly responds, "Atta Boy." That's the way the bird achieved the name.

Levi's Modesty Is Threatened. (From the Fairbury News.) And now they are having a prize for the most beautiful neck, and flappers galore are entering. They have had contests for the most beautiful face, the most beautiful foot, the most beautiful hand, the most beautiful knee, the most beautiful back, and now the most beautiful neck. It is hazardous for a modest editor to follow.

Speaking of the acme of fatuity, it must be the pimply-faced young fellows who hang out around the exits of the big office buildings and department stores at closing time, fondly imagining they are thus affording a treat to the young women who have just finished a real day's work.

During the last 10 days we have interviewed something less than 896 intimate friends, and to date not one of them has admitted that he ever

Not a Dud. Investigations have been so frequently without results that they seemed comparatively safe. At last, however, the government has picked up one that is not a dud.—Washington Star.

SUNNY SIDE UP Take Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet. Cassia Thacker

JACK CHESTER LEWELLEN. Such a cunning little darling of a fellow.

Not to Mention the Headaches. (From the Minneapolis Journal.) Liquor purchased at seven local drug stores was found to contain diethyl phthalate.

And is the attorney employed to defend a man charged with violating the 18th amendment to be called a "scroflawyer?"

Speaking of the more or less famous and very interesting hearing now on in Ashland, we make bold to remark that if some children had taken more interest in father, and less in his money, perhaps they would not now be worrying so much about his money.

We may be wrong, and we cheerfully admit that we often are, but it would seem that the grave and dignified senators are making a mistake in putting the oil prosecutions into the hands of lawyers who have never had any really big clients.

If ever we have occasion to employ a lawyer to look after a case involving two or three hundred million of our laboriously accumulated dollars, you can safely bet he is going to be a lawyer who has already proved himself capable of handling jobs of that size.

If the Omaha Chamber of Commerce has not yet decided upon a successor for Mr. Larson, and are experiencing difficulty in arriving at a decision, we suggest that the matter be left to the membership of the Nebraska Press association. The association would take only one vote, and it would be unanimous for "Monty" Tancock.

A Text Book on Political Economy. (On Buck in Harvard Courtyard.) The average man gives more real thought to the selection of a boat than he does to the qualifications of the man he helps elect to office.

A Lincoln woman has just divorced her seventh husband, and a movement is on foot among the unwed females of the capitol city to organize against such a marital monopoly.

The senate has taken a recess in the oil investigation. We could name several gentlemen who would applaud a motion to adjourn it sine die.

WILL M. MAUPIN.

Savings and The CONSERVATIVE Loan Association Loans for Homes

When in Omaha Hotel Conant

They compare all trees with the Redwoods as They compare all automobiles with Buick. VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS. When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them. Nebraska Buick Auto Co. 19th and Howard Streets. LINCOLN H. E. Sidles, Pres. OMAHA Lee Huff, Vice Pres. Retail Dealers. SIOUX CITY H. R. Hawley, Mgr. NEBRASKA BUICK AUTO CO. H. PELTON 2019 Farnam St. 19th and Howard Sts.

Abe Martin



A good way to let an ignorant down easy is 't say he's opinionated. Th' business man that's satisfied is through.

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