

THE MORNING BEE MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH NEBRASKA.

Thousands of Nebraskans who are still hale and hearty can remember when it was very generally held that fall wheat could not be successfully raised in this state.

Today Nebraska is the third largest winter wheat raising state in the union.

Just a few years ago, comparatively speaking, Nebraskans believed that alfalfa would grow only on low land, irrigated or subirrigated.

Less than a quarter of a century ago a governor of Nebraska derided the idea of trying to make an agricultural country out of that portion of the state lying west of Hall county.

Because a few men insisted, in spite of sneers and discouragement, on trying sugar beets in Nebraska, there are now five sugar factories in the state, one at Grand Island and four in the North Platte valley.

Just a few years ago it was thought that corn was a poor crop to plant west of Buffalo county. But some men would not believe it until they had tried it out for themselves.

If we will study Nebraska we will learn something new every day. We will find new possibilities. New manufacturing possibilities.

The early settlers of Nebraska had a hard time. They tried to make soil and climate fit their preconceived notions. The next generation fared much better.

And while Nebraska ranks right at the top in per capita production of per capita wealth, it has scarcely made a beginning. The wealth production will increase as Nebraskans get better acquainted with Nebraska.

PUT AN END TO CHILD SLAVERY.

Advocates of the constitutional amendment to forbid child labor will be pleased by the action of the senate subcommittee. It has just reported to the main judiciary an amendment that will give congress power "to prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years, and to prescribe the conditions of such labor."

The joy will arise from the fact that the machinery is in motion. Debate will come very certainly on the proposal, once it is brought out from committee. No question but throughout the country the sentiment favors an anti-child labor law.

Against the proposal will be arrayed, as in debate in congress at other times, of interference with state rights. Also, interference with the sacred right of contract. This means, as was amply proven in the cases from North Carolina in which the two laws were declared invalid by the supreme court, to be the right of the father to contract for the sale of the labor of his own children.

One of the greatest supports of the American wage scale, on which the American standard of life rests, is that it enables the father to support his family decently. Children should never be required to earn their own living. At least until they have passed the age of 14 they should not be permitted to enter mine, mill, factory or warehouse as regular employees.

One of the greatest things the present congress can do will be to submit to the states the amendment that will forbid the sacrifice of children on the altar of Mammon.

LONG LIFE AND A USEFUL ONE.

Grim death, according to the doctor's figures, was cheated out of 750,000 victims last year. That is, compared with the figures of 43 years ago. To make it a little plainer, if the death rate of 1880 had continued on the same ratio, the number of deaths in the United States in 1923 would have been three-quarters of a million greater.

No use in discussing all the details of the methods by which this result was brought about. Better sanitation, fuller understanding of disease, especially those of children. A simpler way of living is responsible for the change. A baby born now has many more chances of living than only a few years ago. Infant mortality under 1 year was long the disgrace of civilized life. Science has reduced this. Fewer little graves are dug each year, because folks know better what to do for baby.

In other regards we have improved. For example, a doctor states in 1898 one man out of every 70 who responded to McKinley's call to arms suffered from typhoid fever. In the World War only one in 20,000 had typhoid. Omaha and other large cities were regularly scourged by typhoid, diphtheria and similar diseases not so very many years ago.

Now cases of these are comparatively rare, and very seldom fatal.

Triumph over yellow fever and malaria was somewhat spectacular. These, however, are not the only victories for medical science and surgical skill. The scythe of Time still cuts its swath. But it is among the elderly now, and even these are being instructed in how to prolong life.

And as the doctors of medicine are showing us how to live longer, doctors of divinity, of laws and of philosophy are trying to show us how to live better. May these succeed as well as the medics!

TERROR IN TEMPLE OF JUSTICE.

The shocking episode in the court room at Lincoln is more than a crime of violence. It is a symbol of the disregard of institutions of law and order. When a judge is shot to death in his own court room, by a culprit who has been openly defying the law and the court's order, society's very existence is challenged.

Reason in plenty for thinking the murder was premeditated is present. Little need to discuss this phase of the question, beyond the fact that the slayer went armed to court. That he took his own life is only further proof of his desperate resolve.

The Omaha Bee has long stood out against gun-toting. Nebraska has a well framed law on this subject, which is very laxly observed. In the Lincoln case, the former wife and daughter of the killer say he was an habitual gun-toter. Two revolvers were on his person when he entered the court room Monday morning. His response to the judge's inquiry, "Are you ready for trial?" was a shot. No matter at whom it was aimed, it killed the judge.

Until we reach a place where such things are impossible, our civilization will be a failure. And we will never reach that place until everybody begins to think more seriously on the duties and obligations that rest upon all. Less about rights and privileges. Laws are made to protect everyone. Courts are the instruments for carrying out the law. No one is justified in taking the law into his own hands.

Disregard of the laws of civilized society is in the main chargeable to those who indiscriminately denounce public men and public institutions for the furtherance of political ends.

There are thousands of minds just on the verge of insanity, that are overwhelmed by this sort of vicious propaganda. It leads men and women of this sort to feel they must take the law into their own hands. In their fevered brains the fulminations of the political propagandists spell a world in which all order has come to an end. The truth of the matter is that those who support order are knit the more closely together to uphold the institutions of government. The shooting in the Lincoln court room is a warning that all should heed.

FILIPINO FACTIONS FIGHT.

Some of our democratic brethren are getting quite a little joy out of the troubles General Wood is having at Manila. Of course, to make his embarrassment a source of pleasure to themselves, they have to overlook certain facts.

Chief of these is that the dominant faction at Manila draws its sustenance from the unfortunate experience of the islands under the Jones law. Attempting to clothe the Filipinos with self-government just about ruined them. The Woods-Forbes commission found that about all we had done in the islands had been destroyed while Burton Harrison was governor general, and was letting the Quezon faction run things. Railroads and other means of communication were decaying. The national bank had been looted, and general carelessness and corruption prevailed.

More regrettable than these things, though, was the disruption among the Filipinos themselves. Mindanao and Sulu did not stick together when the former came to the front. The Moros would not submit to the domination from Manila. Insurrections have followed. Sulu sultans have visited General Wood asking him that the United States continue its control. It is a house divided, not a house harmonious, that is represented by Manuel Roxas at Washington.

When the Filipinos become united and harmonious, asking independence, they will be listened to. When a faction, and one with a rather bad record, seeks to be put in full charge, we feel their request should be scrutinized rather closely. Uncle Sam does not want to hold the islands in leash any longer than is absolutely necessary, but for the good of the Filipino soul it should be kept under restraint at least long enough to thoroughly grasp the need of self-control.

Very thoughtless of the president not to get Senator Walsh's permission before appointing Alfee Pomerene as a prosecutor. However, the senate confirmed the president's choice.

Oregonians are going to put William Jennings Bryan's name on the list for presidents. Oregon didn't have so much luck the last time it picked a candidate.

Senators are finding plenty to object to, but they will look a long time for an outstanding lawyer who has not at some time been in touch with big business.

One thing the oil investigation has done; it has taken the public mind off the Klan for the time being.

The railroad brotherhoods stick to McAdoo, but where does that leave Billy Johnson and the shop unions?

Easy way to make the front page: Make a speech and call someone in high office a crook.

Mr. Vanderlip is not the only man who has stepped on his own ears lately.

Mexican revolutionists shine at blowing up things.

Again the pill box patrol has justified itself.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davie

WEDNESDAY.

"The Silent Night."

Think of the rich little poor man's plight on the silent night, the solemn night! Think of the shame of his crystal set. And the far off towns that he can not get. Think of his grief and his pitiful woe. Think of his ears as he strains them so. Listening ever as a deaf man might. On the silent night, the solemn night.

Under the roof of his humble cot, Listening in but hearing not; Wife and little ones by his side— Rest and comfort are denied! Hoping, waiting, hanging on, off till the night is nearing dawn. Think of the rich little poor man's plight on the silent night, the solemn night.

What of America?

By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

The King Decides to Teach America a Lesson

The new king (George III), having the most exalted notion of his own authority, and being, from his miserable education, entirely ignorant of public affairs, thought that to tax the Americans for the benefit of the English would be a masterpiece of policy.—Thomas Henry Buckle, History of Civilization in England.

THE colonies followed up the action of the Stamp Act congress by forming associations to boycott English goods, and nonimportation agreements came everywhere into effect. The English merchants were struck with dismay. To them a colony was a market, and nothing else. A closed market meant loss and ruin. They promptly brought pressure on parliament, and that body found itself between two fires. It met the situation by the adoption of a policy characteristic of the statesmanship of the times. It repealed the stamp act to placate the clamoring traders at home, and at the same time passed a declaratory act asserting its right to tax the colonies if it wanted to. No principle was settled. Parliament had acted as the ancient kings sometimes acted when put in a corner. They sometimes made concessions "graciously" by that they meant, "I'm not doing this because I have to, but because I'm good natured. Now, run away and play."

Parliament was not long in testing its asserted powers. It soon passed

These penal measures, by which the king's government loosened away the fairer portion of the British empire, were put through a house of commons that jeered at and howled down the few voices that were raised in protest. George himself complacently fancied he had settled the whole vexing business. He had been talking to General Gage, who had assured him the Americans would yield.

"He says," the king wrote to Lord North, "they will be Lyons wild if we lambs; but, if we take the resolute part, they will undoubtedly prove very weak."

"Blows," said the obstinate king, "must decide."

Blows did.

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"The People's Voice"

Editorials 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.

Stair Climbing at Technical High.

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Having sent my children to both Central and Technical High schools, I want to say a word about the scheduling of classes at the

My daughter attended this school last fall but had to quit school this winter because of falling heels. She was a strong girl last fall but after three months of climbing stairs she broke down. Here was her schedule: first class on the second floor, second class on the third floor, third on fourth floor, fourth on second floor, then up to lunch on the fifth floor; sixth class on the third floor, seventh class on second floor, eighth class on fifth floor, then down to second floor to leave in the evening.

This made 20 flights to climb up and down carrying books every day. Faster than climbing the Woodmen of the World and back every day. How many business men and business girls and women could and would get up and down that schedule? It was arranged so that the girls, especially, would not have to do so much climbing of stairs. She said other girls had power arranged schedules than hers, but her schedule was an average.

A friend of mine had to take his daughter out of school for the same reason. I was down to actually see one day and found it to be true. I also found 12 large, finely equipped executive offices on the main floor. The main floor is a desirable floor is used for offices. Why so many and such desirable rooms used for executive offices. Another friend of mine has a son at Technical High school and wished him especially to study this year subjects which would help him in his office, but when his schedule was made out it contained three periods in gymnasium and swimming pool. Some practical subjects which he wanted he would not be let schedule for. Some of the subjects that my daughter desired the most, she was unable to get also. A FAREWELL.

Against Single Tax.

Schuyler, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The Farmers' old friend, the Nolan land tax bill, reappeared in congress with a new sponsor. Representative Keller of Minnesota has introduced a bill which provides for a federal tax of 1 per cent on all land values above \$10,000. The farm management survey for eastern Nebraska shows that the most efficient farm unit is 240 acres. A conservative price on this land certainly is not less than \$150 per acre, which brings the value on this land to \$36,000. Deducting from this the \$10,000, leaves \$26,000 to be taxed at 1 per cent, or \$260 additional tax for the farm to pay above the taxes he is paying now.

With this tax cutting talk, it seems to me that our bright men in congress cannot see other taxable property besides land. The American farmer has always been the goat, so why not pass him another favor—honor to support every phase of the United States government. Should

Abe Martin

THESE HAPPY MOMENTS ARE LIKE HOME



One o' th' things it don't pay 't advertise in our honesty. Who remembers when we got pulled in if we stopped in front of a clothin' store?

the federal government land tax become a law, I can see where in no distant future the farmer will be expropriated and the land will be in the hands of a few bloated capitalists and tilled by tenants, a condition similar to that existing in England, or of the negro in the south.

What are we farmers going to do about it? Are we going to just stand around and take things as they come, the same as we do the weather? Or are we going to bolt our political parties and organize a party of our own and vote in our own men? Too late! Election comes in November and congress is in session now. We must have county, state and national organization, and it must be organized for immediate action and petition our representatives and congressmen to dare not enact such a law.

Long ago the American Federation of Labor recognized the fact that to safeguard their interests they must organize and pay annual dues in order to hire men of executive ability to look after their interests. Cannot the American farmer spare a few dollars yearly for the same purpose? We must have county, state and national organization, and it must be organized for immediate action and petition our representatives and congressmen to dare not enact such a law.

When Leopold, the profligate king of Denmark, decided that he had to have more money for his riotous living and levied a special excise tax on the land, the Danish farmer started to organize to oppose the tax; their leaders were cast into prison whenever apprehended, so they had to organize in secret and under a terrific handicap, but they did organize and refused to pay the tax. The king sent his agents to confiscate property, to satisfy the tax, but he reckoned without the host. He had to convert into cash by sale the farmers attended these sales and they thought their property at what he had to pay for it. The king learned a lesson, for he had to recognize the farmer's right to own the land and today the Danes are reputed to have the best farm organization existing.

The land tax bill had to come because the owners of tax free securities realize that they ultimately will be taxed if the tax burden is not shifted elsewhere, namely to the land, and why not?

The farmer is in the same predicament as Little Willie. Little Willie's folks had guests for dinner, so Willie had his meal alone and was put to bed an hour sooner than usual. Willie he was lying awake thinking of his hard fate, the unmistakable aroma of roast duck wafted up to him, so he got up and went down, determined to demand his share, but when his little white-clad figure appeared in the door, his father demanded: "Young man, what do you want?"

Little Willie lost his courage and stammered: "Excuse me, please, I just came to find out if, when you get through, would you please let me have a bone?" I think that is the way with most of us, we lose our courage.

F. A. CUBA.

Center Shots

Any doubt as to the high state of Newfoundland civilization is removed. A former premier testifies that it is quite the custom there for corporations to contribute to campaign funds.—Boston Transcript.

"There's no oil on Al!" is the slogan of supporters of the New York governor. Thus favorite sons are now being slicked up.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

About the only satisfaction the republican party is getting out of the democratic is that a few unofficial democrats seemed to have picked up a crumb or two dropped in the scramble. My, how wicked those democrats are!—Rochester (N. Y.) Post.

"We've got to give 'em jazz," asserted a local amusement manager in reply to a complaint voiced by him about the preponderance of that kind of noise. "I don't believe it, and we challenge the amusement manager to a test. Instead of all jazz the next time a featured orchestral attraction

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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

WAITING. I'm yearning for the days in the open. For tramps over valley and hills; For blue in the sky, the rippling of water in murmuring rills. I want to sit idly a-dreaming— And O, how I earnestly wish For a nook by the bright waters gleaming With nothing to do but to fish.

I'm yearning for balmy winds blowing. For scent of the newly turned sod. I want to see flowers a-growing And nodding their faces to God. I'm yearning to see the trees green- ing. To see the green grass on the ground; And against the creek bank to be leaning.

I want to be up in the morning With fishing pole, tackle and bait. The notion of day work a-scoring. Just fishing till eventide late. I'm just a bit weary of waiting To feel the warm breezes of spring. O woe to me, please quit heat- ing me. I'm yearning to hear the reel sing!

"Of course I believe most people are honest," declared the hotel man, "but our experience is that there are enough dishonest people to make it necessary to maintain a police force and some judges and jails."

This particular hotel man says that one reason why hotel rates are so high is that hotels lose so many blankets, sheets, counterpanes, towels, bath rugs, etc.

It was suggested that the hotels might be losing all those things because their rates are so high, but this was denied.

"You would be surprised at what it costs us to renew lost globes that are carried away." We aim to keep two drinking glasses in each room, and by keeping plenty in the supply room we manage to do it. But it is really annoying how many are carried away.

When asked why he didn't check up on the room stuff as soon as a guest checked out and, if anything was missed, grab the guest's baggage, the hotel man replied:

"We might recover some stuff that way, but suppose we arrested some suspect or searched his baggage, and then didn't find anything—bloody! What a beautiful damage suit we'd have on our hands. No, we have to be mighty careful. Now and then we manage to recover some stuff, but nothing is ever said about it."

Biscuits and cookies and crackers are not the only things that Penn Podrea knows a lot about. Long before Penn became connected with the Iten company he was connected with the Burlington, first as an advertising man and then as a member of the colonization department. And if you want to know things about Nebraska—soil, climate, productivity, water supply, etc., ask Penn. Some of these days we two are going to call on "Doc" Condra of Lincoln and organize a real "Know Nebraska Society."

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A Plan for Increasing Your Estate

HAVE you ever asked yourself this question: "How long could my family live on the money I would leave them if I should die tomorrow?"

Suppose you have securities to the amount, let us say, of \$10,000. At the best estimate, such a fund left to your family, would not yield them more than \$50 per month.

If your investment could somehow be doubled or tripled, a modest but living income could be assured to your dependents.

But how can a \$10,000 estate be immediately converted to one of \$20,000 or \$30,000? It can be done—by means of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST with one of the companies named below.

You can deposit your securities with us and have the income applied to the payment of premiums upon life insurance.

Estimates show that if a man begins this plan at the age of 25, with securities amounting to \$10,000 yielding from 5% to 6% per annum, he can carry from \$24,000 to \$29,000 of straight life insurance. This immediately creates, including the investments, a total estate of from \$34,000 to \$39,000, depending upon the amount of annual life insurance premiums the return from the investment will carry. If dividends are applied to purchase additional insurance, the estate will be further increased.

A trust company will administer the fund while you are living, and safeguard your full estate for your family after your death.

Would you be interested in knowing what plan can be arranged for your family, based on your investment holdings? Our officers will be glad to discuss the matter with you.

First Trust Co. U. S. Trust Co. Omaha Trust Co. Peters Trust Co.

Members American Bankers Association

SUNNY SIDE UP "Take Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet" Celia Thaxter

WAITING. I'm yearning for the days in the open. For tramps over valley and hills; For blue in the sky, the rippling of water in murmuring rills. I want to sit idly a-dreaming— And O, how I earnestly wish For a nook by the bright waters gleaming With nothing to do but to fish.

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When in Omaha Hotel Conant

Safety for Savings Savings and The CONSERVATIVE Loan Association Loans for Homes