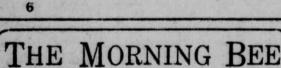
THE OMAHA MORNING BEE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924.



MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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WASHINGTON AND HIS TALLOW CANDLE.

George Washington, the father of his country, did not live long enough to realize what a big country it was to become. For that matter, we of today have no adequate conception of what the republic will be in a hundred years from now. No, not even a quarter of a century from now.

Doubtless the father of his country was proud of his offspring, and thought it unusually lusty. But the country that Washington knew was merely a little fringe of land along the Atlantic coast. He knew, perhaps, that there was some country west of the Alleghenies. He never dreamed of there being as much as there is. The 13 little colonies which Washington helped so much to weld into a new republic were mere dots on the whole landscape that was to come under the flag. They are scarcely more than dots now, comparatively speaking. This is a fact it would be well for the folks who live there to recall to mind now and then.

Washington knew little or nothing about the Great Lakes. He could not know that the future held a Great Lakes port that would handle more tonnage than any other shipping port in the world. He never dreamed of a railroad or a steamship. He could not know that in time the Atlantic and the Pacific would be connected by steam cars running over more than 3,000 miles of parallel steel rails. He could not know that in time London would be nearer to Richmond, Va., than Richmond was to Baltimore in his day.

As Washington snuffed his tallow candle or trimmed the wick of his whale oil lamp, he did not dream of oil from the bowels of the earth or light from the end of a wire. He did not even dream of illuminating gas.

In its material aspect the republic today is vastly greater and better than it was in Washington's day. And despite the gloom spreaders and chronic pessimists, it is vastly better in all other respects.

George Washington, leader of the colonial armies, soldier and statesman, first president of the American republic, and always the wise counsellor, is the great outstanding character of American history. Only a few names are privileged to be ranked alongside that of Washington.

be of that same man, just a few years later, standing the Baltimore convention on its head. Tammany and Tom Taggart will never forget nor forgive what was spoken there.

Mr. Bryan knows his party's weaknesses as well as anybody, and he knows that one of them is that the democrats have their full quota of men who are connected with the "special interests" now the object of such virtuous horror on the part of the ghost dancers. He will castigate unworthy republicans with the scorpion lash of his eloquent tongue. But he will not spare the unworthy in his own party. That is the fly in the ointment for the old guard of the organization that always puts something in the platform to hold Tammany in line.

DISARM THE GUN-TOTER.

Governor Bryan expresses himself as being in favor of a federal law to regulate gun-toting. He holds correctly that local laws are ineffective. Such affairs as that of the killing of Judge Morning, and the probably fatal wounding of Senator Greene, are stirring the public mind on the subject.

An object lesson is afforded from Philadelphia. There last week the New York Times discovered a firm offering for sale 1,000 machine guns, 7,160 high-power army rifles and 16,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Enough to arm a revolution. The managing partner of the firm said he would sell to anybody who had the price. The sale would be legal in the United States, and after that he was not concerned.

An army officer says that with 1,000 determined men and that amount of equipment he could hold Philadelphia for two weeks against any force the state of Pennsylvania could bring against him. New York might be similarly held. A reign of terror could easily be created in any great center of population. We have in this country plenty who preach the "revolution," and some who are daring enough to undertake it.

Why talk of disarming, when private concerns, for private profit, can have at their disposal such stocks of arms? Can sell to anyone who comes with the price?

Demand is made, and justly, that the profit be taken out of war through the government seizing all arms and munition plants, and fully controlling the output of the same. Until better oversight is established with regard to the sale and ownership of weapons of any sort, we will be in danger. Whatever is needed to stop gun toting should be applied at once.

SOFT COAL AND A PATIENT WORLD.

Up from the sunny precincts of Jacksonville, Fla., comes the more or less welcome news that the soft coal miners and the operators have reached an agreement that will continue three years. Wages and conditions remain the same.

This is notice to industry that it may proceed at least until the end of 1926 without disturbance incident to the cutting off of a supply of fuel. It should not, however, mean that there will be no move on part of the public to further examine into the bituminous coal situation. Just to be assured that the operators and the miners are willing to declare a truce, or an armistice, or whatever they want to call it, is not to satisfy all the needs of public justice.

Two or three things were brought out by the inquiry of the coal commission that might be taken up for closer examination. One of these is that too many coal mines have been opened. Experience over a considerable number of years has shown that these mines are operated on half-time or less. Steady employment is not proffered to the men, and this turn means that at least twice as many men are seeking to gain a livelihood digging coal as are needed. John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, has said that ff only half as many were employed, and these given twice as much work. they all would be better off. Some 700,000 men are engaged in and around the soft coal mines of the country. If half of these could be released for other employment, much of the labor shortage would be reduced. If the others could have 280 days work each year, instead of the 140 they get, they would be far better off in every way. If the mines were operated steadily, instead of spasmodically, a more reliable flow of energy into industry would follow. Better methods for utilizing fuel will some day be generally in vogue. Advance in industrial methods along other lines will force the adoption of known ways for burning coal by which something like its actual value will be obtained. Many calls are made for the by-products of soft coal. Henry Ford, for example, finds little trouble in disposing of millions of dollars worth of material that is extracted from the coal fed into his furnaces. After he has sold creosote, phenol, gasoline, tar and other like products, he still has the fuel left, and it gives better results because the volatile particles have been removed and the carbon left to make the fire.



By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

Bunker Hill Supplies Some Information for Lord Sandwich.

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country .--- Daniel Webster at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument.

The past, at least, is secure .- Daniel Webster, reply to Hayne.

XIII. from their hands. Warren himself XIII. HE shots at Lexington and Concord, if they were not heard round the world, at least were heard through, scene of action after Prescott had heard round the world, at least were heard through, scene of action after Prescott had heard round the world at the fact that agri-

Concord, if they were not heard round the world, at least were heard through-out New, England and all the colonies; and almost without or-ders the provincial militia got under march for Boston. These forces gath-ered steadily through the next six weeks, and early in June an army in numbers if not in equipment in-vested the div and came. rested the city and Gage's occupying trigger until the word came.

When the word came, therefore, the Israel Putnam, "Old Put," as he came to be known, brought up the Connecticut men. Rather, he told the men to follow and sct out himself alone, covering a hundred miles in 18 hours without changing horses. From Rhode Island came Nathaniel Greene with a force that the assem-bly of those plantations authorized to go and look on—at least. Rhode Is. Israel Putnam, "Old Put," as he Americans delivered a perfect rolling

bly of those plantations authorized to go and look on—at least, Rhode Is land was not at first prepared to do more. The New Hampshire minute men are reputed to have run from the Merrimac to Cambridge. At any rate they got over 55 miles of road in something like 19 hours after "re-freshments" at Andover. What they might have done on a full meal his-tory can only guess at. range, and the British regulars again broke and retreated to the foot of the tory can only guess at.

The American besieging force num-bered in June some 17,000 men and was commanded by General Ward, or

made his third attack on the redoubt and breastwork alone. He also altered his tactics, and instructed his men to their knapsacks, press forward rapidly without firing and trust all to the bayonet. And now, as the British came on a third time, the American fire, which before had rolled out in ordered volleys, only sputtered. Prescott's powder had given out. Only by breaking cannon cartridges had he obtained a sufficient supply to repel the second assault. The men who had a round left discharged It. and then clubbed their nuskets, for the British, who had not broken in the face of the last inef-fective fire, were now over the earth-

without bayonets, retired from the works: the British were content to oc-cupy them, and did not follow. "A hundred and fifteen Americans lay dead across the threshold of their country." Among them lay the gallant Warren, a major general, fighting with a musket. A thousand and forty British were dead and wounded of whom 92 were officers

more accurately by a committee of safety of the Massachusetts congress. To this committee it seemed essential that the Charlestown heights should be occupied, and this suggestion was made by a council of war, which in-cluded Ward. Warren and Putnam. Opinion was divided, but the enter-opinion was divided, but the enter-opinion was divided, but the enter-



wrought

thought-

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.

A Plea for the Tram Line. Omaha .-- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In its cocksure disregard Since George fought And freedom brought of facts, the communication of "Experience," which appeared in this colall umn recently, is typical of many which offer only adverse criticism and Alas and lack-a-day! no constructive suggestions regarding the street car situation. We're now reformed on ev'ry side, And we're denied the street car situation. "Bless you, a cross-town line on Fortieth street was needed 25 years ago," "Experience" declares. This statement is so ridiculous as to need Right to decide, What we shall eat, drink or abide, Since George was laid away.

Since George was president, alas, no answer. 'Tis come to pass That too much gas "Just now when many industries are struggling to keep even, when the railroads, the farmers and others are taking small or no profits at all." he Has all choked up the common

By laws on statute book. We've been reformed until now we continues, "it strikes me that the street raliway company might share See Liberty Shriek loud and flee

Tweive miles or more way out to Beyond old Sandy Hook. George, would you'd wander bac culture and many other industries are struggling along to avoid a deficit. But agriculture and these other in-dustries are just in the valley follow. Along the track And bring a stack of liberty we've lost, alack, Since you were with us here. We're weary of reformers' rule-Of going to school ing the peak of profit-taking during postwar days, when prices of their products skyrocketed and enormous profits were reaped. The position of By rote and rulehrough the street railway or other utility in this case is not analogous to that of

Who rules by legal fear. other industries. While industries in general, operat-O George, if you were with us now ing under the laissez-faire rule, were allowed to make their "killing" dur-We know somehow

You'd not allow ing the period of inflation, the street rallways and other public utilities were restricted by public regulation to a fare which did not even allow Without a mighty bitter row So much of laws' restraint. lince you have left much that yo wrought, For which you fought,

them a fair return above increased operating expenses. The gist of "Experience's" conten-tion, then, is that the street railway, Alas, is naught! t really seems now that you ought

the big profits made by other indus-tries during postwar days, should nevertheless share with these indus-tries the depression of the slump pe-riod. This argument makes a strong anneal to prejudice, but none to rea-tries the to prejudice but none to rea-tries the depression of the slump pe-riod. This argument makes a strong sreat to prejudice but none to rea-to be back here. Too bad you ain't! To be back here. Too bad you ain't! Our regret that County Judge Par-menter of Wahoo decided that Levi Keiser must have a guardian is very great, but not nearly so great as our regret that the attorney for the plain-

regret that the attorney for the plain-tiff declined Levi's invitation to a appeal to prejudice, but none to reafew rounds with him.

"Just now," "Experience" continues in his recital of errors, "it (the com-pany) is paying a dividend, but not as Levi Keiser made his money him self, and to our way of thinking he large as its management would like." The fact is the company is paying has a perfect right to spend it as h jolly well pleases. It's his money, isn't it? And if he seeks the pleasure only the required 5 per cent dividend on its preferred stock, which repre-sents the investment of persons other than the management. The common of the society of the ladies in his old age, isn't that his business? The than the management. The common stock, which represents the invest-ment of the management, has re-ceived no dividends since 1917. I agree with "Experience" that receiv-ing no return in seven years is "not inclined Lothario knocked the block off'n the aforesaid attorney. like.

This is the time for serious consid- the plaintiff's attorney, for we haven't eration of facts, not fiction, as they relate to the traction problem. State-Levi demonstrate that he was all ments like those of "Experience" are made either out of profound ignorance or with the deliberate intent to mis-represent. In either case they serve the decision of Judge Parmenter. only to befog the issue and offer noth-

lem.

ing toward the solution of the prob-J. G. TOWNE. Faith in Coolidge.

Avoca, Neb .- To the Editor of The plied: "Not a blankety-blank bit, unless I

Major Pitcairn, whose fate it was to give the order that opened the battle of Lexington, died here. Bunker Hill was the American an-Bunker Hill was the American an-claimed to be insurgents, but are A charming young lady boarded a oss-town car at Jackson street.

Jake Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet " SINCE GEORGE WAS WITH US. ical error. Probably wasn't. If peo-ple do not look how to spell it any better than they know how to sing it.

"typographical error" will not explai The young fellow sentenced to mankind in speech and serve from one to 10 years in the state reformatory for breaking into a barber shop, may not have had burglarious intent. He may have

planned on being first in the chair when the shop opened next morning. The suggestion that President Gray

The suggestion that President only cause walnut trees to be planted along the Union Parific right of way will not make a hit with him. He will probably reply that too much "nut" interference is one thing the matter with the railroad situation right now. Speaking of milking contests, there

is the one now under exposure down Washington way.

The automatic telephone has one great fault. No provision is made for sheat laud. No provision is made for some one to say cutting things to when our unruly index finger gets us the wrong number. We insist that Something be Done About It.

Our old-time friend and once fellow newspaper worker, Thomas J. Fitzmorris, asserts that we "touched the sunlit peaks of pubthe command of some J. lice service" when we suggested Syl-vester Rush as one of the prosecutors of crocked oil deals. We greatly feared at the time we suggested Mr. Rush that his qualifications were so outstanding that there wasn't a pos-sibility that he would be considered.

May it not be true that some men-become so awfully progressive that they forget where they started from?

Dr. R. G. R., David City: The clip To be back here. Too bad you ping enclosed is a fine creed indeed. Thanks for the compliment, but I am not the author.

> My idea of a wasted life is to spend it laying plans to "get even"

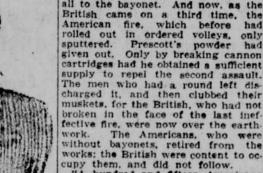
> > Nebraska Limerick.

There was a young fellow in Lincoln Who swallowed some hootch without

It couldn't taste worse And he uttered a corse. And then and there swore off his drincoln

The bootlegger, the coke peddler, and the gun toter must go. We sug-gest to some of our habitually re-forming friends that they solve the whole meddler by meddleting his problem by by prohibiting h WILL M. MAUPIN. whole hit pockets





Were he to return today he would be astonished at more than the physical changes that have taken place since he departed this life. Politics in his day lid not show any special docility, so he would not be amazed at the turmoil that rages throughout the land between the parties. He would not be particularly astonished at the factional criticism of men high in office, including the president, himself. Even in his day such things were not unknown. He would wonder at the laxity with which some laws are enforced, and the stringency that marks the application of some of the others.

* * *

If Washington's birthday is to be retained as a public holiday, it ought to be kept with something of reverence. Not merely a time for the cessation of ordinary work to turn to some favorite or available form of amusement. Every citizen of the United States should spend part of this day in learning something about Washington.

The decision of the Omaha Board of Education not to dismiss school today was wise. Supplemented by the plans of the superintendent and principals, aided by the teachers, the pupils in all grades will get a little instruction concerning Washington. This is making a far better use of the day than to have it spent in idleness and play. It may be too late to deeply interest grownups in the nation's first chief magistrate. It is time, however, to begin to instruct the children.

The entire country will be quite a bit improved if a revival of Washington's spirit should follow an inquiry into his precepts and example.

. . .

American citizens honor themselves and their country when they honor George Washington by making his birthday a national holiday and paying a deserved tribute to his memory.

Let us not forget, however, that the great problems of today are really great problems, and that we are meeting and solving them in the spirit of greatness. And this is true even though they may be so close to us that we do not always understand. A better knowledge of Washington will help us to understand.

TAMMANY AND THE GHOST DANCERS.

While the democratic ghost dancers are wildly gyrating around the senate chamber, and those on the side lines are emitting shrill yips of approval, one voice is silent. The last heard from William Jennings Bryan, he was embarking with Governor Pat Neff of Texas on a houseboat, planning to ply the Brazos river bayous on a hunt. When he emerges from the wilderness, we hope in safety, it is altogether probable he will take occasion to say something.

We expect that Mr. Bryan will soundly drub, in choicest terms, the republican rascals whose misconduct is so abhorrent to true democrats. His verbal chastisement of the miscreants will be inclusive and explicit, and doubtless will bring added joy to those who are feasting on the banquet spread at Washington. It will be tempered, however, by the melancholy remembrance of some things Mr. Bryan has said in the past.

For example, there will arise the ghost of a convention at Chicago. There a young man from Nebraska soared into high and enduring prominence through the denunciation he poured out on the leaders of the party with which he had always affiliated. Another ghost that will stand alongside this will

CAR AND AND VERSION

Settlement of differences for three years between miners and operators ought to give users time to work a little on their side of the fuel problem.

A Washington butcher says he can buy meat from the Big Five cheaper than he can kill it him-self. So can anybody who is close enough to a packing house.

Opinion was divided, but the enter-prise was agreed upon. Singularly enough the British, almost at the same time, had decided to occupy Dorches. ter Heights. But the Americans were beforehand, and the night of June 16, Colonel Prescott, with a force of 1,500 men who carried spades as well as firelocks, occupied Bunker Hill, and before dawn of the 17th had thrown up a line of entrenchments six feet high. These works were fully ex high. These works were fully ex-posed to and within easy range of Greene, who said the colonists always both the British land batteries and would be ready to sell the British antheir ships. The British had no choice but to other hill at the same price. (Copyright, the Kansas City Star.)

The British had no choice but to assault the hill, because if the Ameri-cans were allowed to strengthen the position with artillery they could command the town. Ships and bat-teries at once opened on the redoubt with a heavy cannonade, but the fire, which continued all the forencon. failed to drive the Americans out They had few cannon of their own, and could only lie low and wait for the infantry attack they knew must

follow. Prescott's men, weary with a night of digging, without water and with little food, had a main redoubt of 50 yards' length to defend and a hundred yards of breastwork extend-ing to one side toward the shore of the peninsula. To prevent the enemy from encircling him on that sidefrom encircling him on that side-for there was a considerable open space between the end of the breast-work and the shore--Prescott sent a force of Connecticut and New Hamp-shire men to occupy the ground. They took position behind a stone and rail fence stuffed with hay. The British moved to the attack early in the afternoon with 2,500 men under command of General Howe, who, with Burgoyne and Clinton, had joined Gage the previous month, and whose counsels had been produc-tive of nothing in the meanwhile ex-cept a proclamation promising to

Joseph Warren.

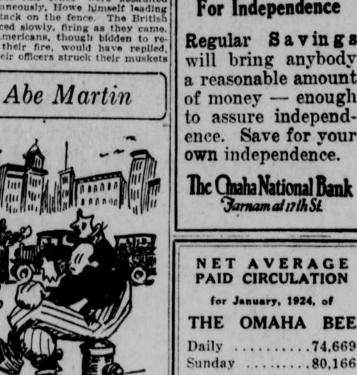
tive of nothing in the meanwhile ex-cept a proclamation promising to hang John Hancock and Sam Adams. The main redoubt, the breastwork and the rail fence were assaulted simultaneously, Howe himself leading the attack on the fence. The British advanced slowly, firing as they came. The Americans, though bidden to re-serve their fire, would have replied, but their officers struck their muskets

Homespun Verse -By Omalia's Own Poet-Robert Worthington Davie I often think of plodding as a "Plodder" will who knows The vicissitudes of living, the enjoyments and the wors; And like most of us who wonder is it really worth the

price. I behold beyond fillusion recompense for sacrifice.

"PLODDERS."

- It is truly worth the effort though it seldom proffers praise, And the world would swiftly crumble if we had no
- working days. And the few who do not offer their assistance do not
- give One lota of true merit to the world in which they live.
- It's the common man' who shoulders heavy burdens who has led
- In the mart, before the altar, on the field of battle red. We who day by day are tolling where the wheels o
- commerce go: We who wield the pick and shovel and manipulate the
- We who teach to youth the lessons we have learned and practiced, too
- We who keep the humble cottage for our faithful and our true-
- May be proud of our achievements and the major parts we play
- In the forward march of Progress from sunrise till close of day.
- We may grace ourselves with gladness, and with honest fervor know
- That true commonness is greatness even though it doesn't glow; We may realize that plodding is the pathway to suc-
- And as "Plodders" reap the merit of incessant worthinesa



"I've just had t' give up drinkin'

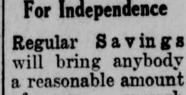
from a saucer, as it wrinkles my forehead," said Miss Fawn Lippin-cut t'day. Most husbands are only

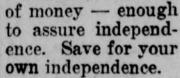
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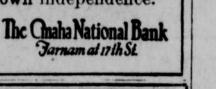
sparrin' partners.

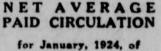


SAVE







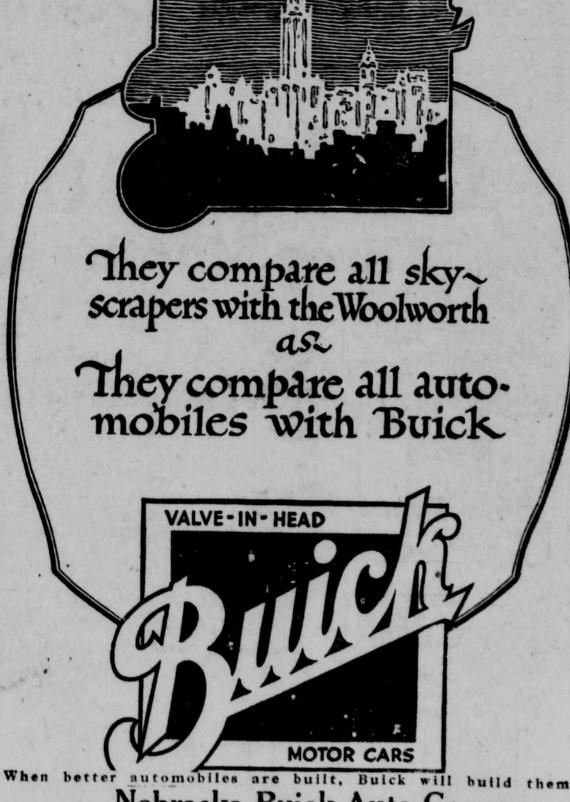


THE OMAHA BEE

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V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1924. W. H. QUIVEY. (Seal) Notary Public



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