

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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BONUS BILL IS ON ITS WAY.

Terms of the "bonus" bill which the house has just passed have not been made sufficiently clear this far west to permit detailed discussion. As far as we understand the measure, it will mainly provide for insurance on the lives of nearly 4,000,000 of the young men who served with the colors during the world war. This insurance is in the form of 20-year endowment, and will have the maximum cash value of \$982 per \$1,000 at the end of the term. It will be carried on the basis of the bonus at the rate of \$1 per day for domestic and \$1.25 per day for foreign service capitalized at 6 per cent. How much actual insurance will thus be provided depends on the length of time the service man was in uniform.

For another group, a cash settlement is provided. This is for the short term service men. The first 60 days of service does not count, and those who did not serve longer than 100 days will be paid in cash for the difference between 60 and 100 days. Others will get the insurance. The maximum amount of insurance possible is \$1,900 for foreign and \$1,400 for domestic service.

This basis of settlement is reported to be satisfactory to the several organizations that represent the service men. It has several quite attractive features. For the soldier himself, it represents a savings account that automatically accumulates, without attention from him. His death before the expiration of the insurance term will bring the full amount of the policy to his family at once. If he lives out the 20-year period, he gets the cash himself. This answers one of the arguments of those who are opposed to the bonus. The young men will not squander the money as soon as they get it, although that is a matter that is largely a personal concern. The boys who will get the adjusted compensation were asked to spend two years or such a matter of their lives as the public required them. They argue that it is small return to permit them to spend a little public money after their own fashion.

For the public, the proponents point out, the plan contains the benefit of postponing the big payment over a time sufficiently long to permit accumulation of a fund big enough without any serious strain on ordinary business. A sinking fund of \$100,000,000 a year is provided, and this, with its normal accumulations over 20 years will pay the bill.

The United States has made provisions for those who were disabled in the service, and for the dependents of those who died. In former years grants of land from the public domain were given. No public domain is now available, and therefore the reward must take some other form. No question is made as to the likelihood of pensions being paid these soldiers. The nation already has provided for the ones who suffered mentally or physically because of the war, and in due time will respond to calls from those who at the time can not provide for themselves. The insurance plan is a step in this direction. The president has announced his opposition to a bonus. Whether he will consider the measure just sent on to the senate as one to be disapproved or whether its provisions will come within the approval he gave to certain portions of the American Legion's comprehensive program remains to be developed. Supporters of the measure say they have votes enough to pass it over the veto. This may not be necessary. The adjusted compensation bill is on its way through congress with strong approval.

COOLIDGE AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

One set of voters in the United States know their own minds, and are determined to support Calvin Coolidge for the nomination at Chicago. The republicans of New Hampshire, at their primaries, elected 11 delegates who are instructed to vote for Coolidge to the final ballot. Nothing especially surprising about this, but another phase of the primary shows just what the people meant.

Seven delegates at large were to be chosen at the primary. Among the eight names on the ballot was that of George Higgins Moses, republican leader in the United States senate. He refused to give his pledge to support Coolidge at the convention. When the votes were counted he was eighth man on the list.

Nothing could be clearer than the message thus conveyed. It was not likely that the voters had any thought of humiliating Senator Moses, but they wanted delegates who stood pledged to carry out the instructions of their constituents. New Hampshire republicans are for Coolidge, and they want the world to know it. Even as steadfast as they have been in support of Senator Moses, they would not permit him to go to the convention as a delegate unpledged.

It does not call for the insight of a Daniel to interpret this writing on the wall. The American people have faith in the president. They are assured of his integrity and his constancy. Whatever winds of partisan storm may be raised at Washington, the man in the White House sits serene, an American citizen, true to his trust and discharging his duties fully, fearlessly and faithfully. "Steadfast Cal" should be his name, and that is why Americans stand by him.

TRANSATLANTIC BOOTLEGGING.

Seizure of the liner Orduna of the Royal Mail line and demand for its confiscation by the government, on charge of violating the laws relating to the sale of liquor and narcotics, may indicate to the world that the United States is in earnest in its effort to check bootlegging. Of the offending ship it is alleged its bars never closed when in port. Liquor was sold openly, by the drink, bottle or case, and narcotics were smuggled into the country. District Attorney Hayward of New York says the

situation is most serious, and that the Orduna is not the only offender. Indeed, only one of many. Discussing this, Mr. Hayward says that the situation indicates either a dangerous laxity of discipline, or collusion of the owners. Take either end and we have a disposition on part of foreign ship owners or their crews to flout the laws of the United States. Smuggling has always been a practice to contend with, but since the passage of the Volstead law, the effort to evade its restrictions has multiplied the smuggler many fold. Quite naturally, the foreign ship owners and sailors will point to the bootlegging that is carried on almost openly in New York to justify their own efforts to share in the profits.

What they overlook is that they seek the protection of law in other matters. When in port they lie secure because the United States is back of them. What sort of return for the government's hospitality is it to engage in the illicit liquor traffic, to disregard the law the federal forces are striving to their utmost to enforce?

Foreign vessels are welcome in any port of the United States, but they must come prepared to obey the laws of the United States, which at present are a little bit severe on those who deal in intoxicating liquor of any kind or certain forbidden drugs.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MUD

Just about this time of year the thoughts of man turn to other than love and the spring seeding. At least one phase of existence thrusts itself more insistently on public notice in March and April than at any other time of the year. Good roads.

Just now most of the roads are bad roads. They will be worse, too, before they are better. Frost is coming out of the ground, Spring snow and rains are going in. The result is what it has been from the beginning, and will be until the highways are all hard surfaced. Most of our road work is done on the same plan that the Arkansas man treated the hole in the roof. When it rained he couldn't fix it, and when it didn't rain the roof didn't need fixing.

An Omaha man, driving across to Chicago, is reported to have reached Cedar Rapids with 300 pounds of mud clinging to his car. Out in Nebraska a car went off the road at a "bad" place, and one woman was killed and another badly hurt. These things might have been avoided by staying at home. But folks have become so accustomed to the muddy roads of the early springtime that they just take a chance. It is mighty unpleasant at times, this thing of taking chances.

What the country needs is roads that stay put, that do not wash out when it rains or blow away in the gales. A surface that is useful from January 1 to December 31, every year and every day in the year. This will cost a little more to start with. In the end it will be cheaper. In the years since Nebraska's first began to build trails they have paid out for roads and bridges more money than is needed to hard surface all the highways of the state. They have mighty little left to show for the trouble and expense.

Now is a good time for every county in the state to begin its hard surfaced road campaign. A little at a time, and soon the whole state will be covered with a system that is always good.

POLITICS AND THE CALIPHATE.

Abdul Mejid, deposed caliph of Islam, is getting a great deal more attention from Europe, since he became domiciled in Switzerland than he ever had at Constantinople. France, for example, is very much concerned over the sacrilege of the caliph's expulsion by the Turks. At Paris it is feared that the Islamic world will be upheaved as a result of the move. What is more to be feared, though, from the French viewpoint, is that Italy will beat France to it, and by inducing Abdul Mejid to change his asylum from Geneva to Rome, secure an inside track on certain areas in the near east.

As a matter of fact, neither France nor Italy cares a hoot about the caliph, except as he can be used as a pawn. Mustafa Kemal knows this as well as Poincare or Mussolini. France took over Syria under mandate at the close of the war. It is now holding 60,000 square miles of territory and some 4,000,000 population that were under the Turk at the beginning of 1919. It is not unnatural that the Turks should have in mind the thought of regaining the territory thus wrested from them.

Italy occupies certain islands at the head of the Mediterranean, taken when Greece was making its disastrous campaign against the Turks. A confirmation of title to these from the Turk might ease the Italian conscience slightly. Greece is not being consulted.

Consequently, little favors shown the caliph will indicate the interest at least two of the European powers have in affairs at the head of the Mediterranean. What must impress an outsider is that neither of these powers was greatly concerned when Mohammed VI took refuge with England, and Abdul Mejid was elected to the caliphate. At Lausanne the Turks proved their ability to cope with European politicians, and probably they can do it again, which adds interest to the situation regarding the caliph.

American Legion men are not so much disturbed over politics as some folks would like to have it appear. They get behind what they want and go after it, just as they did over in France. That is not politics. It is simply disciplined effort.

A former army clerk, who soon would have honorably retired from the service, has just been sentenced to prison for having stolen \$2,000, which he spent on a single whirl at life. He sold out pretty cheap.

A visiting automobile magnate says that 2,000,000 recruits will be added to the driving army this season. Pedestrians will soon be collected for museum purposes.

Chamber of Commerce tourists are talking of a trip in May. That is the first indication given of rain for the month.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Post— Robert Worthington Davis

MEMORIES OF AUTUMN SUNSET. There's a brook that he loved in the years drifted by, There's a dream of a stream rippling past, There's a bridge and a ridge and a bit of blue sky, And the clouds in the west are amased. There's a shaft of blue-ered where the sun strives to look Through the maze of the clouds that advance; There's a low of a crow winging over the brook With the ease of the artists who dance. There's a tree that is bowed with the crimson-hued spheres It has nursed in the months that have gone; There's a boy on the bridge—seemingly old for his years— Peering into the death of the Dawn. There's a dream that is Love; there's a gloom that is Love. There's a surge of content—but a sigh Creeps over the mind to the heart of the boy As the moon takes the watch of the sky.

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take Comfort, nor forget That Sunrise never failed us yet—

THE BOYS' HERO. Wish 'at you know my Uncle Ben An' could go long with our gang when He says to us, "Say, how'd you like 't' go 'th me on a long hike?" 'Cause he knows where 't' fishin' holes, An' where 't' git 't' straightest poles; An' 't' stories Uncle Ben can spill Jus' keeps us laughin' fit 't' kill.

When willers turn green in 't' spring— Whistles he makes beat anything. Makes 'em so he can play tuner, too, 'Ting'rin' holes 'at 't' wind comes through. An' 'squit guns made out'n elder; say, No buddy makes 'em jus' his way. An' 'kites—he makes 'em so's they fly Jus' 'put 'em up into 't' sky.

Wish 'at my pa was more like him, Goin' 't' us 't' fish and swim, An' makin' 't' lun bows and things. An' makin' pals of us 'b'ing. But pa says he's a busy man, An' I guess he is; he never can Find time 't' play or take a hike, Or anything us boys 'ud like.

When we tell pa 'bout Uncle Ben Bein' so good, my pa says then 'At Uncle Ben he ain't no use; Jus' livin' along 't'out excuse. But we boys know 'at pa's mistook. 'Cause Uncle Ben knows more'n a book. An' we know 'at a town's got a town, An' he's 't' best in our neighborhood.

Many Omaha people, and many Nebraskans, will remember Orson Sweet Marden, editor of Success Magazine. Mr. Marden operated the Midway hotel at Kearney, which was erected during the boom days of 1888, and destroyed by fire in March, 1890. Mr. Marden went bankrupt as a result of his Nebraska experience, but later recouped his fortunes by means of his pen. It is good to know, too, that in making success for himself he has pointed the way to thousands of others. We were engaged as reporter, city editor, sports editor and assistant telegraph editor of the Kearney Daily Enterprise in those days. The Enterprise was a morning paper, and it was our custom on particularly cold or stormy nights to go over to the Midway about 2:30 a. m. and mosey a room through the kindness of A. Clark, the night clerk. The room assigned was always the tower room, five stories up.

One night we went over to the hotel, only to find it full up, a theatrical troupe having arrived on a late train. So home we went. About 5 in the morning the fire whistle blew. The Midway was on fire. The upper stories were of frame construction, and in the terrific gale that was blowing the hotel burned like tinder. The flames cut off the tower room and the actor who was occupying it jumped to his death.

Some of these days when we find a little time we are going to sit down and dash off a novel of some 350 or 400 pages. The villain will not smoke cigars. The heroine will not drink highballs. The hero will not be tall and blonde. The wife will not be faithless to her husband. The husband will not succumb to the lure of a flapper. The scene will not alternate between a high life in New York and the hilarious life at Palm Beach. There will be no sex problem. The eternal triangle will not even be hinted at. In short, it is not going to be much of a novel, judged by the standards that now seem to meet with popular favor.

Most modern slang is of ancient vintage. We speak of the "windmills." Job sarcastically referred to one of his would-be competitors as a man whose "belly is filled with the east wind."

You never will be able to fully realize what a big state Nebraska really is until you have to pay railroad fare from the Missouri river to Wichita, 25 miles. The distance is impressed upon our mind every now and then.

WILL M. MAUPIN.

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

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

Bonds and Taxation.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Just a word to the small home owner: You are no doubt aware from press reports that a movement is on foot to float another bond issue by some of our easy street agitators for a river drive, more schools, a playground on every vacant lot, with bathing pool and, I suppose, free lunch, and numerous other motives that benefit only a favored few.

Now, small home owners, if you have need another boost, you have opportunity to furnish it: If you taxes are heavy, if you are overburdened by another bond issue, but also against the sponsors of it. Perhaps a little overhauling at the city hall would not be out of place either. April is a good month to get busy and give the taxpayer something for his money. While speaking of bonds, there is one department I would favor a bond issue for—and that is enlarging the police force. That is a necessity. Double the force and then put a man over them that will produce results—if we have to get a man from Detroit. We had a man at the head of the police department that started out to get results and would have succeeded only for two of his associates knocking every move he made for better government, and finally to recall him, for they began to realize he showed no political favoritism. That man is Dan Butler, a stranger to the writer personally and politically, but a go-getter. Put him back on the job and give him support and in two months you will see a different Omaha than you see today.

Wonders of Mail Service. Phillips, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Did you ever happen to be standing around in a small town postoffice early in the morning while the natives are parked on the stools, counters, or boxes, waiting for their mail? After the postmaster has finished sorting it someone suddenly discovers he didn't get his daily paper and begins kicking about the carelessness of the man behind the bars, and if it isn't located he starts growling about the negligence of those at the other end; without

stopping to consider that he is only one in 75,000 or 100,000 who must be served in a remarkably short period of time. Perhaps the incident does not occur more than once or twice a year, but an explosion is almost sure to follow. On the other hand, how often do you hear that same fellow complaining the publishers, mail service, etc., upon prompt and regular deliveries? Usually he is an oldtimer who can remember occasions when he was glad to lay hands on any kind of a news bulletin regardless of its age, politics, or what not? If it were possible to slip him a gentle reminder of days gone by, or of places where similar circumstances still exist, he would probably commence relating his own experiences in detail, and yet express no appreciation whatever of modern conveniences or improvements.

A person in such a rut is not regarded as ungrateful or pessimistic, and even a simple verbal prodding of the right sort would no doubt help them besides doing their good.

Two Swansons for Office. Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I see by a late issue of the Lincoln State Journal that I am considered as a political joke. Let me say that I filed for commissioner of public lands and buildings because I believe that I can give the people of Nebraska service. I see that the present land commissioner, Dan Swanson, who is a candidate for a fourth term, says that Harry R. Follmer has brought me out. I have never met Mr. Follmer or had any communication with him whatever, but I am a republican all the time, and in the statement in which I filed I said that I would abide by the outcome of the primaries. I do not predict, like the present land commissioner, that if Harry R. Follmer or myself is nominated that I am not, I shall support the candidate that the good republicans of Nebraska select at the primaries on April 8. GUS P. SWANSON.

No Fooling. Indian Guide—This desert is God's own country. Tourist—Well, I'll say he certainly does. His best to discourage trespassers.—Harvard Lampoon.

Hibernian. "That was a fine sentiment Casey got off at the banquet last night." "What was it?" "He said that the sweetest memories in life are the recollection of things forgotten."—Boston Transcript.

Abe Martin

NET AVERAGE PAID CIRCULATION for February, 1924, of THE OMAHA BEE Daily 75,135 Sunday 80,282 Does not include returns, left-overs, or papers sent to printing and includes no special sales or free circulation of any kind. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1924. W. H. QUINCY, Notary Public (Seal)

What of America?

By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

Federalism and the Rise of Jeffersonians

The picture of the consequences of disunion cannot be too highly colored, or too often exhibited. Every man who loves peace; every man who loves his country; every man who loves liberty, ought to have it ever before his eyes, that he may cherish in his heart a due attachment to the union of America, and be able to set a due value on the means of preserving it.—James Madison, the Federalist, No. XLI.

It now have to trace some of the steps by which the opposing parties on this constitutional question arrived at their momentous confrontation a generation after the last of the founding fathers was in his grave. When John Adams came to the presidency in 1797 the federalist party, which was the party of centralization and broad constitutional construction, seemed destined to remain in undisputed control of the new government. Republicanism had received a bad name from the excesses of the French revolutionists. Jefferson, its chief, though a man of great ability and unquestioned patriotism, was regarded with alarm and something like horror by the federalists, especially in New England, where many believed that the republican doctrines he held were incompatible with the existence of ordered government and society. Jefferson had spent many years in France and was believed to be imbued with French political and philosophical theories. Men whispered that he was an atheist, but the same thing was said, and with a little truth, of Benjamin Franklin. Neither was an atheist. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, had acknowledged an over-ruling Providence which is more than the constitutional convention did when exhorted to it by no other than Franklin himself. But what was clear was, that Jefferson had said that a revolution every 20 years would be a desirable thing. The effect of a declaration like that on the "well-born" who had stood up in the constitutional convention and opposed popular suffrage through fear of democracy may be imagined. Federalism, therefore, which had come entrenched in the eight years of Washington's administration, appeared impregnable when the Virginia federalist of Washington was turned into the Massachusetts federalist of John Adams. But never were political appearances more deceitful. Within a year after Adams became president his party had begun to pass behind a cloud from which it never was to emerge. That the republicans gave the Adams administration great provocation there is no doubt, but the

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When in Omaha Hotel Conant

WHERE WIDOW'S \$422,220 WENT Gives Story of "Investments" Made for Mrs. ESTATE IS SHORT \$39,000. Five Persons Are Named as Involved in Missing Property. TRUSTEE ASKS LEAVE TO RESIGN Pittsburgh Broker Handling Estate Wants Chance to Travel LOSSES OF WOMEN PUT AT \$600,000

Moral: Name a Trust Company

ALMOST every day newspapers carry accounts of estates that have been impaired or wasted. It is a plain matter of record that inexperience or mismanagement has meant loss and distress to many whose inheritances should have provided comfort and protection.

Make certain that this shall not be the history of your estate.

Your executor and trustee you can assure protection for your family. The trust company has ample resources; it is responsible; it is experienced; it does not die or become incapacitated; it does not take vacations.

Peters Trust Co. U. S. Trust Co. First Trust Co. Omaha Trust Co. Members American Bankers Association

over many of these trials for sedition, Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, was an able judge but a strong partisan. His arbitrary rulings and conduct on the bench gave the republicans the opportunity to call him the American Jefferson. It was this judge whom Jefferson and his party later tried to impeach, though their real aim was John Marshall. The senate, however, failed to convict. The sedition prosecutions were skillfully capitalized by the republicans. Lyon was re-elected to congress while in prison, and in 1798 Jefferson, who was directing the attack, pressed it home by writing the resolutions which the Kentucky legislature adopted and which became the accepted doctrine of the party that was to govern the nation for so many years. The resolutions were strong and ably written, as was everything that came from Jefferson's pen. 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