

JOY M. HACKLER. Business Manager. BALLARD DUNN, Editor in Chief.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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DAUGHERTY'S THORNY PATH.

Harry Daugherty has been a storm center through all his active life. Politics in Ohio is strenuous and Daugherty has been a leading figure in that state for more than a quarter of a century. Politics in Ohio is also capable. The Buckeye state rivals Virginia as the "mother of presidents."

One of these presidents owed his nomination and election to the shrewd political management of Harry Daugherty. For these services Harding made Daugherty attorney general.

The storms that always centered about Daugherty in Ohio beat about him with redoubled fury in Washington. The jealousies, the vindictiveness, the venom of political hatreds followed him.

It was a mistake for President Harding to place Daugherty in this position. His political enemies were too numerous. As a result of these enmities public confidence was never wholly behind the attorney general. The country never fully appreciated the difficulty of his position. Partisan attacks, openly from the democrats, in the dark from the enemies within his own party, centered attention upon Daugherty's career as an active politician. Thus they kept in the background his work as a prosecutor.

Daugherty had the task of prosecuting the war grafters, the cost-plus thieves. He was called upon to ferret out the far-reaching ramifications of the bootleggers' trust. He was faced with the seditious campaign of the anarchist and bolshevik propagandists that was such a menace in the early days of the Harding administration. * * *

The cost-plus grafters were powerful, their loot reached into many millions. They naturally banded together to hold their ill-gotten fortunes. Daugherty's political enemies were quick to see the opportunities for financial gain in addition to the satisfaction of their own hatreds.

At every turn Daugherty found himself confronted with powerful and shrewd attorneys representing war grafters, liquor violators and others against whom he directed prosecutions. Many of his own trusted lieutenants turned traitor, seduced by the ill-gotten gold of big grafters and those who were making millions out of smuggling liquor.

Through the co-operation of Secretary Hughes the three-mile limit was extended by treaty to a 12-mile limit in order to make more efficient the capture of foreign rum runners. Notwithstanding the machinations of the cost-plus war grafters, Daugherty succeeded in securing the return of more than \$5,000,000 stolen during the war. More might have been recovered had Daugherty been as capable a lawyer as he was a campaign manager. No doubt in this he did his best. The enforcement of the liquor laws requires the active support of state authorities. This Daugherty did not have. New York state, under the leadership of its democratic governor, Al Smith, repealed its law enforcement statutes and the stopping of the rum runners fell entirely upon the federal authorities. Prosecutions were rendered doubly difficult through the active, through concealed connivance of Governor Smith and Mayor Hylan's New York police force.

that they will have a profit of 3,000,000,000 gold france annually from the exploitation of the Ruhr industries. If this is shut off, the government will feel the drain materially. Consequently the objection is raised that France should not be called upon to bear any share of the German burden. Report has it that Chairman Dawes leans to the French view.

The problem of the commission is to determine how much money the German government can raise during the next two years to pay the industrialists who are producing for the benefit of France. British experts set the limit at 3,000.000,000 gold marks, while the French argue for 4,500,000,000, which amounts to 7 per cent on the 70,000,000,000 gold marks at which the total of German reparations is now set.

All these points are being considered by the experts, and on the outcome of their consultations will depend the future relations of the governments. But a report is scarcely looked for until after the Germans have elected their new government in May.

THE WORLD HUGS ITS ARMIES.

President Coolidge has probably let himself in for criticism in declining to call another parley of nations looking to disarmament. He gives as his reasons a belief that the nations, especially those of Europe, are not ready to discuss any further reduction in their armed forces and other preparations for war. Also, he cites the fact that at the Washington conference limitations on aircraft and submarines were suggested, but not assented to by the nations there represented.

It is a regrettable fact that the world has not followed the example of the United States. Whether the policy be sound or foolish, we have reduced both our army and our navy below the point that was permitted by the Washington conventions. Our navy today is that of a second rate power, while our army is barely commensurate with the needs of a second-rate power. According to the latest revision of the figures by the adjutant general of the army, the United States forces under arms are outnumhered by those of Czecho-Slovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Russia and Spain in Europe; by China. India, Japan and Turkey in Asia, and by Abyssinia in Africa. Belgium, Greece, Germany, and the Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes almost equal our forces in numbers.

In cutting down armed forces, the United States has shown the world that the way to disarm is to disarm. Whether circumstances will force a reversal of this policy, especially as regards our navy, can not be said. The unwisdom of talking of a reduction of armament at this time ought to be clear. Until the world is ready to hearken to the voice of Peace. such talk is idle, and Peace can not be heard for the clash of arms in European camps.

STRANGE TALES THESE STRANGERS TELL

Even Senator Wheeler admits that some of the stories evoked by the senatorial inquisition are unbelievable. That is going far for him. Senator Wheeler is ready at any time to believe anything that reflects on the government, or the character of any citizen whose good name stands out clear before the public. What the people most wonder at is the increasing list of hitherto unknowns who are coming forward as possessed of intimate information with regard to the inside workings of political parties, national conventions, and the government itself. Commenting on this, the New York Times says:

Strange witnesses who have strained the credulity of even senators with a strong will to believe are familiar in all parts of the country and in all walks of life. They have heard, or half heard. political intrigue. They have met truthful looking citizens who told of yast influence with the government at Washington. This might have been due to a huge sum contributed to the national campaign fund, or to assumed intimacies with powerful officials. The state of Ohio appears to have mobilized a large number of such individuals who took up their line of march to Washington early in 1921. Almost any one of them, if he had been pressed to tell the truth. would have admitted that he alone engineered the 'deal' by which Senator Harding was nominated for the presidency. No wonder that so many of their acquaintances and friends-or even enemies-are bursting with a desire to give testimony before the senate committee. The brightest genius among them, however, must be in fear of eclipse by the arrival of the ex-train robber, now an evangelist, who is at present on his way to Washington to make the senatorial flesh creep."



By E. G. PINKHAM. A Class Interest That Madison Did Not Foresee. This government cannot endure per manently half slave and half free. -Abraham Lincoln. By E. G. PINKHAM. A Republican View. Stromsburg, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I notice that Magnus Johnson, who made a speech the other day, saying that he was not a republican, and hoped that they would be able to lick the re-publicans with a third party, wrote a letter to Mr. Sornson, Senator Nor--Abraham Lincoln.

a letter to Mr. Sornson, Senator Nor-ris' manager, advising republicans to renominate Senator Norris.

NLIX. AMES MADISON wared in "The Federalist" that the first necessity laid on a gov-ment, was to repress the tendency of classes of the population to put their own concerns above those of the public. No gov-ernment, he said, could regulate a do-mestic power that was, or threatened to become greater than its own. Madi-turing interests, mercantile interests, moneyed interests as being among

THE OMAHA BEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1924.

super-power bill, introduced into con-

turing interests, mercantile interests, moneyed interests as being among those likely to assert rights above the common rights and to challenge the power of government exercised in the interests of all the people. These were the classes that were and you have been fair to every one, the most insistent for privilege and that is why I wish to say a few the base of the most insistent for privilege and that is why I wish to say a few the most insistent for privilege and that is why I wish to say a few the most insistent for privilege and that is why I wish to say a few the most insistent for privilege and that is why I wish to say a few The wave the classes that were made constitution was being reasons in the seven the classes that were made the constitution was being reasons in the seven the constitution was being reasons in the seven the construction was being reasons in the seven the classes that were made to the farmer through your wint was being reasons in the seven the seventhe seven the seventhe sevent the sevent the sevent the sevent

franchises, virtually involving a taxing power to be exercised upon the people, should be granted to pitch-utilities companies, controlling the le, should be granted to public political machinery through which the voters in their party organizations declared their principles and prefer-ences-doing all this, not in a public,

private

Oats, bu..... Potatoes, cwt.....

(According to quality.) Now, whatever we do, let us be fair

Don't ask unreasonable prices. And but in a private capacity and for his whenever we can get our price, let this committee inform the farmer to This individual, or a combination of private prcfit?
This individual, or a combination of such, is known today in every great American city and in most states. His person and his system has come to constitute a class interest in America that is as great a menace to its existence as a nation as the great class interest of slavery ever was. The challenge of political bossism to equality, to freedom, to nationality, is as bold and arrgant as was slavery's. Its march across the soil of America is as steady and resistless. Its invasion of political and human rights is as ruthless and as destructive of the soul of a mation. In the constitution of 1787 George
when ever of the soul of a nation of 1787 George



HAND IN HAND.

My littl'st lad oft walks with me As down the street I go. And laughs with me in childish give, His boyish eyes aglow He tries to keep his step with mine, He tries to understand. But now and then this laddle fine Says, "Daddy, hold my hand!" The littl'st lad looks up to me With all a small boy's trust: I know that he thinks he can see In me a father just. And so he trudges by my side In boyish joy so grand. Eyes opened wide, his greatest pride To hold me by the hand. O, lad of mine, may I prove true To all you think of me: May I so do to show to you

What I hope you will be. As your small hand I warmly clasp Along life's earthly strand. So let me but reach up and grasp

The heavenly Father's hand.

Now and then we meet up with something to give us hope Recently we were called to Schuyler on a matter of business, and, being a stranger, were fain to call for help in locating the print shop, which place, by the way, is about the first one we seek when arriving in a town. We accosted a bright-faced lad and asked him to direct us to Fred Carroll's printery.

"Yes, sir, come right along and I'll show you," said the lad. He shifted his school books under his other arm, turned squarely around and led us to our destination, a couple of

blocks away. When offered a modest tip for his kindness the lad smiled and remarked:

"No, thank you, sir; I'll call it my good deed today." And, as he hurried on to school, we were confident that we had been in the hands of a Boy Scout who was going to be a real man in good time,

Nebraska Limerick.

There was a big eater in Sutton Who was known as a terrible glutton.

When he sat down to eat He'd clean up complete If he knew it would bust every button.

We never see a woman fondling a blear-eyed poodle but what we congratulate some baby on its lucky escape

Boy, page W. S. Basinger. If we who live in the North Platte territory can't have a sleeper from thence to Omaha, at least you might see to it that there is enough gas in the tank to keep the smoker lit up from Lisco until it gets to North

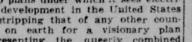
And if ever we do get that sleeper we'll still have something harsh to say about that surcharge. WILL M. MAUPIN.

bys

The Most Notable Literary Announcement of the Year



All letters must be signed, but name will be withheld upon request. Communications of 200 words and less will be given preference.



All told. Daugherty has held office and carried on his work with thorns sticking into him from every side from the day he took up his duties. The impeachment proceedings started in the house fell flat. The senate inquiry has done nothing so far except to give airing to rumors, hearsay and scandal that would not be permitted before any court. The witnesses have been questionable and des-

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picable.

Harry Daugherty will fight on. The inquiry may be continued. The enemies of Daugherty, now that they have "got" him, may withdraw or they may continue with even more venom.

Regardless of all these factors, however, and whether just or unjust, Daugherty does not have the confidence of the great mass of the people and President Coolidge has done well in taking steps to select a "disinterested" attorney general.

GERMAN ELECTIONS BLOCK DAWES.

An interesting and not at all unnatural factor is holding back the final report of the Dawes commission. It had been hoped that a definite announcement would be made from that body within a few days, but politics in both Germany and France in-Avences the action of the experts. The general election in Germany is set for May 4, and in France for May 25. In both countries the policy of the government is at issue, and in either the result might be affected by the action of the commission.

In Germany the conflict turns especially on the division between the republicans and the reactionaries. Prussia is at present essentially republican. while Bavaria is monarchist. This phase of the situation may determine the commission in withholding its report until the voters have determined if Germany is to be one thing or the other. Marx. Streseman and other leaders of the misting government have challenged the Bavarian group to the utmost, and will combat them to the end to preserve the republic.

In France the issue is of relatively less importance, because in France there is no serious division of opinion with regard to Germany. All the multitudinous groups in the republic are united on the one policy in dealing with their neighbors. They demand that Germany pay to the uttermost.

This comes back to a division of opinion in the commission itself. British representatives incline to a report that will relieve Germany of any payments. To know you can't at present play the devil and get in cash or kind, for at least two years. France, on the other hand, insists that payments shall be continued. At present it is estimated by the French | For the Radio will find you-if you don't watch out!

And we may expect there will not be a shred of respectability left anywhere around Washington to hide a shrinking republican when "Al" Jennings gets through telling his "whale of a story." What the world will marvel at is that he has kept silent for four years while pregnant with such awful information and knowledge. 1.14

Ed Lockhart, last of a famous band of Oklahoma bandits, has just been killed by a sheriff. He might have done better had he invented "a whale of a story" to tell the Walsh committee.

One of Omaha's greatest need is a real union station. And the great railroad systems entering Omaha really owe it to the city to supply that need.

The debate on whether the saxophone is a musical instrument might easily be settled by locating somebody who could get music out of it.

Senator McKellar is now going to oust "Uncle Andy" Mellon. If the democrats keep on the president will have no cabinet left at all.

Lower freight rates on farm products are now promised. The relief is slow in coming, but it surely will be welcome when it gets home.

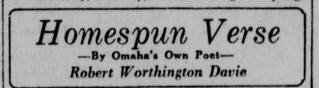
Juries in Omaha are gradually working up to the death penalty, so murderers better look out.

One thing the prince of Wales has shown the world is that he is not a good horseman.

President Coolidge is keeping cool, and more delegates are freezing to him every day.

Well, if you did not register, it is your own fault that you can not vote.

"Clean up, Paint up," is another sign of spring.



IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT.

You had better read your Bible and lead a righteous way.

And set aside a minute at eventide to pray,-For if you are dishonest, don't look what you're about,-The Radio will find you-if you don't watch out!

No use to try to cover up your mischief any more; It's pretty hard to hide it like a feller could before. You had better not be keerless,-but look what you're

For the Radio will find you -- if you don't watch out!

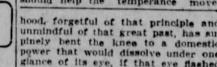
It may be hard to have to keep your optics on the sky,by.

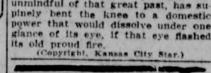
But you'd better read the Sriptures and know what you're about

the soul of a nation. In the constitu-tional convention of 1787 George Mason of the slave state of Virginia made an abolitionist speech, and was applauded in his own state for doing it. The soul of America had not then Corrects Tax Commissioner's Figures.

applauded in his own state for doing it. The soul of America had not then heen seared by this fearful thing. But mark how swift and how terrible was its work. Less than 70 years later, in the free territory of Kansas, the law made it a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment for a white man to tell a colored man the simple truth that Kansas was free soll. In 70 years the great national wrong of slavery had killed the soul of Amer-ica and stiffed in the land of its birth the voice of liberty. Let us make no mistake. If the bossism, as it exists and daily grows in our free system, marches on un-checked, it will, as swiftly as slavery ever threatened to, tread out the last spark of political liberty in this Amer-ica. Such is the constitution of man people who have, with scarcely a pro-test, permitted their political power and how haves and he institu-tions of their country, be believed ra-pable of defending their libertier.

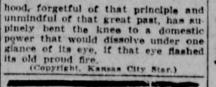
hands by a domestic power unknown to the constitutions and the institu-tions of their country, be believed ca-pable of defending their liberties against a foreign power? By accept ing this usurpation and tamely en-during it, have they not become slaves to wrong, fit only to do its bidding and to serve as bondsmen in the noble temple where once they were mas-ters? Young America, to defend a princh-ple, took up arms against one of the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun-and unbroken strain of the martia alrs of Engiand." A here Marcia and the strength of its man-

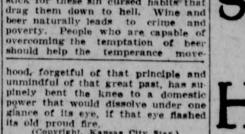






Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1924. W. H. QUIVEY. (Seal) Notary Public







A fascizating tal

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spend a lot o' time on 'em. but ther's too many other things t' cultivate besides people. We used t' know where t' locate a feller, but t'day we have t' begin at th' livery stable an' look all over town ,an' maybe out in society.

TORIGHT

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Abe Martin