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MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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Omaha Where the West is at its Best

MR. GARRETT ON FARMING.

Mr. Garret Garrett, who is writing a series of articles on the American farmer in the Saturday Evening Post, is beginning to reach conclusions.

Some of these conclusions are boldly stated, others are plainly indicated in the premise of his argument and in the central thought that runs through his articles.

"It is proposed that we shall have in this country," he says, "a successful agriculture without its ancient means—that is to say, without either slave labor or peasantry."

The steps that have so far been taken to insure a successful system of American farming have all failed, according to Mr. Garrett.

Co-operative selling has failed; co-operative buying has failed; reduced freight rates have failed; farm credit has failed, says Mr. Garrett. And, too, the plans now being worked out in congress to establish a giant pooling system for the purpose of absorbing the surplus of agricultural products under the terms of the McNary-Haugen bill, will fail. He is a gloomy prophet.

Seemingly arguing that peasantry is the only solution, seeing that slave labor is impossible, he says: "There is almost no thought of a country life self-sufficing in virtue of satisfactions beyond the reach of cities, a rural culture self-regarding in its own environment," and, "farming is understood to be a business, not a way of living one might prefer to any other."

He sets out the American idea of farming as follows:

First, that it shall be at least as profitable as industry or business for all who are willing to engage in it.

"Second, that it shall not be more laborious than industrial life, for if it is people will leave it.

"Third, and for the same reason, that it shall enjoy as far as possible all the benefits of city life and be compensated for those it is obliged to do without.

"Fourth, that it shall be efficient, as business is, and produce primarily a money crop."

This idea, he says, is unique in the world. He blames the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges for teaching "specialization, the thought of money cropping, of industrial methods applied to the farm," with "a shabby imitation of city culture at the end."

The one thing that has not been sold to the farmer, he says is "farming—the agricultural life for its spiritual satisfaction, as a means of living."

Yes, a gloomy prophet. Most of the American farmers came to America to escape peasantry. If there is one thing upon which the American people are united, upon which the American farmer will insist, it is that there shall be no peasantry in America.

The "spiritual satisfactions" of country life of which Mr. Garrett dreams are impossible in this country, except for a few—those who farm as a hobby, and those who are content with a hill-billy existence.

Modern inventions have made of the country, suburbs of the city. Automobiles, the concrete highway, the radio bring the city too close to the farmer, and the farmer too close to the city, ever to be able to draw a line between them. And, too, farming by machinery ties up the farm with the whole industrial system. Either farming must be made profitable or the farms will be deserted. If, as Mr. Garrett states, all the plans to make farming profitable have failed, it merely argues the difficulty of the task. The task will not be given up. Other plans will be tried until, in fact, farming is founded upon an efficient business basis.

There is one direction in which Mr. Garrett is moving, and it may be that his future articles will center upon it as the real solution of the farm problem. This is the surplus, overproduction.

He argues against the opening of new lands, from which largely comes the surplus. "The only natural restraint upon overproduction is loss."

And, too, he cites the case of a Minneapolis machinist, who left work at his trade, making \$8 a day, to take up a wheat farm in Montana. In doing so he entered at once into competition with a huge world surplus of wheat, "produced by the least rewarded, the least developed labor in the world—in Egypt, in India, in Argentina, in thirty-eight different countries, in all of which wages and standards of living are lower than they are here."

How shall we cut the surplus out of our own crops? How shall we keep out of our domestic markets the surplus from those thirty-eight countries with low wages and low-priced lands?

These are the big problems of American agriculture. We can cut our own surplus only by better organization of the farmers and a deliberate curtailment of production. If government pooling organizations are necessary to that end, then we must have them.

We can keep out the surplus agricultural products from other countries in the same way as we now keep out the manufactured goods from other countries, in the same way we keep out surplus labor, by tariffs. It may take some time to perfect the machinery. It has been perfected for industry and labor, it can and will be perfected for the farmer.

Governor Pinchot is having a little trouble at home now, and may let Washington alone for a few days. The Vares have declared war on him, and this means something in Pennsylvania.

FARMERS, UNITE!

The Farm Bureau Federation is doing a distinctive service for agriculture when it urges farmers in every section of the country to stand behind the full farm program.

The farmers of the south are particularly interested in a lower cost for fertilizer. More fertilizer is used in the raising of cotton than for any other single crop. It is hoped to secure cheaper fertilizer through the use of Muscle Shoals power by Henry Ford.

Farmers and cattle raisers in the west and middle-west are interested in the passage of an agricultural pooling measure that will bring up the price of what they sell to a proper ratio with what they buy.

To this end they are now striving to reframe the McNary-Haugen bill.

The wool growers are seeking to compel the marking of cloth made of shoddy and other substitutes so that those who purchase woollen garments will know they are buying the genuine. The truth-in-fabric bill is the means by which they plan to accomplish this.

The opponents of the farm program are pitting one section of the country against another, hoping in this way to defeat all farm legislation at this session of congress.

If the farm program is defeated it will be because of these divided counsels.

The appeal for united action, issued by the Farm Bureau Federation, is urgent. The present session—taken up as it has been by political medicine making for partisan purposes—has only a few weeks more to run. Unless the representatives from the farm states get together, bury their differences and insist upon action, congress will adjourn with nothing accomplished.

CONTROL OF MIGRATION.

Secretary Hughes has notified the Italian government that the United States will be represented at the conference on emigration and immigration called at Rome, but that it will not be bound by any action taken there. Representatives of our government will be permitted to take part in the proceedings, so far as discussion and examination of problems may go, but will not have authority to enter into any conventions.

The propriety of this should not be questioned. Foreign governments have long been advised of the determination of the United States to pass upon the qualification of all aliens permitted to enter. Long ago Thomas Jefferson declared in favor of fortifying the country against "an influx of undesirable immigration." The policy has never been different, and if a stricter watch is kept now, it is because of the condition in Europe that has set millions into such unrest that escape to the United States would be gladly sought to get away from the turmoil.

Against this the European nations would guard to the extent that as far as possible the industrious, the fit, the frugal and the thrifty would be kept at home to assist in the work of restoration. This would leave for us such as the governments over there looked upon as the culls.

America still is hospitable to the immigrant, as ever, but with a slightly varied welcome. He must be up to standard, and then not too many of him. Our country is not overcrowded, but this is no reason for letting down the bars. Some adjustments are yet to be made here as well as abroad, before the unrestricted change of inhabitants can be restored, if ever that time comes. And, when it comes to exclusion, do not forget that the Japanese forbid Chinese to enter Nippon, and right now are at work rounding up those that have entered and are sending them back to China.

The courts are moving in the Forbes case, also, even if the democrats do insist that nothing is being done by the government. No real criminal will escape the Coolidge course, which is less spectacular but far more definite than the partisan plan.

Germans doubt their ability to pay under the Dawes plan, but signify a willingness to try. They'll have to do better than they have for the last five years if they make good.

A grand jury is about to inquire into the oil leases, and we are wondering how much of the testimony elicited by Senator Walsh will be admitted to the record.

Washington is keeping a close watch on the negotiations between England and Russia. It might pay the soviet boosters to follow the same course.

Rings around the moon may mean nothing to the weather man, but a lot of old-fashioned folks regard them with awe, just the same.

The senate's fishing excursions are hitting a lot of snags. The Western Union declines to submit its filed messages for inspection.

Wood, won, wedded, robbed, deserted, all in 24 hours. She could not have had much more experience in as many years.

Japan threatens to take the immigration question before the League of Nations. That ought to help some.

Edgar Howard continues to excite laughter in the house, but aside from that he gets along nicely.

Jake Hamon was not the only man who ever felt "biggity" after a few drinks of Scotch.

Sheriff's office seems to need an umpire.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet— Robert Worthington Davis

ISAAC REPLIES.

At last has Isaac read my lines

Wherein I praised his melon vines,

And watched him plant his seeds,

And he has writ a firm reply

With his familiar scrawl;

Letters From Our Readers

An article must be signed, but space will be withheld from anyone who writes in an abusive or unbecoming manner.

Utilities District Policy.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee:—I have read with interest your editorial on the subject of the proposed utilities district.

From the beginning they have paid for improvements out of earnings. In other words, they are making the users of today pay for a plant that is to serve not only the users of tomorrow, but of the next generation.

Bonds were issued for the purpose of acquiring the water and gas plants. The future date of the maturity of the bonds should not blind anyone to the fact that a sinking fund is provided, into which the present users of the plant are paying their share, so that when the bond issue is at last discharged and the debt cleared up, each day will have paid something toward the liquidation of the debt.

More than \$3,000,000 has been added to the value of the water plant, and paid for by the people of today. Extension of mains is paid for by the abutting property owners, to become a part of the general plant. Some justly charge that this practice has not been equally distributed over the life of the mortgage. This is not true in case of improvements.

When a great corporation, or a small one, for that matter, wants to extend its business and requires new capital, it offers the money, either from its stockholders or from the public. In either case, the object is the same, to do more business in order to earn greater profits. But the public utility service should not be run on this basis. It should be so managed that the reasonable rates will produce sufficient revenue to meet the fixed charges and provide for running repairs. When it comes to extensions which really are capital charges, then new capital should be employed, and not earnings. And surplus earnings in such a case represent a charge to consumers above what they reasonably should pay.

The surplus reported by the Metropolitan Utilities district in all funds represent an overcharge to the consumers. Particularly is this true in the case of the water plant, which in the start built and operated on surplus earnings of the water plant. A reduction of 10 per cent in rates all along the line would wipe out the surplus earnings, and would be greatly appreciated by the people who buy water, gas and ice from the city.

There is no sound objection to borrowing, if not to extend the service, such as for the erection of the new gas container, which is to be used for the next 50 years, but will be paid for by the people who bought gas from the city in.

TAX PAYER.

Wheeler in Two Paces.

Council Bluffs.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee:—The investigation of Senator Wheeler in the case of the Montana, reported in press dispatches today, indicate that he is very much on the run.

His name is shown to have "disappeared" a certain oil permit with interior department which was under consideration with his client, Campbell, and would arrange for a conference between the senator and Mr. Campbell.

The solicitor clearly invaded the province of a jury by his attempt to show this was not an "appearance." A jury will be given the duty of ascertaining that very fact, along with others, when the indictment is tried, and Mr. Booth, the solicitor, should be held accountable to the facts, and his opinion was, as he well knew, incompetent, if he be a lawyer at all.

He was evidently seeking to move the jury, and to show that he observed the proper rules of procedure in matters of competent testimony.

The Literary Digest of last week published a photograph of the Brookhart committee, showing in this same Mr. Wheeler with a certain pose of a very earnest and able prosecutor, his finger extended and pointing at the committee, and the object of the photograph advertising himself. The result of yesterday would indicate that his day of usefulness has ended in this attitude of a great reformer.

The result clearly indicates an effort to whitewash the senator rather than give the actual facts. Those men know, or should understand the rules of evidence, although it is very doubtful if Mr. Brookhart, the chairman, has sufficient legal knowledge for a proceeding in any court beyond that of a justice of the peace, and Mr. Wheeler has good reasons to avoid those rules, evidently now in his own case. L. H. MONROE.

Up Against It.

Chief.—Do you mean to say that you haven't been able to get a single clue as to the perpetrator of the crime?

Detective.—Now, them newspaper reporters is down on me and they would tell me anything.—Cleveland Leader.

Abel Martin

"I don't care what the jury does, I'll wait till I see her picture in the paper," said Mrs. Tilford Moots, when asked if she believed Em

Pash poisoned her husband. A big share of 'er energy an' activity in this life has spilt behind it.

NET AVERAGE PAID CIRCULATION

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Does not include returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing, as well as uncollected copies or those of irregular circulation of any kind.

V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1924.

W. H. GUILVEY, Notary Public

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

The Coolidge Platform.

From the New York Times:—Secretary Hughes' address to the republican state convention last night stated effectively the case which the republicans will present to the voters this year through President Coolidge's candidacy.

There is a continuity in public policy, but there is also the impact of a new and vigorous personality, as there was when Roosevelt succeeded McKinley.

The president is entitled to ask for the country's support on the national achievements of the Harding regime. These Mr. Hughes enumerated: economic and fiscal reconstruction, the budget, reduction of debt and taxation, the vital status conference, the unraveling of the diplomatic tangle left by the failure of the Versailles treaty, the notable advances made in Pan-American rapprochement, and the practical cooperation achieved in world affairs in harmony with the League of Nations, but outside it.

Since March 4, 1921, the United States has liquidated the war situation, has raised the price of wheat to liquidate it elsewhere, although preserving freedom of action. In pursuance of this program it has just done an equal share—in fact, more than an equal share—of the world's judgment in the reparation dispute which carries with it the moral sanction of world opinion.

President Coolidge stands squarely on this record. It is the party's and it is therefore his. But he also stands on his own record, which since August last has been one of singular political courage and clear-headedness.

"President Coolidge is his own platform," said Mr. Hughes. This is true because he has already convinced the American people of his exceptional qualifications to an exceptional degree. He is the true American presidential type—the one which makes an instinctive appeal to American conservatism. He has shown the backbone and character which all Americans admire. These things have hardly to be emphasized any longer. They explain why the republican party has rallied so overwhelmingly behind the president and presents him as its candidate this year with such unqualified confidence.

Always on Trial.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:—Popular government is always on trial, but that testing is more marked today than at any time in a generation. In his address to the Daughters of the American Revolution, President Coolidge shows his awareness of that fact. Facing renewed attempts by congress, and particularly by the senate, to usurp the powers and functions of the executive department, and the courts, the president restated some of the basic principles of American government.

He pointed out that the great strength of that system and its most valuable asset is the separation of powers. It is the establishment of the courts as independent but co-ordinating factors, apart from the congress and the executive, but working with them. He says of this great safeguard:

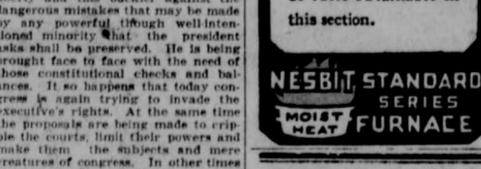
"By virtue of it, the people were at last assured equally against the tyranny of any despotic executive or of any despotic legislature. Neither of them, nor both of them together, might thereafter impose a lawless will upon a defenseless people."

It is this shield of executive liberty and this bulwark against the dangerous mistakes that may be made by any powerful though well-intentioned minority that the president asks shall be preserved. He is being brought face to face with the need of those constitutional checks and balances. It so happens that today congress is again trying to invade the executive's rights. At the same time the proposals are being made to cripple the courts, limit their powers and make them the subjects and mere creatures of congress. In other words, strong executives have attempted to turn congress into a rubber stamp to approve the executive will. The battle line always back and forth, but

Remove Throne.

Heading the complaints of Bengalese Buddhists, King George had the throne of the king of Kandy removed from the throne room in Windsor castle. This throne, a gilded chair set with crystals and amethysts, was brought to London in 1821 after King Kandy had been deposed. The throne had been used by

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S.S.S. stops Rheumatism

"MY Rheumatism is all gone. I feel a wonderful glory again in the free motion I used to have when my days were younger. I can say S. S. S. for

close your eyes and think that health, free motion and strength are gone from you forever! It is not so. S. S. S. is waiting to help you.

When you increase the number of your red-blood-cells, the entire system undergoes a tremendous change. Everything depends on blood-strength. Blood which is minus sufficient red-cells leads to a long list of troubles. Rheumatism is one of them. S. S. S. is the great blood-cleanser, blood-builder, system strengthener, and nerve invigorator.

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W. H. GUILVEY, Notary Public

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

SIDE UP. Take comfort, nor forget that Justice never failed us yet.

If anybody knows business conditions in the west better than I do, they know H. They buy bonds and other securities in a dozen western states, and they assert that conditions in Nebraska are better than the average of the states in which they transact business. They further assert that conditions are improving faster in Nebraska than in any other western state. They ought to know a thing or two about it. They have been in business in Sidney for nearly half a century.

L. D. Richards of Fremont has coined a pretty good campaign slogan. "It beats business how hell keeps up," vociferates Mr. Richards.

Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. We saw one Wednesday who graduated from one branch of that particular educational institution. He tried to race with a Union Pacific train between Schuyler and Central City. He was piked up in the ditch, his car having skidded. The last we saw of him the man was up and looking at the wreck of his car.

Not very long ago there was more excitement in Alliance than there had been since the day Alliance swiped the court house from Hemingford and hauled it away on a Burlington flat car.

Ben Sallows of the Times-Herald had been getting after some public officials for laxity in enforcement of the prohibitory laws. Now it so happened that a tourist printer blew into Ben's office and caught on for a few days, later being freed because of his convivial habits. The tourist blew out of town, and then wrote a letter back to the editors, tipping them off that they would find a bottle of hooch cached in a certain part of the Times-Herald basement. They found it, and Ben has been explaining ever since.

A certain Nebraska business man went through bankruptcy, after first selling away a comfortable amount where his creditors could not touch it. Then he called his creditors together and with tears in his eyes said: "Gentlemen, my heart is torn by this unfortunate situation. If you desire, I will gladly allow you to cut me into pieces and distribute them among you."

"That suits me," exclaimed a disgusted creditor. "I speak for the gang."

Our good friend, William Jennings Bryan, opines that Frank A. Vanderlip is either mentally unsound or thoroughly in earnest. And, like Mr. Bryan, we are unable to make up our mind about it, and not quite prepared to give Frank the benefit of the doubt.

If fortune smiles upon us today we shall be whipping a trout stream in western Nebraska, or hobnobbing with bullheads in eastern Wyoming. It is our hope that we may be accompanied by a couple of congenial spirits in the persons of Parson Franks and Parson Hillman. We have worn out our vocabulary of profane expletives, hence we must have support in case the biggest one gets away. We know of nothing more profane than the silence ensuing when one of my clerical friends loses a big one.

In a day or two we hope to be able to decide between the merits of the green dragon, the brown hackle, the gray mfler and the humble hawthorn. WILL M. MAUPIN.

him to the legislature.—Leuterville Courier-Journal.

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The room is pleasantly lighted by large windows and delightfully decorated with designs from well known nursery rhymes.

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THIS BRIGHT BABY GIRL

Brought Joy to Home. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scotiae, Pa.—"I never felt like working, and when I would try to do any work, I would just drag around all day long. At times I would have terrible pains and be in bed three or four days. I was in this condition about year when I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the papers. I had heard different women say it was good for women's troubles, and my aunt thought it would help me as it had helped her. So I took the Vegetable Compound and it brought things right, and I was in good shape before I became a mother again. I believe it helps at birth, too, as with both my other babies I suffered a great deal more than with this one. I thank you a thousand times for the good your medicine has done me."—Mrs. ROBERT PRUCE, Scotiae, Pa. Lockhaven, Pa.

In a recent country-wide canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 98 out of every 100 report they were benefited by its use.

Thousands of people in this country who were victims of irritating rheumatism are now praising a new powder discovered in Italy.

Alexandro Volta, the well-known Italian physicist for whom the electric cell was named, has discovered a new and revolutionary treatment for Rheumatism. The discovery is VOLTA, a powder which, when shaken into the shoe, has given immediate relief to thousands of the most persistent cases of rheumatic pain.

Volta is a medicine which is often dangerous. Volta powder is intended to be absorbed into the blood, the most rapid pores of the feet. This absorption is due, not only to the fact that the foot contains over 15 times the number of pores to the square inch as does any other part of the body.

So remarkable and rapid have been the results from the use of Volta powder, both in this country and in Italy, that the American people have authorized local druggists to dispense Volta with an unqualified guarantee of relief from the use of the very first package or your money will be refunded.