THE OMAHA BEE

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BALLARD DUNN. Postdont JOY M. HACKLES.

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PRIMARY IS HERE TO STAY.

As regularly as the primary election is held it Nebraska do we hear criticism and complaint concerning its workings. Most of these rest on matters that are uncontrollable by law. The object sought in the primary election is to permit the voters to select their own candidates. By this method it was reasonably expected that dissatisfaction arising from the old convention system would be done away with, Whether the new plan has worked as well as was expected, or whether it has failed in some respects is not for us to say. It has done what the promoters of the plan expected it would, put the responsibility for the nominations on the people themselves. We atill hear complaints of bosses and rings and combinations and the like, but the final answer must be that the people named the ticket.

The primary law is a human device, and therefore imperfect. If it bumps and bucks at times, eventually it gets there. One of the most frequently heard complaints is that under its operations voters of one party may exercise considerable influence in naming the candidate of another party. The ready answer to this is that the rule works both ways. In the legislature of 1921 some 41 nonpartisan leaguers turned up in the house holding jobs to which they had been elected as republicans. That a deception had been practiced on some voters by this trick of the nonpartisans is admitted, and yet, under their designation, they justified themselves in using the label of an organization whose platforms and policies they opposed.

At a general election the voter is allowed to make his selection among all the candidates, and the results always show that this has been liberally exercised. The difference between a primary and general election is clearly drawn by the law, yet we know of no plan whereby the voters of one party can be limited to that party. Where they are registered as affliating with one or the other of the organised parties, there is some chance to control, but ound to result. In fact, that has been demanded by some of the minority groups, that they may have opportunity to slip in candidates here and there om they otherwise can not hope to get on the

That is about the worst that can be said of the primary. The fact that unknown men occasionally eceive the nomination may have an explanation in the fact that sometimes the voter picks the stranger seause he knows the other fellow too well. Expense of making the campaign is a matter for personal regulation. The law has fixed the amount the candidate is permitted to expend, but nothing is said as to what may be expended in his behalf by others. Publicity is vital to one who seeks a nomination outside his own bailiwick. Nebraska has not yet been required to sustain the experience of some other states that have been deluged with money during a primary campaign. The danger, however, is always present. Wherever an electorate is corrupted by he lavish use of money, the voters are as blameworthy as the candidate.

No likelihood exists of a return to the old contention system of making nominations in this state. Defects in the primary law may be remedied as experience discloses them. At least, when weak points are disclosed, the voters will know what to guard nst. There is only one possible change that ght be accepted by the people, and that would be the so-called short ballot form. Even this requires a constitutional amendment.

Nebraska's constitution provides for the initiative and referendum, the primary election, and in general locates the power as well as the responsibility for government in the citizens. Whether this is wise not, it is the will of the people. Now as ever, will of the people is the supreme law. It may be exercised whimsically, even fantastically, but still it is the will of the people. Democracies are disorderly, but as long as all share in the disorder, it does not become anyone to complain about it. And it is recorded in history that the citizens of a Greek community once banished their best citizen for no other reason than that he was their best citizen.

ONE FACT ABOUT THE TEAPOT.

Quietly and almost without attracting attention, a little fact in connection with Teapot Dome has crept into the public prints. It is the report of the receivers, appointed by the federal court at sevenne to take charge of the works. These find that the Mammoth Oil company has operated efsciently, that the government has been fully protected in its rights under the lease, and that no shenanigan of any kind exists.

Also a report from the secretary of the navy that all above-ground storage tanks of the navy are at present filled, giving a total of some 1,400,000 barrels of oil on hand. Containers at Concord, N. H., in which about 250,000 barrels of oil will be stored, are yet to be filled. The naval underground supplies are all being cared for properly, and at no point is the public interest at present jeopardized.

Suppose-just supposing, you understand-it should turn out that the lease on the Teapot Dome field was not such a bad bargain for the government after all? That, instead of its being a source of loss, it may result in a saving? Such a thing is not taids the range of possibility. Quite a bit of the sense on so far has been indulged in by people who so not know much about the oil business. Some

and the belong to the second s

may have been mistaken as to their conclusions

Mest of the row has been bicked up over the bribe paid Albert Bacon Fall. The courts will ben die his rase. The first report to the rourts on the lease is to the effect that public interests are proparly pared for. Is it not possible that some of the hubbub has been caused by rivals of the Mammoth company who would have liked to drain the oil from the basin on their own terms?

POSTAL RATES AND POSTAL WAGES.

Debate before congress on the Kelly-Edge bill that to increase the pay of postoffice workers turns on the additional cost of the service. A difference of opinion or estimate of about \$25,000,000 stands between Postmaster General New and the authors of the bill. Even this sum should not be allowed to prevent the proper disposal of the measure. It is adenitted by all that the postal workers are underpaid; the point to be settled is how much of an increase shall be given them.

The postmaster general favors an additional wage ranging from \$100 to \$200 a year. The workers say this is inadequate, and ask for what amounts to about 30 per cent increase all around. This will add about \$100,000,000 a year to the pay roll of the Postoffice department. Under the terms of the Kelly-Edge bill, this increase will be compensated for by an addition to parcels post rates. The postmaster general replies that any increase in parcels post rates will be playing into the hands of the express companies, while the postal employes rejoin that these rates can be increased by 50 per cent and yet be below the express

It is a matter for some regret that the discussion should take on this aspect. People want the postalemployes to be well paid. It is one of the unpleasant facts connected with our government that its workers are as a rule paid lower rates than those in similar private employment. To be sure, this is compensated for in some degree by allowances that private omployers do not make, and by certainty of employment. On the other hand, the Postoffice department is one for service first, and not for profit making. If it can be made self-sustaining, so much the better, but it is not fair to ask the employes to make up any threatened deficit by accepting low wages. The public will rather stand a little increase in rates, or a direct appropriation for the purpose of allowing the men

One of the points brought out by the discussion is that while parcels post provides 70 per cent of the total mail matter handled, it only produces 25 per cent of the revenue, or \$150,000,000. Other classes of mail, amounting to 30 per cent of the total bulk, bring in 75 per cent of the revenue, or \$450,000,000. Extension of the parcels post system is possible, as well as the slight increase in rates, and the added revenue can be provided.

Some form of bill is certain to be passed by the present session to increase the pay of the postal workers. Whether it will be on the lines suggested by the postmaster general, or by the supporters of the Kelly-Edge measure is not yet certain. What is certain is that one weakness of the postal system in the United States is coming out.

BEATRICE GIRLS SHOW THE WAY.

Graduation from the high school is an event of importance. It comes but once in a lifetime, and so deserves to be treated seriously. Boys and girls alike, at that auspicious moment, want to appear hout the state, where the great mass of the their best. They are being reviewed by proud and voters are not so hampered, an open primary is admiring parents and friends, all concerned that to the affair. Because of this a great deal of display has been lavished on the commencement exercises. Colleges and universities use the cap and gown and thereby cut off from the seniors any disparity in outward appearance. Such is not possible to the high school, but something can be done, as witness this resolution, just adopted by 62 girls who will be graduated from the Beatrice High school in

> "That we make our dress simple and in harmony with a serious and dignified occasion; that our dresses be of white cotton material-first, because it would be more suitable, and second, be-

Those girls are starting right. We warrant not one of them but appreciates a pretty gown, that any of them will engage in harmless fun or take part in a lively game. They are normal, healthy girls. girls, ready for anything, from dishwashing to dancing. Yet they have a common sense of the proprieties, and show it in their resolution,

A white cotton gown, daintily clinging in its soft folds to the form of a high school girl ought to afford a pretty picture, and when 62 of them are arrayed as one, it will be a subject for an artist. If it is just looks the girls are going out for, they could scarcely have done better. As a tribute to their good sense, the resolution is eloquent.

A Los Angeles gunman got away from the po-lice; only to be killed by a lightning bolt in peaceful Iowa: What a chance for a movie scenario!

Fire has given the Leyisthan the final test. When the old boat is repaired again, she ought to be good

A six-horse artillery team has developed a 40-horse-power pull. So now the tables will all have to be revised.

What the governor of California said to the governor of Arizons is the matter before the meeting

Hanihara proposes to explain his letter. He would better not have written it.

Homespun Verse -By Omaha's Own Post-Robert Worthington Davie

FURTHER WORD FROM ISAAC.

Says Issae once more, As straight as before: "Inflation's the subject today; The value of land I can't understand When one has to dig for the pay

There's fellers who claim-Not all to their shame-That value and price lie apart-But listen, you folks, Both thinkers and blokes,

And take these conceptions to heart." Your houses down there In the city so fair-Your buildings magnificent, fine-Have largely been built

On the basis that split The hope and the promise of mine; They cost you a pile. Been worth it awhile,

But watch if stability falls To come from the gloom To farming-far worse than prevalle!"

"From State and Nation"

m the Kansas thry Journal.

Pictor business management has been applied to government under the present requisition administration than ever before in the history of the mountry," declared Elici Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the transitry, in a recent speech before the frequisition of the publican clubs of Yale. The club is one of a nation wide association of college requisitions clubs, organized under the rollege bureau of the republican national committee.

elling figures to prove the claim f the republican party that its record The republican administration has

The republican administration has been in power for three years. It has an extraordinary record of accomplishment and has no fear in presenting that record to the voters. The nation's expenses for the fiscal year 1921 were \$5,500,000,000, with a surplus of \$87,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year 1922, the expense of running the government had been reduced to \$3,500,000,000, with a surplus of \$314,000,000. Again, in 1922, a f \$314,000,000. Again, in 1923, a orther decrease brought the figure for governmental expenses down to \$3,700,000,000 and the surplus for that year was \$310,000,000. Estimates for 1924 and 1925 indicate a still further

"The national debt has been reduced under the republican administration from \$26,596,000,000 on August 21, 1919, to \$21,842,000,000 on January 31 1924, a reduction of \$4,

ng to office the men who have accomplished these results or turning them out and substituting an entire new group of whom you do not know very much. I will not undertake any fulsome praise of the men who are now in office, but to say to you with every assurance that there is today in Washington a hard-working, sincer-body of men, who devote themselves wholeheartedly to seeing that the af-fairs of the nation are efficiently con-

A Logical Proposal,

rom the Detroit Free Press. Forecasts of the report which is to be made by the Dawes commission show that the plan contemplates the return to Germany of control over the railroads, mines and mills of the Ruhr which, if the plan is adopted. will be managed by their owners, but French and Belgian troops are to re-main in the occupied territory. At the same time Germany will be ex-pected to bring taxation up to a

pected to bring taxation up to a maximum of productiveness, and at once begin reparations payments at least on a small scale.

These features of the Dawes plan fit logically together. Germany's capacity to pay must be based to a very large extent upon the mining, iron and chemical industries in the Ruhr, for its whole industrial system is tied up with those activities, and if the Ruhr is to function once more as the heart of German productive enterprise, it must be under the management of the men who made the region what it is. No sort of military control imposed from abroad against the wishes and interests of the logically together. When they are open, there is no window smashing and the boys don't get into mischlef."

Among 1923 achievements in cutting down juvenile delinquency through directed play is that of Passaic, N. J., which, five months after establishing a recreation commission, closed its juvenile court. Brazil, Ind., the it did not have a single case of the content of the management of the passaic is playgrounds the fact that it did not have a single case of the cheef open."

Interpretations payments at least on a small scale.

Ways been happy to have their songs launched before the theater public.

Ithit mately the broadcasting people will have to decide just how much any feature for which they go in its worth to them, and to pay for it. The worth of the enterprise is no window smashing and the boys don't get into mischlef."

Among 1923 achievements in cutting down juvenile delinquency through directed play is that of Passaic, N. J., which, five months after establishing a recreation commission, closed its juvenile court. Brazil, Ind., New Orleans Picayune. their place, and as long as that kind of control exists, Germany's ability to pay will remain below what it ought to be. That was clearly foreseen when the Ruhr was occupied, and predictions made then have been more than verified by experience. It is therefore to the interest of France and Belgium to step aside wherever Germany shows an honest disposition

is therefore to the interest of France and Belgium to step aside wherever Germany shows an honest disposition to go to work and pay up.

At the same time German control of its own industries, subject to reasonable gafeguards for allied interests, is necessary because Germany cannot be required to produce taxes and reparations payments out of property in the hands of a management which is not German. Foreign control of the Rubr is in fact a standing excuse for nonpayment of German debis, while the withdrawal of control will put responsibility exactly where it belongs. Once more in the Rubr, the German government will have a chance to prove its good faith. If it falls in that regard, then other measures can be tried and the presence of a few detachments of French troops in German territory will be a constant reminder that other measures are available.

State reformatory came a report that during the past three years, when the city has had directed playgrounds and aboys club, only two boys have been sent.

Frem the New York Times.

American composers of popular music find it difficult to share the sentiments of Longfellow about breathing a song into the air and finding it again, from beginning to end, in the heart of a fric all who got it over the radio. The trouble with such friends is that today they run into the millions and pay no royalties. The results were described on Thursday before the senate patents committee by representatives of the Society of American Authors, Composers and Publishers. The Dill bill would permit broadcasting stations to use copyrighted musical compositions without payment of royalty. The protesters say that this would mean the ruin of

and Recreation Association of Amer-ica, that the nation's playgrounds and recreation centers under leader-



Little children make fun o' ther Little children make fun o' ther teachers, an' college men ridicule ther professors, an' workers don't think any too much o' ther employers, an' as it goes. Some people are jest like bandits—they go after th' folks that have got money.

Expending of sinte parks. Nebrashams should heep their eyes on the Fort Robinson inditory reserve mear transford, and he ready to grab it off any time Uncle flam shows a willing seas to let go of it. It is one of the pretitest spots in Nebrasha, and really ought to be one of the government's largest military posts. It might be just that right now if some of our former senators had been as aggressive as Senator Warren of Wyoming, who practically secured the concentration of every military activity would of Fort Crook at Cheyenne, where Fort 13. A. Russell is borated.

Two years ago a certain candidate whose qualifications were nil, and whose standing in his own community was not very high, alipped into office in a three-cornered fight. A disgusted voter who had suffered an experience with the successful candidate disclosed the fact that he, the disguste voter, often indulged in the great American indoor pastime.

"Blank is the lucklest fellow in the country. He never fails to fill in the middle."

A Pullman porter is quoted as saying that it is a mistake to think that a porter thinks less of a passenger because that passenger refuses to give a tip. That may be, but if ever a Pullman porter refuses our proffered tip the mortality list will

A well meaning friend who desires to keep his identity hidden remarks that the democrats are in the dark regarding a presidential candidate, their trouble being that there is so much oil around they don't dare to strike a match.

Arbor day is just around the corner. Recalling the story of Absalom, we suggest the planting of forked trees and the enactment of a law compelling a certain class of pestiferous politicians to wear long hair.

Osculation was the long suit of politicians and officeseekers in the old days, but since the advent of equality of franchise it has fallen into what Grover Cleveland termed innocuous des-netude. Just as soon as we note a revival of the old custom we shall immediately file for office.

slate and pencil, but the slate was long since abolished for sani-tary reasons. We are reminded by all this that it would be the old-fashioned school slate, and for similar reasons.

There was an old man in What Cheer Who tried to make one keg of beer. He wasn't contented Until it fermented, But it wasn't quite heer, but was near,

The old home town is going to bore for oil, and with its while the drilling is being done we will put in our spare time spending our dividends in European travel, looking on at Tia Juana, imbibing lemonade in Havana and browsing around old

WILL M. MAUPIN.

When in Omaha

Hotel Conant

measures are available.

Public Playgrounds.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

It is announced by Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, that the nation's playground is the pation's playground in the salt of the issue of the salt of the salt of the issue of the salt of the issue of the salt of the sal Boston, president of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America, that the nation's playgrounds, and recreation centers under leadership have increased 175 per cent during the association's nation-wide census of public recreation during 1923, just issued in its year book, with similar statistics for 1913, it is pointed out that the number of such playgrounds and recreation centers has grown from 2,402 in 1913 to 6,501 in 1923. The number of play leaders employed by cities the year round has increased from 774 to 1,925 during the 10-year period. Cities having municipal recreation leadership, which numbered only 41 in 1906, the year the association was established, had increased to 1923 reports to have reached 680. Commenting on the decreases in juvenile delinquency which many cities have reported due to directed playgrounds, Mr. Lee presents this theory—"something difficult and dangerous to do is the first requisite in boy life, and it is for the city to see that the road that leads by the Abe Martin

dozen times in one evening, as he re-ports, might very well kill off a po-tential market. Given to the world only a few times, it might be a wel-come stimulant to sheet sales, pre-cisely as young composers have al-

NET AVERAGE PAID CIRCULATION

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Sunday 79,350

V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

Letters From Our Readers

Chembia To the Editor of The indicate from Mark (rought Piers). The visitor from Mark (rought Piers) The Northwest of the Agreement in the Agrantian of the preplexed by some of new recent actions. He has peak read that the president to opposed to having carrain of mur old read to having carrain of the spirit of all that grows the first of all that grows of the visit would burners, as that tright be come of the visit would burners, as that tright be come of the visit would be an appearance, which is come of the visit would be a visit of the properties of the properties of the first of changing. What they have recent the name day the newspapers not sufficiently superfer to justify the recent the story of the scilon of congress in passing a measure that will exclude the Japanese frost this equi

tense ambition to be considered the peer of any people by a commercial boycott. All talk of either is idle. Japan knows as well anybody which thoughts. OLD FOGY. t. and she also knows from whence Japan is not going to jeopardize her omaha Bee: I notice letter from W. immediate prosperity for the senti- W. Annis in this morning's Bee rement of racial equality. Japan, how-garding the primary law as it no ever, is looking ahead, and Americans stands.

to be exerted, and Japan will be the leading nation of a continent of 200, numan race. This dogma had per-meated as far as the Red sea early in meated as far as the Red sea early in wouldn't say that," rejoined Miss.

"I wouldn't say that," rejoined Miss. 000,000 people, almost one-half the

improved upon.
The threatened war of the rares Now, let me get myself straight the threatened war of the rares may never come, but the fact yet rerelusion of the Japanese, and all in day before all is satisfact. erior races, as a menace to our ha to justify the superiority it assumes. tional standards.

But we have hit the Japanese in a very tender apot, their national pride.

That will not make them any more friendly to us as a nation. At the moment there is little danger from Japan attacking the United States, or even resenting the insult to their integes ambition to be considered the

Another Freak of Primary. Omaha.-To the Editor of The

Before the world war upheaved libritles" of the law. I am told that a everything, Japan had set about on successful candidate for a state office everything. Japan had set about on a plan that still looks good. It is "Asia for the Asiatics"

All Europeans are to be ousted from Asia: "spheres of influence" are to be wiped out, native authority is again wiped out, native authority is again.

A. L. TIMBLIN.

the century. It waited awhile when the war was on. Again it is being heard from. Never mind what is going on in India. Give a thought to what has taken place in Asia Minor, a divorce."—Washington Star.

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pany is now administering

The advantages of a trust

company as executor and

trustee are emphasized by

the history of this case and

the following words from

The application was based on the desire of all the persons interest-

ed "to avoid a repetition of the expense, annoyance, and care to which they have been subjected by the unusually chequered his-

by the unusually chequered history of this trust estate in its thirty-seven years of existence. Not only do they seek the stability and freedom from natural death of a corporate trustee, but they have special reasons for destring the accomment of a trust cover-

the appointment of a trust com-

tained continuing relations of trust and confidence. Moreover, they do not desire to be put to the

expense of premiums on bonds and of successive accountings

whenever a new individual trustee

An interesting booklet on

wills and trusts, entitled

"Safeguarding Your Fam-

ilv's Future, may be ob-

tained free at any of the un-

dersigned trust companies.

the court record:

the fund.

-"the chequered history of this trust estate"

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago a man whom we shall call Mr. B. died. He left a will in which he made certain trust provisions for his daughter. In the will he appointed four individuals to carry out these provisions.

Mr. B's daughter is still living. But not one of the trustees originally named is serving today.

One of these persons never qualified; a second resigned; a third was removed; the fourth died a number of years

Meantime the husband of Mr. B.'s daughter had been appointed as the trustee. A short time ago he, too, died.

Following this, Mr. B.'s daughter, through her attorney, applied to the court to have a trust company anpointed as trustee.

The court granted this application, and a trust com-



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