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ANOTHER ARMISTICE DAY.

The news that comes from London is of the most inspiring nature. Agreement has been reached among the conferees as to details for putting the Dawes plan into effect. Germany has been notified, and representatives from Berlin are invited to attend sessions early this week, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the conditions. Little apprehension is felt as to acceptance of the terms by Germany.

Greatest of all obstacles in the way of agreement was the position of France, which has happily been cleared up. The French insisted upon being permitted to act independently in event of default at any point on part of Germany. This would mean a possible repetition of the Ruhr, or some other form of action equally exasperating and futile. MacDonald was as firm against as Harriot was for the plan, and the deadlock that followed threatened to wreck the entire conference. Last week Herriot presented what he termed France's last proposal, the irreducible minimum of demands. Examination brought about understanding, and now it is announced that the way is open for the definite and what is regarded as the permanent settlement along the line laid down by the Dawes commission.

America's part in this proceeding is quite as notable as the role played in the war. At no time has it appeared that our government was other than absolutely neutral. When the Dawes commission was named, its authority was limited because of its unofficial nature, so far as this country is concerned. Acceptance of its report was to be voluntary or not at all on part of the governments affected. In both the French and German elections in May the Dawes plan figured extensively. Its friends triumphed in both countries, so that its acceptance was assured. With the warm approval of Premier Ramsay MacDonald, the English parliament found endorsement easy, while Italy and Belgium followed on readily.

Only the working out of details was left open. Considerable perplexity ensued, especially because of the attitude of France. Reluctant to give over what appeared to be assurance of safety, the French wanted alternative guarantees, some of which could not be given. Germany, too, sought for concessions equally important and as unlikely to be granted. A little game of diplomatic hide and seek was developing, when the London conference met. Here again it was American counsel and good sense saved the day. The final assent of France to submit to arbitration points she was determined to settle for herself made agreement absolute.

Secretary of State Hughes will counsel with Foreign Minister Stresemann in Berlin today, and will, it is believed, point out the desirability of acceptance by Germany of the new terms. Just as Logan's advice was taken by Herriot, so it is expected that Hughes will influence the Germans.

So America has had the deciding vote in the adjustment of relations in Europe, after all. Those who have flouted the administration because of what they deemed "skulking" and "shirking" will have to revise their views, and modify their utterances. A definite foreign policy, resting on sincere friendship for all nations and sustained by an earnest desire for lasting peace has brought results.

How this will affect the world must be determined. Surely only good can come of it. Those who have watched the developments closely voice the opinion that it means such a revival of industry and commerce as will tax to the utmost the productive capacity of all the countries. Such a consummation is possible, for peace means a cessation of huge expenditures on military establishments, a relaxing of the strain on national resources, and the expansion of private undertakings. America will share in this.

To humanity the message goes out, just as it did in 1921 from the Washington conference, that the United States of America is for a world without war. We have not turned away from the world's troubles, and are willing to help wherever it is possible. This new armistice day at London is a tribute to America's genius for peace.

WHAT MAN DOES NOT YET KNOW.

A train of 125 carloads of red cedar shingles recently passed east over the Chicago & Northwestern road. Telling about the editor of the railroad's magazine says:

"One of nature's prime achievements was the discovery of the formula for growing red cedar."

One of man's achievements has been to discover methods for turning that red cedar into shingles. He does this in a very efficient way. The cedar has always been a friend of man. In Holy Writ it is much referred to, and the Cedars of Lebanon were known to all the nations around the region of the Mediterranean and Red seas. In America the red men cut the trees for teepee poles, and made canoes of the logs.

The cedars of Lebanon had about disappeared, and much sentimental mourning is indulged over them. The cedars that once grew in along the Pine Ridge in Nebraska are gone. And as trainload after trainload of red cedar shingles leave the mills along the coast of British Columbia the noble trees stand-

ing there are becoming fewer and fewer. Some of these were growing when the Children of Israel were moving from Babylon to Jerusalem at the end of the Second Captivity. Some are known even to have been growing there while the Tribes under Joshua were entering Canaan.

Nature's formula for growing red cedar is simple enough, but it takes a lot of time. Just plant the seed and give it plenty of water and air for 2,000 years or such a matter, and the tree will be ten feet in diameter and 300 feet high. What is really needed is an understanding of the fact that before many years man will have to be content with red cedar trees that are not more than 25 to 50 years old, and from ten to fifteen inches in diameter. Nature's formula will be better appreciated then, perhaps, but the big trees will be gone.

"SENATOR" SORENSON TO REST.

When Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lamp and burned Chicago, back in 1871, something started for Omaha. Alfred Sorenson, freshly graduated from Harvard university, thought he was beginning to practice law in Chicago. The conflagration burned away all his prospects there, and he started west. No bridge spanned the river at Omaha then, but he got across, as did many another. Edward Rosewater was then doing all the work needed to print The Omaha Bee, a lusty youngster of some six months growth, and he needed help. Sorenson took up the business of writing the local news for the paper.

For the next fifteen years Sorenson made the local columns of the paper fairly snap. He was the entire city staff, and it might be worth while for some of the bright young men of today to look over the files of that time and see how much ground the local editor had to cover, and how much matter he had to prepare each day. That is beside the point, however. Sorenson chronicled more Omaha history than any other man, living or dead. Next to him, probably, is Sands F. Woodbridge, the veteran who only a few years ago retired from the staff of the World-Herald. Associated with them in the early day efforts was I. W. Minor, who also enjoys the passing days of honorable retirement.

Now Sorenson announces the suspension of his paper, the Examiner, which he has published weekly for the last twenty-four years. Fifty-three years of active newspaper work entitles him to a rest, and he says he is going to rest. Omaha will find it rather hard to get used to not seeing Al Sorenson hustling around for a newspaper, but his friends are glad that he will be able to get a little rest before he moves on.

PROMISE OF PLEASANT INTERLUDE.

C. P. Grenaker, who battles under the Shubert banner, sends us word of an interesting event. In early fall Firmin Gemier and the entire Odeon company will come to America for a tour of six weeks. This is a return of courtesy. In 1921 the French government invited Mr. James K. Hackett to play Othello at the Odeon, the French state theater, and at the time President Harding exchanged messages with the president of France, expressing the hope that the incident would lead to closer relations between the countries, through a frequent exchange of artists at the theater and otherwise.

Now Gemier, who is the leader of the French theater, will come at invitation of the State department, to lead a troupe of 25 French artists to show such Americans as are fortunate enough to see them the methods of the French stage. The time is all too short to hold out hope of the company visiting many cities. New York and probably Washington will about comprise the itinerary. America is too big to be visited in six weeks by anybody. Six months would give but slight notion.

So Omaha's interest will be but academic in the matter, our pleasure in the presence of the great French actor as vicarious as if he had remained in Paris. Once these great stars really were strolling players. Omaha had Bernhardt and Coquelin, not once but several times. The great Salvini, and he was great, came at the very height and plenitude of his powers. The Willards, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Johnson Forbes-Robertson—the list grows too long—all have given us of their best. Gemier may discover the immensity of the country, and be animated by a desire to explore its fastnesses beyond the confines of Hoboken. In that event he may in time penetrate as far as Omaha. He will be gratified by the proof of culture he will find out this way, not to speak of the many unrefined dollars that will roll into his purse if he comes.

YES, THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Not a cannon will be cocked in Nebraska on September 12. Nor will the "Defense Day" program be marred by any misunderstanding between the governor of this great state and the president of the United States.

We have great pleasure in announcing this for the benefit of all and sundry. President Coolidge and Governor Bryan have exchanged notes and find themselves in substantial accord. The governor used up about 2,000 words to tell the president, and the president used up about 300 to tell the governor, and lo, it turns out that there was nothing in dispute between them.

The governor, however, has made it very clear that any time the general commanding the Seventh Army corps area sends words down to the state house, concerning any sort of military demonstration, he must be very definite and specific. No confusion should exist as to where the one begins and the other leaves off. The civil list is above the military in Nebraska, as well as elsewhere in the United States. However, it appears that the governor went off somewhere around half-cock when he read the letter from General Duncan. The commanding officer of the corps area did not intend to order out, or request the governor to order out, any civilian for any purpose. It merely requested that persons be designated to participate in whatever of parades or otherwise might be arranged. The arranging of these parades to be entirely voluntary.

With this understanding a truce is arranged, an armistice signed, and peace prevails once more. Defense Day will be observed in Nebraska.

A doctor in the witness chair at Chicago is reported to have held one pose four and one-half hours while the lawyers argued. He will very likely answer "No!" when the time does come.

Senator Carraway of Arkansas also swings a mean fist. He and Robinson make a good team for Tex Rickard when Firpo and Dempsey foolee.

Even the democrats rejoice in the good crop prospects, but the Adullamites see no joy in the market reports.

A vacant seat on the municipal court bench still waits for Brother Charlie to make up his mind now to appoint.

However, a lot of democrats do favor the plan of the government for observing Defense Day.

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take comfort, nor forget that sunrise never failed us yet. Celia Thaxter

Dearest beloved, once more we turn to David the Psalmist for our text, finding it in the second verse of his 122d song: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."

Not your house; not the house pointed to with pride by sect or denomination, but the House of the Lord. It may be a great edifice, with stained glass windows, and mellow chimes, and pealing organ, and cushioned pews and carpeted aisles, and yet not be so nearly a house of the Lord as the humble little chapel in the slum section.

Wherever men and women of humble and contrite hearts kneel to His blessing, whether it be beneath vaulted arches or lowly ceilings, or whether it be in humble chamber or beneath the swaying boughs of trees, there is the house of the Lord. Edifices of worship are not builded alone to provide places of worship; they are builded in order that God's children may gather together, each there to gather one from the other the fellowship, the inspiration and the comradeship that makes for better citizenship. There those of faltering courage or falling hope may gather new faith and strength and courage.

There may be those among you who hug to your souls the belief that you can get along without the help of your fellows; that you do not need the companionship of kindred souls; that you can serve God in your own way. Be not deceived; God is not mocked. In His holy word He has made plain His plan of salvation, and it is His plan, not your plan, that sufficeth to save.

It is related of a veteran of the Civil War, color bearer of his regiment, that he was desperately wounded, yet he kept his feet and held aloft the colors.

"How came it that you, desperately wounded, did not fall?" asked a friend.

"O, my comrades stood so closely by me that I couldn't fall!" exclaimed the veteran.

There, dearest beloved, is the reason why each of us should rejoice and be glad when they say unto us, "Let us go into the house of the Lord;" there the reason for our going. There we may find the Christian comradeship, the military in its stand so closely by our sides that we may not fall, no matter how sorely wounded in spirit or how weak our falling faith.

Going up into the house of the Lord is not so much a duty you owe the Lord as it is a duty you owe to yourself. The Lord is in His holy place whether you are there or not. It is His pleasure to strengthen and sustain you; it is your duty to seek His strength and His sustenance. Nor is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, the Lord's Day, the only day upon which it is your duty to attend. Perhaps not in person, but at least in humbleness of spirit.

Religion is not a cloak to be donned on Sunday and doffed on Monday for the remainder of the week. It is something to be lived every hour of every day. It is for the counting room as well as for the church room; for the private as well as the public life.

Your own home, if you are the Christian man or woman you pretend to be, and should really be, is as much the house of the Lord as your stately edifice whose spire pierces the heavens.

But why not take an hour or two on each returning Lord's Day to gather in the house of the Lord common to all the people? Why not there to make outward manifestation of your inward spirits; why not there to seek the sustaining comradeship of your fellows enlisted upon the Lord's side?

Let each one of you answer that question in his own heart. And now, in conclusion, let us turn to the song announced—"Come thou almighty King, Help us Thy name to sing, Help us to praise, Father, God of hosts, O'er all victorious, Come and reign over us, Ancient of days!"

And, after singing with spirit and understanding, let us go forth from His house rejoicing for the fellowship of kindred minds and better fitted for the tasks that are before us.

WILL M. MAUPIN.

Labor and Parties

From the New York Times.

A conference of executives of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City this coming week will deal with the subject of a formal endorsement of the candidacy of Robert La Follette. The best information is that the conference will continue to favor the historic Gompers policy of nonpartisan support. Confirmatory of this is an article on "Labor in American Politics" by Chester M. Wright in the August number of Current History. As director of public relations for the American Federation of Labor, he may be assumed to speak with ample knowledge of the trend of thought in federation circles. It is his contention that American organized labor has learned to lay more greater stress on "industrial" action than on political action. If American labor nevertheless manages to show interest in politics the reason is that it regards politics as one means to a highly desirable end. That end is to "keep the industrial road open," to permit the freest play of economic forces in a free field. Only when the highways of industrial action are threatened with congestion does politics intervene in the role of traffic policeman.

The Gompers policy of "partisanship to principle," instead of to parties, will probably be found to have a reason in expediency as well in such philosophy. Mr. Wright's analysis lays down, if the American Federation of Labor has hitherto avoided affiliation with one of the great political parties, the obvious reason is that organized labor cannot be awarded as a unit; any attempt in that direction would only result in the disruption of the unions. The same explanation would hold for the reason that the dispirited refusal to throw in its fortunes with a third party. It is a caution that would be more than justified by what Mr. Wright has to say, in another connection, of the last presidential campaign.

"The records of the candidates were then analyzed. The information thus compiled was furnished to the trade unions throughout the country. As labor compiled the record, one candidate and one record stood far above the other in the matter of meeting the requirements of the labor movement. There was a clear recommendation in favor of one candidate, however, though, as the campaign wore on, the superiority of one candidate and one platform over the others in the matter of meeting labor's requirements was emphasized more and more."

It is not difficult to guess who was the candidate so highly recommended. In 1920, as between Harding and Cox it was the latter's personal and party record that should have made much the stronger appeal to labor. But what happened to Governor Cox in 1920 is a pretty complete answer to the claim of labor dominance in the popular vote, or to the claim that labor moves in its political life in the interest of the American people as a whole.

Time has had its frolic with theories of labor and politics. The socialist party, to which class struggle and industrial action were things much more fundamental than political battle lines, has discarded the class struggle and entered into an alliance with those whom it was wont to describe as the petty bourgeoisie, the farmers and small merchants and independent manufacturers and bankers. On the other hand there is the American Federation of Labor, which socialists were accustomed to handle for its fondness for petty political pursuit. That federation is now emphasizing "industrial action." At the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor last year there was adopted a program of industrial development that drew largely upon the industrial unionism and the one big union idea of

National Defense Is Not Jingoism

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Since the War department announcement months ago that the present system of defensive military preparedness should be demonstrated September 12 various societies have made vigorous protests. Many of these have been grossly unfair. Some of the groups, particularly the National Council for the Prevention of the War, has gone so far in their protests that President Coolidge has been forced to condemn in language unusually vigorous these efforts to nullify a part of the national defense act of 1920.

This act reorganized the military services and outlined a general system of defensive preparedness into which are fitted the little American army, the reduced American navy, National Guard units and the Organized Reserve. As a part of this general plan, the law authorized that it be given a yearly test.

This was to be on a "national defense day." For three years that day has not been observed. This year Secretary of War Weeks very properly decided there should be such a day. Orders went out to that effect. Committees of civilians asked to help are now at work over the country arranging for its observance.

On that day the patriotic American citizen is asked to "go through the motions" of registering himself as a part of the nation's defensive strength. He is merely asked to do so. There is no compulsion whatsoever about it. Units of the army and the National Guard will be mobilized as they would for any national emergency. Reservists, men and officers, will be at the regular headquarters of their "skeleton" units. Civilians will march with the military in parades. A report of the "defense day" showing will go to the War department on the evening of September 12.

April 31 two religious groups, the Secretary Weeks to stop all these plans and continue to ignore the law as set forth in the national defense act. He refused, and said that a similar test should be held yearly so long as that act is in effect. Protests have continued, and in the last month there have been indications that "peace" might be made a political-religious issue and that the issue may be twisted to the advantage of one political group in the 1924 campaign.

In blunt words President Coolidge sets the protesters right. They have misrepresented this as a "militaristic move," tending to incite "war spirit," as "had psychology" and as a "restricted form of patriotism." They have made much of the name "Mobilization day," carelessly given it more for the sake of brevity than anything else. It is not, of course, a "mobilization day," and is no more than a day of reminder to the nation of what it has and what it may lack in the way of defense. Reminding ourselves of this hardly spells a "militaristic move," and the charge of change of creed has been dictated by something more than tactical considerations within the labor movement in this country. Mr. Wright properly cites one such determinant factor: Bolshevism. The Russian "experiment" has been taken diversely to heart. Those who regard the seizure of power in Russia by the communists as a triumph for labor now look for similar victories for American labor through political party action. Those, on the other hand, who recognize the disasters brought up on the Russian worker by the "great experiment," the industrial collapse, the impoverishment of the masses, the break-up of the Russia labor movement as a labor movement, have no belief in the promise of a labor triumph through the "conquest" of political power.

A Word Spoken in Season

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The northwest owes something of gratitude to Bernard J. Mahoney, bishop of South Dakota, for the stirring defense made of his state and, naturally of the northwest, in an interview at Philadelphia, this week. The bishop had been delivering a commencement address at Mount St. Mary college, Emmetsburg, Md., and spoke to Philadelphia newspapermen in this forthright way:

"In the east they talk about South Dakota as 'radical.' That isn't so. South Dakota people are not radical. Instead of sympathizing with South Dakota for its war wounds, its people are being reproached unjustly. The proper east ought to find a way to help South Dakota in its time of need."

"But in the emergencies and problems of today, South Dakota deserves the sympathy and aid of the rest of the United States and not unfounded accusations that it is a land of 'radicalism.'"

It is telling the truth. Neither South Dakota nor any state in the northwest is "radical" as the east understands the terms. The discontent and unrest that has been existing is not political but economic. It has been used by cunning politicians for political advantage, but there is no more conservative people in the country today than the farmers of the northwest. That they should be charged with radicalism merely because they show signs of anger over an unfair deal is almost as bad as the lack of sympathy shown them by the people of the east.

The cause of this lack of sympathy is a lack of understanding of the situation in the northwest, and when men like Bishop Mahoney step aside a little from the usual course of their religious duties to speak plainly and make clear to the east, when the opportunity offers, the facts in the case, it goes a long way to clear up the misunderstanding and set us right in the eyes of those who look upon our attitude as causeless.

Hugo Was Prolific

From the Manchester Guardian.

In 1925 will fall the 40th anniversary of the death of Victor Hugo, but the publication of the definite edition of his works, which has been undertaken in accordance with the terms of his will, cannot be completed until 1928.

The extraordinary amount of labor involved in this publication is described in the Temps by M. Gustave Simon, a son of Jules Simon, who in 1906 succeeded Hugo's octogenarian friend, Paul Meurice, as trustee under the will and editor of the new edition.

Hugo was an amazingly prolific writer, with an unparalleled capacity, as Emile Faguet said of him, for winning brilliant success in any type or school of work to which he put his hand; but among the many prolific writers of the 19th century there can have been none who published so much and at the same time left behind him such a vast mass of unpublished manuscripts. After Hugo's death M. Simon saw these at Paul Meurice's house stored in cupboards and large iron boxes.

Some of these manuscripts were of complete works, but the majority were fragments. Some were intended as additions to the imperial edition of books already issued. In any case, whatever the manuscripts contained was to find a place in this definite edition, with which the French Impression Nationale is still occupied.

For years its editors have been engaged in the onerous task of making the best use of the enormous mass of material left on their hands. The existence of these fragments is explained, Mr. Simon says, by Hugo's methods of work. He wrote perpetually whenever a moment was available for writing—on the imperial of a diligence, in a railway train, in his early days when he was in his place in the French house of peers.

During the exile in Guernsey he wrote enormously—souvenirs, philosophical reflections, epigrams, verses, and often he wrote them on scraps of paper, on torn newspaper wrappers, on the margins of prospectuses. From this confusion M. Simon continues with pious care to build up the cosmos of the definitive edition.

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V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1924.
 W. H. QUIVEY,
 Notary Public
 (Seal)

Change in Council Bluffs Street Car Fares

Effective Sunday, August 3, 1924, the following rates of fare will be in effect on the Council Bluffs Division:

Local fare in Council Bluffs 7 cents cash or four tokens for 25 cents; children between 5 and 12 years of age, ten tokens for 30 cents; school children's tickets ten for 50 cents.

Fare between Council Bluffs and Omaha 10 cents cash; 30-ride commutation ticket \$2.00.

Fare to Iowa School for Deaf remains unchanged.

In accordance with the decree of the United States Court, Southern District of Iowa, Western Division, receipts will be issued to passengers when they pay a 7 cent cash fare and when they purchase tickets at increased rates. These receipts contain an agreement to return to the bearer any part thereof which shall be in excess of the fare as finally determined by said court.

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company