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Omaha Where the West is at its Best

PRAY FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY. Governor Bryan, evading direct contact with the federal authorities on Defense Day, authorizes state heads of patriotic societies and such other organizations as may care to co-operate, to arrange and carry out local programs on September 12.

"I suggest and recommend that patriotic programs be arranged at such hour in the afternoon or evening as is convenient in the respective communities, and that appropriate ceremonies be held, with special music and patriotic public addresses, to bring to the attention of the people the duties of citizenship in state and nation; to impress upon them the importance of patriotic devotion to the flag, and that prayers be said for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation."

Thus the governor falls in line with the spirit and the purpose of Defense Day. Any sort of an assemblage where a patriotic address is made and prayers are offered for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation must help some. No truly patriotic address can be made that does not give some thought to the sacrifices by which our liberties were bought. This means that some attention must be given to how those sacrifices were augmented by the fact that every time the United States has been called upon to defend itself, it has been found unwieldy.

From Boston to Valley Forge, the record of Washington's army is the story of suffering because the colonies had made no preparation for the conflict they entered. In 1812, this was repeated. In 1861 great hardship was endured because all had to get ready after the war commenced. Again in 1898, when "Cuba Libre" and "Remember the Maine" rang loudly through the land, McKinley had to wait, because we had no powder to fight with. At El Caney and San Juan Hill, regiments had to be withdrawn because they were armed with obsolete weapons and were burning black powder that simply advertised their presence to the Spaniard. Even in the Philippines, the insurgents had better guns than the boys of the First Nebraska, who fought so gallantly under Stotsenburg. What it cost to prepare in 1917 need not be recounted.

Defense day holds no threat against peace. A patriotic speech that day must be one that holds up to the people the truth. No more bunk about millions springing to arms over night. Just the exact truth as near as it can be stated concerning where we stand, and what we face. And a prayer to God, as fervent as the heart can utter, "for the continued peace and prosperity of the nation."

HONEST DOCTOR TAKES THE STAND. A very refreshing interlude marks the tense proceedings of the interesting murder trial at Chicago. A doctor who can qualify as an expert on the functions of the endocrine glands frankly answered, "I do not know," to question after question put to him. He admitted that he had studied these glands for longer than fifteen years, had made thousands of experiments, had watched tests, and read and written many words about them, and yet he admitted that he could not say exactly what the entire function of any one of the glands or its relation to another or the whole might be. This doctor will be a marked man. Not that he is different from a majority of the doctors. Most of them are quite as frank when they come right down to brass tacks. A few things they know, but, face to face with the fundamentals of life as they are, they admit that all of nature's secrets have not yet been unlocked. Particularly does this apply to the ductless glands. The name, "endocrine," is so new that it is not found in dictionaries save of the most recent date. For generations the doctors have been trying to determine exactly what the liver does, besides making its possessor mighty sick when it gets out of order. Then the spleen and the pancreas have not been fully examined and set down, while the mystery of the thyroid is almost as dark as it was in the beginning. Some facts have been discovered concerning each of these. It is known that complete extirpation of the thyroid is apt to be followed by much of discomfort, and that derangement of the gland also produces unpleasant effects. The larger glands, liver, spleen, pancreas, are all assigned certain processes in connection with the blood and digestion, when in health. Yet men have lived after the spleen was removed, and some have done fairly well without the pancreas. Stomachs have been removed, and now and then other seemingly indispensable parts of the body have been taken away, and life has gone along. Empirical medicine is making progress. Doctors are learning every day. We are inclined to give praise to the doctor who, under oath, admits that

he does not know. Equally, some will be inclined to question the authority of the other doctor, who insists with emphasis that he does know, even when he is dealing with the most secret depths of the human mind and soul. Here, if ever, is a case where calm can afford to avoid being dogmatic.

BRINGING PEACE NEARER. Germany accepts the Theunis-Harriot terms for the evacuation of the Ruhr. These give Belgium and France a year to get out, provided Germany fulfills her obligations under the Dawes plan. On this basis a deadlock that threatened to overthrow the London conference is terminated. The next thing is to get the approval of the home folks. This will not be so easy. A reviewer cabled to America at the beginning of the week that neither Marx nor Herriot dared go home and face opposition, bearing in his hands not the fruits of victory but peace.

It was apparent that neither could win. One inevitably must be the loser in the battle of wits. Over them both hung the fact that Europe can not go on much longer under existing conditions. Unless the Dawes plan is put into operation, and a loan provided for Germany, chaos will engulf that portion of the land which has so far escaped. It was the imperative need of the loan, without doubt, that enabled Marx and his associates to agree to the terms of the French and Belgian premiers. Germany needs the money more than she does the immediate evacuation of the Ruhr. With \$200,000,000 in gold for a nucleus, it will be possible to restore the currency, rebuild industry and give commerce the start that will bring prosperity to the Reich. Foreign control of the Ruhr mines and mills will be removed as fast as the Germans can put them in operation, and the troops will remain only until good faith is established.

The outcome is all that could have been expected. A little more, for it carries an official American representative on the reparations commission. This fact in itself gives support to the sincerity of all that has been said by the president and the secretary of state as to the desire to help out in Europe. It also denies the sneers of the advocates of the League of Nations, who still try to comfort themselves by insisting that the administration has abandoned Europe. In truth, the work of the administration is bringing peace nearer.

FATHER JOHN WILLIAMS. In very truth a prince in Israel has fallen. John Williams, priest of the Ever-Living God, and father in the church to communicants faithful and affectionate, has gone on to receive his reward. None who ever knew this truly great man but will feel a sincere loss in his going, and rejoice because he went to that certain advancement he so devoutly believed and so earnestly sought.

Father John Williams was a strong man in every essential regard. His life was not bound up in the work of his parish, or in the priestly duties he assumed. A broader, deeper, stronger bond held him to humanity. Among his fellows he walked, a man interested in all that went on around him. He had been a mechanic, a machinist by trade, and he carried to the pulpit his sympathy for those who toiled. Many stories might be told of his contact with the workmen of Omaha, how he counseled them in their troubles, aided them in securing their rights, and rejoiced with them in their victories, and as unhesitatingly and severely condemned them when he felt they were doing wrong. Along with these stories may be recounted unnumbered instances wherein he showed how warm a heart beat under his austere garb.

John Williams was austere in appearance, but no one could be with him long and not feel the glow that radiated from his Irish heart, that burned so eagerly with love of God and his fellow man. No compromise with wrong or evil entered his mind, but he understood the frailties and weaknesses of mortals, and his sympathy was ever reaching out for the sinner. Such a man could not live so many years in a community and not profoundly affect its destiny. John Williams left his mark on Omaha's life, deep and enduring, because it was made by a modest man whose strength lay more in his moral courage and swift sympathy than in his great, gaunt frame where once resided a giant's power.

When, "by reason of strength," his years came to number four score, he was moved to turn the burden of the care of an ever-growing parish over to a younger man. Yet for another decade was he spared to those who will now fondly mourn because Father Williams will no more greet them. Yet they know that the inspiration of his love and courage will not be lost in a world he did so much to make a better place for all.

PASTOR OR PULPITEER? Rev. Robert V. Meigs is pastor of a church at Danville, Ill. Or such is his designation, although there may be some doubts about his being a pastor. He will appear to many as merely a pulpiteer. He recently denied Roscoe Arbuckle an opportunity to speak from his pulpit and tell of his own conversion. The clerical gentleman voiced a doubt about the obese comedian's sincerity, remarking that Arbuckle's reform had "come too late to smack of sincerity."

This newspaper holds no brief for Arbuckle. But when Rev. Robert V. Meigs demands of the former screen star "written evidence of Christian life and fruitage," he is going just a bit further than the Master whom he pretends to serve and whose teachings he pretends to broadcast. Is Rev. Mr. Meigs commissioned to ask more of penitent sinners than the Master asked of the thief on the cross? Peter preached his first sermon at Jerusalem, and there was no Rev. Mr. Meigs on hand to insist that Peter go back to the place where Christ found him, and he found Christ, to begin his ministerial career. But there was a Rev. Mr. Meigs on hand to sneeringly advise Roscoe Arbuckle to begin his pulpit career in Los Angeles, "where the experiences that brought him to God occurred."

The reverend gentleman of Danville may have been within his rights when he denied the use of his pulpit to Arbuckle. But when he casts doubts upon the sincerity of Arbuckle's penitence and acceptance of the teachings of the Master, he misleads by a long way measuring up to the proper ministerial standard. "Believest thou Me?" asked the Master. An affirmative answer brought no cross examination, no expression of doubt about sincerity, no demand for written evidence. But Rev. Mr. Meigs of Danville is not that "easy." He demands to be shown.

As before stated, we hold no brief for Arbuckle, but in the epistolary exchange between the comedian and the pulpiteer it will strike the average man that it was the self-righteous pulpiteer who got the worst of it. But it isn't the cap that covers the skull; it is what the skull covers that counts.

SUNNY SIDE UP Take Comfort, nor forget That sunrise never failed us yet Celia Thaxter

Dear beloved, let us turn this morning to the Book of Books, finding our text in Numbers 14:8, reading as follows: "If the Lord delight in us, then He will bring us into this land, and give it to us; a land which floweth with milk and honey. Only rebel ye not against the Lord, neither fear ye the people of the land; for they are bread for us; their defence is departed from them and the Lord is with us: fear them not." The story of the twelve spies sent across Jordan to spy out the land is the story of humanity everywhere. Of the twelve men, four came back in fear and trembling, ill-livered and spineless, to say that the giants could not be overcome. But two, Caleb and Joshua, men of indomitable soul and sublime faith in the Lord, insisted that it could be done—and it was.

It is this lesson of courage and faith that we would impress upon your minds this morning. We have but to look about us today and witness the triumph of that courage and faith. It is to be seen on millions of acres of this great commonwealth; to be seen in hundreds of thriving cities and towns; to be seen in churches and schools; to be seen in the comforts that come as the rewards of courage and faith and toil.

What this country needs, dear beloved; what the church of the living God needs, is more of the courage and faith that inspired Caleb and Joshua. Our country and church need to turn a deaf ear to the pulping plaints of pessimistic souls like unto the ten cowardly spies who returned with lamentations and despairing wails.

Caleb and Joshua had heard the promise of God that they were to inhabit the land, and stories of giants and walled cities did not shake their faith in that promise. Why, then, should we of this day despair? What is needed is more reliance on the everlasting promises, more faith, more courage; and with these in sufficient quantity there shall come to us in these latter days even greater victories.

It was when Israel turned away from God that Israel's troubles began, and the farther the turning the greater the trouble. If trouble has come upon us in these latter days is not because we have turned away from God? Dear beloved, no nation can jazz and drink its way to temporal prosperity and everlasting life. God is not to be mocked by lip service on the Lord's Day and forgetfulness on the secular days of the week.

Neither is God to be pleased by cowardly souls that give up in despair because He does not do it all. He demands courage combined with unflinching faith. His promises today, as in the days of Caleb and Joshua, are to those who overcome, to those who come up through great tribulation. When the church of the Living God is recruited from men and women who are doers, not mere sayers, then will it march forth to glorious victory.

Our own Nebraska, land flowing with milk and honey, was not brought to its present high estate by descendants of the cowardly ten. It was subdued by men and women inspired by the courage and faith that inspired courageous Caleb and Joshua. They listened not to old wives' tales of sons of Anak lurking to subdue. They relied on the promises and went forth, armed and equipped with courage and faith, and giants disappeared.

What we who profess to love God and desire to serve Him need most today is a renewal of courage and faith. Without them the work will languish; with them the church of the Living God will go forth to victories greater than any that have yet come to pass.

Let the Church Militant—that is the world's need today. That our souls may be fired with a new zeal and our hearts inspired by a new courage, let us sing: "Onward, Christian soldier, marching as to war, With the cross of Jesus going on before; Christ, our royal master, leads us against the foe; Forward into battle see His armies go." The fight is on, dear beloved. Our Great Captain calls for men and women of dauntless courage and undying faith to carry His work triumphant across a sin-cursed world. Let us stand and sing. WILL M. MAUPIN.

When McLaren's Flight Ended

Fearing that the plane might dash against the cliffs of Bering Island, a forced landing was made. Both wing tips were shattered and wrenched off and the fabric torn off the lower port wing, Major McLaren said. He continued: "My first order was for life belts, which were packed in Lieutenant Broome's seat in the forward cockpit. I then examined the hull, but there was no sign of its taking water. The fog was so dense that we couldn't see land. My watch stopped at 10:55 a. m. the time we hit the water on Saturday. "We saw hundreds of birds flying in two steady streams. We thought they were leaving their nests for the open sea fishing and would return to feed their young. I made a rough calculation that land should be east-southeast and fairly close. "The engine was then started, and we attempted to taxi, but it was almost impossible to steer the plane as the wing tips buried themselves in the water, alternately averting the plane around. Lieutenant Brooke and I spent two hours running back and forth on the lower wings as the plane saw-sawed and the weight of the engine threatened to capsize the ship. "We had to stop the engine repeatedly as the water boiled and sprayed over the plane. The machine threatened to dive under the waves when the tail plunged. The wings then started to break. During our last desperate minute aboard the plane Lieutenant Brooke pointed to the east, where a patch of fog lifted. We could dimly see land. We started the engine with difficulty, as every one was getting exhausted. We were all cold and wet. Plenderleith left the pilot's seat to help start the motor. We then saw a sandy beach ahead, about two miles off. "The engine was started and we ran close to the breakers. The engine then failed us and was useless. A sparklet in the starting magnet was broken. We then dropped anchor, but a high wind blowing straight on dragged the plane northward. "Every one jumped into the cold waters and held the plane heading toward the sea. The wind and the heavy sea finally slackened and we heaved the plane. Plenderleith and myself unlocked the equipment. The fog began to lift and we rested in the afternoon. It was bright, warm and clear. "The island we saw for a few minutes in the fog and which was narrowly escaped proved to be 'Sevens Rock,' 150 feet high and 77 miles northwest of Nikolai. Our course from West Kamchatka to Bering Island intercepted it. I had allowed three degrees to the left, along the route which shows that both navigation and steering were faultless. Lieutenant Brooke then recognized our position as Buckley's Rock. He declared that he remembered the location during his trip here last April, when he was laying supply bases for us between Vancouver, B. C., and the Kurile Islands. "At length Rungali Miles, a man who lived on the island, ran across us. He obtained aid and two boats were manned. The boats reached the plane, which was pulled on to the shore, out of the water. "The Russian wireless operator on Behling Island then got in touch with the Canadian trawler Thielvelde, Petropavlovsk. The Thielvelde immediately under forced steam and arrived Sunday morning. They took us aboard, and we sailed for Dutch Harbor. "Major Tansaga Iia and Lieutenant Commander Tokunago, Japanese officers, and Russian officers of the Thielvelde did commendable work in

When the House Elects the President "God of Hope"

From the New York Sun. If no candidate for president receives a majority of the electoral vote on November 4 next the election will then be thrown into congress and an unfamiliar portion of the constitution resorted to in an effort to select a chief magistrate. The electors are instructed by law to meet in their respective states on the first Wednesday in December to cast their votes for president and vice president. They must, after voting, draw up three distinct certificates showing their votes for president and vice president. Two of these certificates must be forwarded to the president of the United States senate on or before the second Monday in January. If the electoral returns have not reached the president of the senate by the fourth Monday in January, he is empowered by law to send for them.

On February 11 of next year, three months after the election, the senate and house of representatives of the 68th (or present) congress will meet in the hall of the house to take a count of the electoral vote. The president of the senate will preside over the joint session and will provide four tellers to open and read the certificates submitted by the electors of the various states. He will then announce the total. If no candidate has received a majority of all the electoral votes the joint session will immediately adjourn until the next day, when it will go into separate session for the purpose of electing a president. President Coolidge, John W. Davis and Senator La Follette all may be considered by the states in its balloting. The constitution provides, in case no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, that the house shall proceed to elect a president from among the persons having the highest number of votes, but limits the number to be balloted on by the house to three.

Balloting for president proceeds immediately. The members of the house are seated by state delegations, as the vote is by states. Each state, whether it is New York, with 43 representatives, or Nevada, with one, casts one vote. How that one vote shall be cast is determined by a majority vote of the delegation. If the delegation is evenly divided between two candidates then the vote of the state is lost and the vote is recorded as "divided." A number of members from two-thirds of the states must be present to make a quorum, and a majority of all the states in the union is necessary to a choice. Coolidge or Davis, to win, would require the votes of 25 state delegations.

The balloting in the house must continue, once it is begun, without interruption by other business, from February 11 until March 4. In the meantime the senate will be selecting a vice president. Here the procedure is slightly different. The senate is allowed by the constitution to vote for the two highest candidates for vice president only. Two-thirds of the whole number of senators constitute a quorum for this purpose, and a majority of the whole number of senators, or 49, is necessary to a choice. If by March 4 the house has failed to elect a president and the senate has succeeded in electing a vice president, then the vice president is empowered to act as president. If, however, both the house and senate have failed and failed to make a choice, as many political prophets predict would be the case if the next election were thrown into the house, the "if" machinery of the constitution has been exhausted. There is no next step, constitutionally, and the only precedent for action is the election of 1876, when congress, finding no relief in the constitution for an unprecedented situation, created an

electoral commission. In the event of failure by both house and senate to make a choice it is more likely, however, that the election would be thrown into the courts. Alexander Hamilton, who was a particularly ardent advocate of the constitution, said of the articles dealing with the election of a president: "The mode of the appointment of the chief magistrate of the United States is almost the only part of the system of any consequence which has escaped without some censure or which has received the slightest mark of approbation from its opponents." Since that remark was made two presidents have been chosen by the house of representatives, one vice president has been chosen by the senate, the machinery of election itself has been changed, and the outcome of one election has been determined by an extra-constitutional body. There was little support in the constitutional convention of 1787 for the popular election of presidents. Discussion of the executive branch of the government went on intermittently from May to September, 1787, with the final result of the incorporation of article II, section 1, dealing with the executive. It declared that the executive power should be vested in a president of the United States, to serve for four years. It provided that each state should appoint "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct" a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state was entitled in congress. These electors were authorized to meet in their respective states and vote for persons and to return a list of their votes to the president of the senate. This official was to open and report the vote. The person having the greatest number of votes should be president, provided he had a majority of the electoral votes, and the person having the next highest number should be vice president. If no person had a majority of the electoral votes the house elected a president from the five highest on the list, and the person standing second on the list of the five highest should be vice president. Under this system the first four elections were held. It met its first test in the election of 1800. The fathers had not anticipated that any two candidates would ever receive an equal number of votes, but in the election of 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes, and the election was thrown into the house. Balloting began on February 11, 1801. On 35 ballots taken between then and February 17 Jefferson received the votes of eight states, Burr those of six states, and two states were recorded as divided. There was accordingly no choice. On the 36th ballot Jefferson received the votes of 19 states and was declared elected vice president. Burr was declared elected vice president.

The result of the 1800 election led to the adoption of the 12th amendment to the constitution. This provided that the electors should vote separately for president and vice president. And it further provided that if candidates for the two offices failed to receive a majority of the electoral votes the house should elect a president and the senate a vice president. In 1824 the election was again thrown into the house. The federalist party had disappeared, and there was no rival to the democratic party. Four candidates for president, all professing the same political views, were placed in nomination, one of them by congressional caucus, and three by state legislatures. They were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay. Jackson received the largest popular and electoral vote, but failed by a wide margin of a ma-

magisterial commission. In the event of failure by both house and senate to make a choice it is more likely, however, that the election would be thrown into the courts. Alexander Hamilton, who was a particularly ardent advocate of the constitution, said of the articles dealing with the election of a president: "The mode of the appointment of the chief magistrate of the United States is almost the only part of the system of any consequence which has escaped without some censure or which has received the slightest mark of approbation from its opponents." Since that remark was made two presidents have been chosen by the house of representatives, one vice president has been chosen by the senate, the machinery of election itself has been changed, and the outcome of one election has been determined by an extra-constitutional body. There was little support in the constitutional convention of 1787 for the popular election of presidents. Discussion of the executive branch of the government went on intermittently from May to September, 1787, with the final result of the incorporation of article II, section 1, dealing with the executive. It declared that the executive power should be vested in a president of the United States, to serve for four years. It provided that each state should appoint "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct" a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state was entitled in congress. These electors were authorized to meet in their respective states and vote for persons and to return a list of their votes to the president of the senate. This official was to open and report the vote. The person having the greatest number of votes should be president, provided he had a majority of the electoral votes, and the person having the next highest number should be vice president. If no person had a majority of the electoral votes the house elected a president from the five highest on the list, and the person standing second on the list of the five highest should be vice president. Under this system the first four elections were held. It met its first test in the election of 1800. The fathers had not anticipated that any two candidates would ever receive an equal number of votes, but in the election of 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 electoral votes, and the election was thrown into the house. Balloting began on February 11, 1801. On 35 ballots taken between then and February 17 Jefferson received the votes of eight states, Burr those of six states, and two states were recorded as divided. There was accordingly no choice. On the 36th ballot Jefferson received the votes of 19 states and was declared elected vice president. Burr was declared elected vice president.

Bright Ideas. My mother took my little brother over to see our neighbor's new baby. He looked at the baby for a few minutes, but had nothing to say. Returning home a little later, Freddy asked: "Does the doctor bring all the babies, mamma?" "Why, of course," she told him. "Well, I'm going to be a doctor when I grow big," he earnestly said. "And why do you want to be a doctor, son?" the mother asked him. "Because when I get married I can pick out the prettiest babies and keep them for ourselves."—Everybody's Magazine.

Hello Folks! It's Fair Time! NEBRASKA'S FIFTY-SIXTH State Fair and Exposition At LINCOLN August 31 to September 5 Inclusive A FIVE MILLION DOLLAR EXPOSITION Gathered From the Four Corners of the Continent A Program of Education and Entertainment Unequaled AUTO RACES HORSE RACES BANDS SHOWS AND RIDING DEVICES Nebraska's Show Window A Vacation Week for All Citizens of the State