

THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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Omaha Where the West is at its Best

BRING OMAHA UP TO DATE.

Omaha has been growing faster than its citizens realize. In some respects the city's present gains were cut for it thirty years ago. These are not outborn, but certainly they are outgrown. Some new ones are required, and the citizens are to be asked to authorize the expenditure.

Three notable bond issues will be presented to the voters at the election next month. One of these will be to carry on the needed extension of the public school system. Another will be to finish the work on the Riverside Drive. The third will be to provide for the erection of a branch public library building on the north side of town. Each of these objects is the outcome of the city's growth. A demand that must be met, and which should be no longer delayed

Consider the library first. Omaha has long been proud of the fine institution that was created and maintained by the people. It is a public library in the fullest sense of the term. Because it was set up and supported by the people, independent of endowment from private sources. In 1871 the association was formed, and since the institution has been going steadily forward. Beginning with 8,000 volumes, it now has nearly twenty-five times that number. Starting in rented quarters, and moving from time to time, it has long occupied a handsome structure, built for its accommodation. While it is crowded and cramped in some regards, the establishment of branches and the circulation of books through the city schools relieves the pressure greatly.

South Omaha had its Carnegie library, which became part of the city plant when consolidation occurred. Requirements of the South Side are well taken care of through this active branch. Now the North Side is asking that it get similar consideration. A branch has long been operating at Twenty-fourth and Ames, but in such congested quarters it does not give the service that is needed.

To relieve this situation, a bond issue of \$50,000 will be put up to the voters. The money will be used to erect a North Side Branch Public Library. We believe the voters will agree that this is a worthy expenditure, and that the bonds will be authorized. In time the Dundee and Benson sections will have to be cared for, but one thing at a time.

For the erection of new grade school buildings, \$2,500,000 is to be asked. Junior high school and the like have been laid over for some future consideration, if ever. Just now, though, there is demand for grade school buildings. Several in use are antiquated and unsafe, as well as being poorly located. In other districts new plants are called for. Not only the growing population, but the shifts in the centers of population, give the problem of school plant some interesting and even acute phases. To meet these the school board has outlined a building campaign which has been examined and approved by various civic bodies, among them the Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Board. No question exists as to the need of the buildings and equipment contemplated, and this bond issue should also meet the favor of the citizens.

The third issue, that of \$250,000 to acquire the necessary land and complete the construction of the parkway along the river, scarcely needs much argument. It has been before the people in a tentative form for longer than a quarter of a century. Now it is presented in a concrete form. For \$250,000 Omaha can acquire something of the sort Kansas City spent millions to obtain, and have a more beautiful drive when it is completed. Experts have wondered why the work has been so long delayed. If we sense the temper of the citizens aright, we believe the job will not be put off longer. Plans are worked out to the last detail, and for the small sum of money required the public will obtain one of the finest drives in the country.

Seldom has there been offered to the public proposals more generally commended than these three. Each provides for a necessity. All are distinct needs arising from the city's growth. From them the whole community will get benefit. The Omaha Bee echoes the approval of forward looking citizens in recommending these bond issues to the voters for their favor on election day.

OLD GRADS SPEAK THEIR MINDS.

If an appeal is sent to the graduates of any school or college in the name of the institution, asking support for a worthy cause, the response is instinctive. If members of a class are called upon to do honor to a former classmate, the tribute is paid. An appeal for aid in any form gets results. School traditions, school spirit, the pull of friendships formed under the trees of the campus, never weaken.

But, when it comes to asking the old grads to kick in to swell the campaign fund of an alumnus whose political ambition has led him off on a tangent—that is something else. So graduates of Wisconsin resent the effort that is being made to raise a campaign fund for Robert Marion La Follette because he happens to have won his degree there. Wisconsin men have a pride in their school. It is one

of the foremost fountains of learning, of helpful culture, in all the world. Out from there have gone men and women, solidly grounded in the fundamentals of human knowledge, keen minds splendidly equipped for dealing with the problems of life. One of these was La Follette.

His rise in life is typical of the energetic student who has a definite objective and industriously seeks it. By some strange quirk he finds himself out of step with the political party that honored him. With the men who were proud to have him on the list of the school where they, too, were educated. These men properly decline to contribute of their means to assist him in what reason tells them is a course that leads only to obstruction. La Follette as a senator deserved and had regard. La Follette as the reckless leader of a red host merits only what one indignant alumnus expresses as the blush of shame.

THE LOAN AND THE LEAGUE.

Prompt oversubscription of that portion of the German loan offered in the United States is not surprising. Neither is the effort of Mayor Hylan of New York to give a political tinge to the movement. Daves has been getting too much credit out of the plan that bears his name. Consequently some way must be found to cast a little doubt on the whole affair. Mayor Hylan pretends to see in the guaranty clause of the protocol of London the possibility of our country being drawn into a war in order to enforce payment of the bonds.

That would be a fine rallying cry. "War to protect the holders of German bonds. Blood of our boys spilled that Wall Street may regain its gold!" Happily, however, the danger is extremely remote. So far back in the realm of possibilities that it may be dismissed from thought. Only a lively imagination, stimulated by a fierce partisanship, can see any sign of war in the loan to Germany.

Mayor Hylan knows that the United States of America is not a member of the League of Nations. He knows also that, if the powerful group of which he is an influential member has its way, our country will never be a member of the League. Under the protocol the sanctity of the loan is underwritten by a group of nations that do belong to the League, and are individually as well concerned to see that Germany keeps any bargain made. Therefore, the United States is not and under existing conditions can not become a guarantor of the German loan.

Americans generally are interested in the restoration of Germany, for that will lead to the recovery of Europe in general. What helps one will help all. Also, and this is not to be overlooked, the new German loan, offered at 92, is a very attractive investment. It means 7.7 per cent on a gold bond concerning which there is almost no risk, and such opportunities for investment are not common these days.

Worthy of notice, too, is the fact that General Dawes at Louisville on Monday broke his silence with reference to the plan. He disclaims entire credit for it, although it bears his name, and says he believes it is workable. Also that it will bring peace. Mayor Hylan's question, addressed to President Coolidge, will doubtless get its proper answer from the White House. Republicans have little need to worry about any effect the Tammanyite's move may have on the course of either election in America or peace in Europe.

FRANK BOSWORTH BRANDEGEE.

A peculiar invitation to the speculative philosopher is the tragic ending of Frank Bosworth Brandegee. A leader of men, a success in all material ways of life, possessed of influence, friends, wealth, position, everything, seemingly, that men strive for, he took his own life. After due deliberation, and with firm intent, he asphyxiated himself by inhaling illuminating gas.

What strange impulse seized this man, whose moral and physical courage had been so well tested and approved? Life had been good to him, at least so far as outward prospects go. He had all that would make existence pleasant for the ordinary man. Moreover, he had that fine quality of mind that appreciates the intellectual pleasures of life. Accepting the statement of his friend, John W. Weeks, that he had lost heavily as a result of real estate investments, this does not answer the question. He was not menaced by want, nor in danger of loss of his high prestige. Two years more of his term in the senate were before him, assuring him of the immediate future at least.

In the senate Brandegee wielded great influence. Especially did he make this influence felt in the fight on the League of Nations, which culminated in the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Following this, he was one of the group that went to Chicago and put the republican party on record as standing back of the senate's action. The vote of the nation in the election of that year must have been grateful to him for the approval it expressed. In Connecticut an especial drive was made to defeat Brandegee, but he was victor by 85,000 in a vote of 350,000. He continued a leader of the judiciary in the senate, and as chairman of the conservative committee and a member of the committee on foreign relations he had great part in shaping the work of the body.

That one so gifted, so developed, should terminate his own life at a time when his outlook for service and for enjoyment appeared so wide will mystify the philosophers and the moralists. He answered his own problem in his own way. Whatever explanations may be given, there will always be some uncertainty as to his motive.

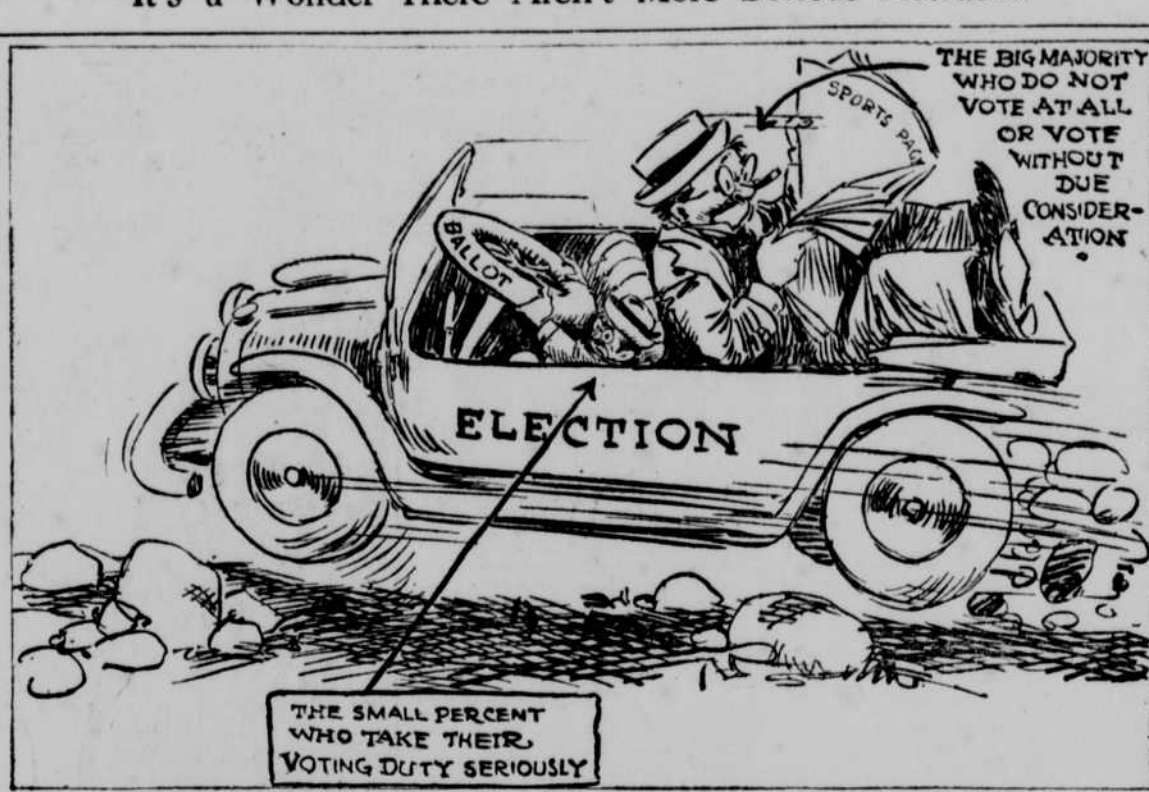
Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davie

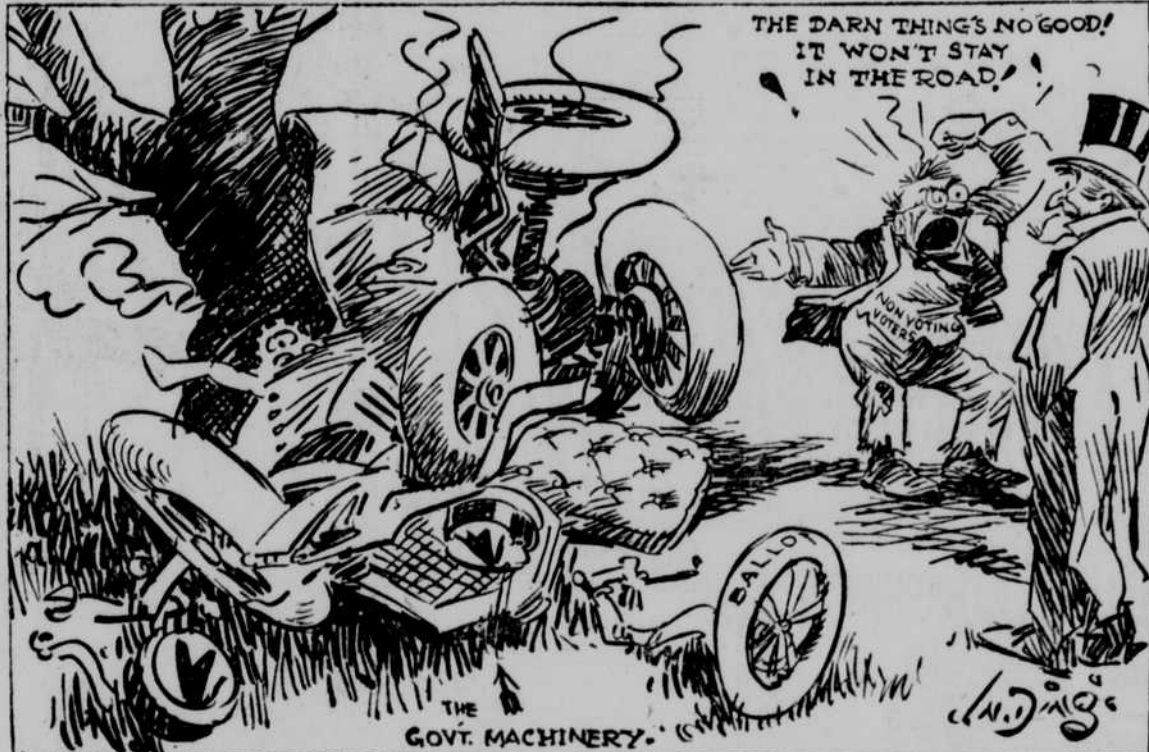
IF YOU HAD HIS MONEY.

If you had his money, the goodly things you'd do
Would make the earth like heaven, and worry would
be through;
You'd aid the weak and needy, you'd clear the skies of gloom,
And where the barren desert lies you'd make fair lilies bloom.
You'd close the gates of poverty to many a mournful
roll;
The sweetest of sweet music across the earth would
roll;
You'd give just to be giving where'er you chanced to
go—
You'd shower the world with blessedness, if you only
had his "dough."
If you had his money—your ship of gold at shore,—
You wouldn't be contented until you'd hoarded more;
You'd pass the pleading pauper, you wouldn't hear him
cry.
Nor would you be distracted if starvation let him die.
You'd let the homes be taken from mortals old and gray
To satisfy the mortgages they tried in vain to pay;
You'd guard your vast possessions until the lights were
low—
You'd be exactly like him,—if you only had his "dough."

It's a Wonder There Aren't More Serious Accidents



FOLKS WHO DON'T PAY ANY ATTENTION TO WHERE THEY ARE GOING



DOUGHT NOT TO COMPLAIN IF THEY LAND IN THE DITCH.

Letters From Our Readers

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

Roy Wants an Argument.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In order that the various issues now before the electors may be discussed, as the progressive party nominee for congress, I challenge Hon. W. G. Sears, republican nominee, and Mr. W. N. Jamieson, democratic nominee, to meet me before election, in a three-cornered discussion, in the City Auditorium of Omaha, and also at Blair and Papillon, Neb., each nominee to be given 30 minutes to tell the voters where he stands on important issues, and why, and each nominee to defray one third of the expense incurred. Then let the voters decide on election day which man will best protect their interests in congress.

ROY M. HARROP.

Religion and the Schools.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I like The Omaha Bee's editorial policy, and, as a general thing, the editorials are sound and constructive, but I have to disagree with you on the argument about the "Lord's Prayer." The attorney general of California is right. The "Lord's Prayer" is unconstitutional, just as is the Ten Commandments, but that doesn't make them any the less the best yet. I agree with the attorney general because there is no room for religious teaching in any form in the schools. We are making clearing houses out of our schools for every new idea or fable that comes into the mental vision of educators. The exact and proper places for the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, religious songs, etc., is in the home and the church. If we teach religion in the public schools we won't need churches. Sunday school does more good for the young mind than any amount of Bible teaching in the public schools, for the reason that there is a religious atmosphere in the Sunday school that is entirely absent in the public school. Religion to be effective must be administered with a goodly amount of mystery and awe. Scientific religious teaching can be assimilated only by the highly intellectual and receptive minds. If a child is to learn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments the same as he learns his multiplication tables, or geography lesson, he will hold them in the same commonplace mental point of view. I have heard the Lord's Prayer repeated by a gathering of people who put about the same amount of reverence into it that they would have given to some formula or recipe. They were

Abe Martin



not church members and knew nothing of religion in their hopes worth mentioning. Teaching the Bible in the public schools will lead to religious chaos, to the death of the church, and to a hybrid form of Christianity, half spiritual, half scientific. The church and the home is the right place to teach religion and, if necessary, the Bible, and not the schools. What the young mind must be taught is reverence for the workings of nature and the spiritual and not belief in dogma. We cannot give a child an education and expect him to refrain from using his mind to reason with, but we can train his mind to a proper channel of thought regarding the spiritual mysteries, and this training must be given with the proper setting, which is not to be found in the schools or colleges. It is said that Jesus Christ was a carpenter, but no one ever heard him preaching the gospel while building a house. Why, then, should the child be forced to commit the Lord's Prayer to memory while in the act of studying his arithmetic lesson? Why try to mix spiritual and material sciences? They won't mix any better than oil and water.

FRANK MARTIN.

End of the Track.

Casper, Wyo.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: There seems to be quite a bit of agitation all over the country for government ownership of railroads and, of course, the reason is very plain. In years gone by, it is common knowledge, that owners and managers of railroad systems have made fortunes out of the people by watering the stock up to the limit and then going into fake bankruptcy and cleaning up on the small stockholders. The people have been long suffering, but there is a limit and it has about been reached. So it doesn't make a great deal of difference who is elected this time; it's only a matter of a short time until the government will be running the railroads, and nobody is to blame but the owners themselves. If they could have been satisfied with reasonable profits instead of robbing the people they would have gotten along fine.
The same thing applies to the saloon and liquor business. They have nobody but the people to blame for being kicked out. They ran such disreputable joints and their places were made headquarters for the worst crooks in the country.
It looks like big business would see this, but it seems the more money they get and the more power they have, the more they seek after the less reason they possess. So in the end it turns out just as Lincoln said: "You can fool all the people some of the time."

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Never mind what people say. If you have varicose veins, swollen veins, and want to reduce them to normal, go to any live druggist and ask for an original two-ounce bottle of Emerald Oil (full strength). If he hasn't it, he can get it.
Apply it to the enlarged veins as directed and improvement will be noticed in a few days. Continue its use until veins return to normal size. It is guaranteed to reduce swollen veins or money back, and also to reduce swollen glands, goitre and veins.

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take Comfort, nor forget,
That Sunrise never failed us yet.
Celia Thayer

In a few days we are going to spend a few hours in another one of the old home towns, Minden. Some dear relatives and a whole passed of dear friends live there. Minden was about the first Nebraska town we struck during the days when we were a perigrinating printer. And one of the good friends we expect to hold a reunion with is John L. McPheeley. "Mac" has been a Nebraskan for half a century. He first settled in Minden and sold it in Lincoln to get money to buy clothes and books. He worked his way through law school, and started in practice at Minden more than 40 years ago. He has lived in Minden ever since, and as county attorney and county judge we have demonstrated his legal ability. If the voters of the Fifth district elect "Mac" to the supreme bench, as they should, we'll call him judge in public, but just between the two of us he will always be "Mac" to the Architect of the Department.

When we first struck Nebraska a smooth-faced man and a bobbed haired woman were as rare as natural ice at the equator. Now whiskers and long hair are the exception. This is noted merely as a sample of the changes time has wrought in 40 years. We hope to be here 40 years from now to note the changes that have taken place.

Some thoughts on Sunday while in a strange city in another state: Wonderfully fine October day in Colorado. Couldn't be better for golf. Not so bad for fishing either. Evidently majority of Sterling people looked upon it that way. We went to church, taking three of our companions. Beautiful church, splendid choir and strong, able minister of Presbyterian faith. Inspiring sermon interspersed with humor, but congregation seemingly afraid to smile aloud.

Friendly sort of people. Shook hands with many who expressed pleasure at having us with them at worship. Back to special train for dinner. Always eat too much on country judge kind. Too little exercise. Going to walk six or eight miles if possible to get one of the bunch to go along.

Inclined to be a bit homesick today. Tomorrow 39th wedding anniversary and I'll be 500 miles from home. First wedding anniversary we've missed at the family table. Won't let it happen again. Must go and watch the bull wrenchers exercising the animals that have been confined in narrow pens aboard train since last Sunday. Train parked near window house, machine shops and ice house. View from car window not very inspiring.

Morning papers just in. Nebraskans aboard special stunned by football news from Oklahoma. One Chicago man and one Denver man rubbing all of us Nebraskans wrong withy. Liable to lose our usually sweet temper any minute. Informed Denver man that Nebraska never plays Colorado because Colorado has no football class. Situation growing tense. Chicago man offers to bet Notre Dame will beat Nebraska. Have just fractured moral and statutory laws. Took Chicago man's bet.

Among other joys of a trip like this is the opportunity it gives to meet and greet old friends. We meet them at every station—men and women we have known since the early 90's; who have been the great factors in Nebraska's development. Henry Ford is a wonderful man, and he has multiplied millions of money. But we doubt if a dozen people slap him on the back and call him "Hank." We would not take his millions in exchange for the thousands of Nebraskans who slap us on the back and call us "Bill."
WILL M. MAUPIN.

When in Omaha Hotel Conant

250 Rooms—250 Baths—Rates \$2 to \$3
Chronicle-Telegraph.

MUNY COAL YARD

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NOW SELLING
COLORADO LUMP
\$9.50 Per Ton Delivered \$9.50
The Only First Grade Northern District Coal Sold in Omaha
ORDERS TAKEN AT OFFICE OF CITY CLERK

Chicago and North Western System

C. & N. W. RY. C. ST. P. M. & O. RY.

Cost of operating the railroads during Government Control increased abnormally. This has now been substantially decreased under private management.

Hourly and daily rates of pay for railway employes are yet higher than they were during Government Control.

Beginning with January, 1922, the Interstate Commerce Commission has made several reductions in freight rates until fully one-half of the advance in freight rates made in 1920 has been wiped out.

Rates are still about forty per cent higher than before the war.

None of this increase in rates goes to the owners of the railroads. The net return of the owners is less than it was before the war, and this notwithstanding the fact that more than two billion dollars have been invested by the railroads since 1917.

All of the increases in rates, both freight and passenger, express and other service, have gone and are going to pay higher wages, higher taxes, and higher costs of materials and supplies.

W. M. Maupin
President