

# THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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## Omaha Where the West is at its Best

### CASE FOR THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

For the fiscal year 1923 a net loss in operation of just under \$40,000,000 is noted in the Postoffice department. A grave question exists as to whether the intention is to carry on the business as a profit-making feature of the government. To make it self-sustaining may be reasonable, but the service never was planned to produce a profit. Great stress has been laid on the item of second class or periodical postage. This is the one branch of the service that has been singled out for great criticism. Yet the department cost-finding committee condoned the loss on second class mail by pointing out that it served the public as none other does, for it is devoted to the dissemination of knowledge and information, and should not be so burdened as to decrease the benefits it now affords.

On the other hand, some of the special services of the postoffice might as well be put on a basis that will defray the cost of carrying them, if not actually producing a profit. What good reason is there for the government handling money between its citizens at a loss? Yet the report shows that for the year reviewed the money order service was furnished at a net loss to the government of \$9,540,511.17. For the same year the registered mail service netted a loss of \$10,374,013.71. Here is a place where at least \$20,000,000 might be saved by increasing charges sufficiently to meet the cost of service. Parcel post cost the government almost \$7,000,000, and third class, or book mail, was carried at a loss of more than \$16,000,000, and these, too, are in the nature of special services. Why not bring them up to a self-sustaining basis before putting a greater burden on the more useful work of spreading enlightenment among the people?

The strongest element in the case for the employees is that the total revenue of the department in ratio to the number of workers employed has increased enormously. This has been brought about through readjustments in the service. The \$1,800 man today is actually producing three times as much in revenue as did the \$900 man in 1907. And President Coolidge in his Labor day speech stated that the cost of living in 1924 was 69 per cent higher than in 1913, which must be contrasted against the fact that the pay of the postoffice employees is only 50 per cent advanced.

### UNCLE SAM IN THE WORLD MARKET.

A billion dollars is a goodly sum, and \$18,828,000,000 looks like the war debt of a modern empire. Only in this instance it represents the amount by which the sales of American goods outside the home land have exceeded purchase made abroad in the last six years. Our national exports have exceeded imports by an average amount of \$3,138,000,000 a year since the armistice was signed and the war ended.

Yet there are those who insist that American goods have been crowded off the world's market. That the Fordney-McCumber tariff law shut the gate of opportunity to American producers. That we are simply standing in our own light by insisting on retaining the American market for ourselves, while selling our surplus output abroad.

Foreign commerce last year was the greatest of any normal year in the history of the nation. Totalling \$8,225,000,000, it showed a balance of trade in our favor of more than a billion of dollars. Exports were \$4,650,000,000, or 12 per cent more than in 1923, and 115 per cent over the average of five years of the prewar period. We bought more stuff abroad, too, than ever, despite the presence of the tariff, but it was stuff we do not produce at home. The total imports were \$3,575,000,000.

If these figures teach anything, it is the stupid fallacy of those devoted individuals who assert that the commercial policy of the United States is all wrong. Who would have the nation reverse its course? We know that mere wealth is not the true gauge of national greatness, but it helps sustain that greatness, once it is established. If the United States is not great in other ways than are measured by mere material things, then our whole national life is a mistake. But the world has acknowledged our worthiness, and our prosperity is merely incidental to the justice and right dealing that mark our relations with all.

### DIAL FEELS THE DONKEY'S KICK.

"As one humble democrat, I am trying to declare myself. I do it on my own responsibility." So spoke Nathaniel Barksdale Dial, senator of the United States from South Carolina. He was discussing his party's plight for the edification of the senate.

This was on Saturday, January 3, when Senator Dial had had time to digest the statements of Bruce of Maryland and Harrison of Mississippi, in their attempt to diagnose what is wrong with the democratic party. The South Carolinian sought to pour a little oil on troubled waters. What he seems to have done was to dump gasoline on the fire. On Wednesday, January 7, a contrite and chastened, as well as an humble, democrat, Senator Dial withdrew his remarks of Saturday.

He had just passed under the rod, wielded by his colleagues from the southland. His verbal castigation must have been complete, else he would not

have retracted what he said "on my own responsibility." The incident serves to emphasize what already has been pointed out, that the solidarity of the oligarchy of which Dial is one member, is almost impregnable. Its discipline certainly is stern and unremittent. However, we commend to all those words of the senator, uttered without consultation with his colleagues, in which he spoke what must be uppermost in the mind and deep in the heart of every democrat who thinks in terms of his country and not of mere partisan warfare. Dial knows now that party regularity is above patriotism with the minority in the senate.

### TWO MESSAGES.

Governor McMullen addresses the legislature briefly but pointedly in his inaugural. Sanely and conservatively, he advocates such action as will improve conditions in Nebraska. Calling for the practice of economy, he also says "it is frequently the case that prudent expenditure is the truest thrift." Specifically, he asks that state institutions be not crippled because of a desire to save money.

For agriculture, he reminds the legislature that wealth is not created by law. Only industry and thrift can bring forth wealth. The law may help, however, after the wealth is brought forth by providing for its conservation. Improvement in marketing conditions and methods of distribution should be considered. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis should be energetically pursued. This is one of the things Mr. Bryan sought to abandon. The intangible section of the revenue law should be amended, either by change in classification, or in rate, or both, to the end that it be made effective in properly placing the share of the burden of taxation that belongs to intangible assets.

For good roads, he recommends a gasoline tax, and a continuation of the constructive program. As an offset to the increase in taxes, due to the levy on gasoline, he urges a reduction in license fees. He is opposed to issuing bonds to pay for such improvements. Regulations for the use of the highways, with penalties for violation attached sufficiently stringent to discourage disregard, are also recommended by the governor. He suggests that funds be provided for the completion of the capitol building. Above all, he urges the members of the legislature to remember the pledges of the party platform, and to see that they are redeemed.

In sharp contrast to this is the vainglorious message of Governor Bryan. In leaving office the retiring governor seems to be more concerned about the campaign of 1926 than what will happen to the State of Nebraska during the next two years. He recommends the abolishment of certain offices and the consolidation of others. He does this in continuation of his opposition to the system of government he found functioning well when he went into office, and which he did his utmost to wreck by changes. His opposition to a gasoline tax is also restated. On all of these points he was defeated by the legislature of 1923.

His recommendation for the reinstatement of the state board of mediation in labor disputes may be regarded as a gesture. The board never functioned when it was alive. Nor has Nebraska had in a long time a labor dispute in which the state might with propriety intervene. A renewal of allegations against the McKelvie road building operations is interesting. Twice have investigating committees reported adversely on these matters. What is alleged to be proofs have been filed with the attorney general. They should be carefully examined, and whatever action they warrant should be taken.

The difference between the two governors could not be more clearly manifested than is shown by the two messages. One is full of large and constructive suggestions and recommendations. The other bristles with complaints and objections. McMullen would pursue a straight course to greater development. Bryan would try experiments, just to see if his plans might not work.

### MANNERS MAKE THE MAIDEN.

"Good manners," says Emerson in one of his essays, "are made up of petty sacrifices." This may explain why it is so difficult to teach manners, particularly to the young folks. They are not inclined to sacrifices of any kind, unless it be that of some one else. Yet nothing so smooths the way of life as does a good manner. A gentle consideration for the feelings of others, not to mention their equal rights, is a sure mark of good breeding.

Yet the absence of that very thing is the most noticeable feature of our social life today. The fine little things that once marked the communication between men and women are lacking. In the new order of things what passes for the camaraderie that all should delight in too often takes the form of downright rudeness, sometimes offensive boorishness.

Whatever the reason for this, its effect has been bad. We note with pleasure that a class in good manners has been added to the "Y. W." course. And we hope that when the girls have been so instructed that they can practice and appreciate good manners, they will do what they can to impress on the boys that "Manners make the gentleman, the want of them the fellow."

Bonus insurance policies now coming out from Washington are interesting reminders to a lot of young fellows of an experience none of them care to repeat, but which very few of them would have willingly missed.

Adam Breede hopes the next generation will have an average length of life of 100 years. Man ought to learn something in that length of time.

Governor Bryan remained a politician to the end of his term.

Even a parcel post mail car might look good to a hobo.

Well, the plum tree was well shaken.

## Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—  
 Robert Worthington Davie

### FORGETTING.

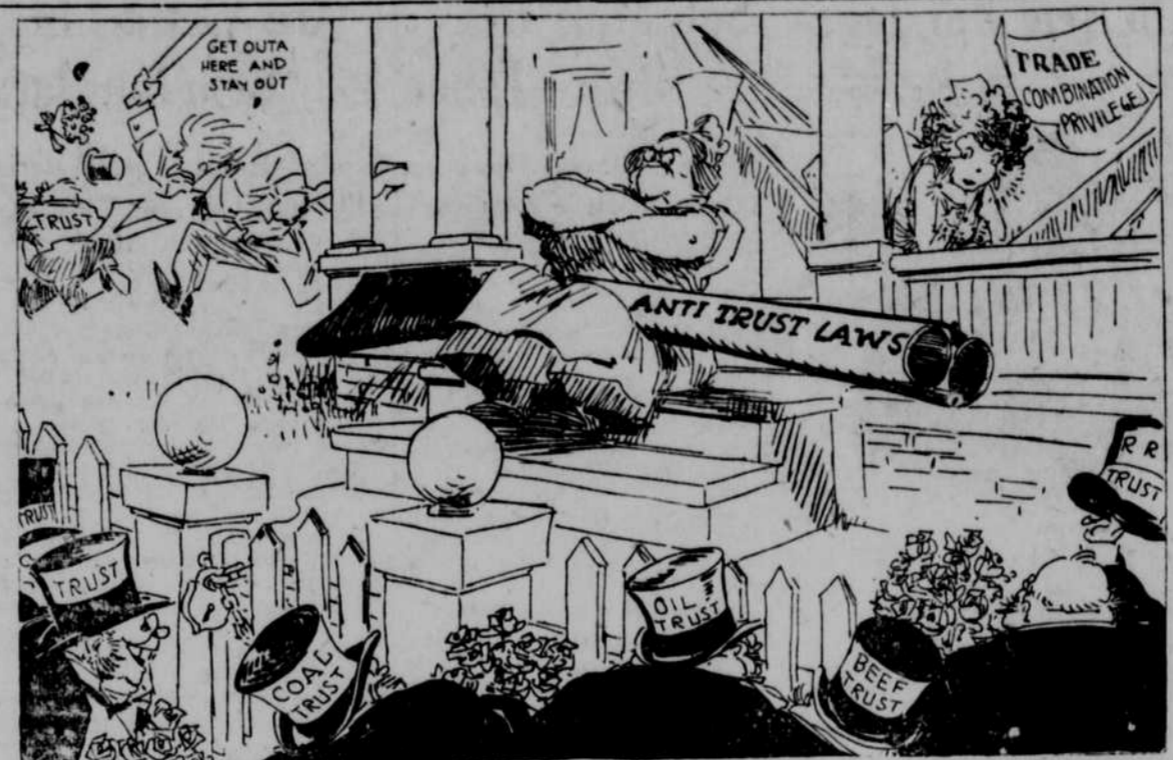
One rainy day in Autumn—late,  
 When leaves lay sere and brown,  
 I walked a few steps to the gate,  
 My head drooped down.

For there, alas! the humbled form  
 Of Spring's glad prophesy,  
 Oft cursed and thrust by raging storms,  
 Looked up at me.

Looked up so unconcernedly  
 From death and silence mute—  
 This is, I thought, fatality  
 None can dispute.

And lo! the while I paused to morn,  
 Departed leaves below—  
 High in the clouds above was born  
 The primal snow.

## Any of the Rest of the Boys Would Jump at the Chance



HAVING FOR YEARS HAD TO FIGHT OFF ALL THE REST OF THE BOYS WITH A BIG STICK—



IT SEEMS STRANGE TO FIND THE FARMER SO SLOW TO TAKE AN INTEREST.

## Letters From Our Readers

All letters must be signed, but name will be withheld upon request. Communications of 25 words or less, will be given preference.

### Multi-race.

David City, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In his comment on Dr. Pinto's suggestion, which appeared in your paper recently, the writer, C. L. Nethaway, stated that "a mother should have the right to abort a child she does not want," etc. Will Mr. Nethaway kindly tell us who will give a mother the right to violate the divine law, "Thou shalt not kill?"

It is a sad commentary on the pervasiveness of human nature that so many who claim to be followers of Him who was meek and humble of heart, who profess to believe and practice His teaching, and yet scatter abroad doctrines which are contrary to the teachings of Christ and which will surely undermine the very foundation of society—the home.

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Christ came unto the world as a little babe in order to give to human birth a sacredness that compels the angels to reverence. The Christ Child did not start His own entrance into this mortal life because His mother was poor, homeless and without provision for the morrow. He knew that His Heavenly Father, who cares for the lilies of the field and the birds of the air, loved the children of men more than these. Children, God's gifts to parents, troop down the world over at every hour from the hands of the Creator in the fulfillment of the primary end of marriage. God alone has the right to start their coming, while He blesses at will, some homes with many, others with but a few or with none at all, and they come in the way ordained by His wisdom. The refusal of those who degrade, pervert or do violence to the law of nature as fixed by the eternal decree of God Himself. Even though some little angels in the flesh, through the moral or physical deformity of parents, or some other cause, may appear to human eyes hideous, misshapen, a blot on civilization, still we must not lose sight of this Christian thought that under and within such visible malformation there lives an immortal soul to be saved and glorified for all eternity in Christ's kingdom.

Heinous, then, is the crime committed against the creative act of God, who through the marriage contract invites man and woman to cooperate with Him in the propagation of the human family. To take life after its inception is a horrible crime, but to prevent human life that the Creator is about to bring into being is satanic. In the first instance, the body is killed, while the soul lives on; in the latter, by frustrating God's

laws, not only a body but an immortal soul is denied existence in time and eternity. And to our everlasting dishonor it has been reserved to our day to see advocated shamelessly the legalizing of such a diabolical practice.

Disastrous beyond possibility of description to society is the condition when women measure their lives, not by the number of their offspring, but by the number of their husbands. Pagan Rome, at the height of its imperial power, with a conquered world paying tribute to the Caesars, sealed slowly, but surely, its own doom. And no foe without proved as terrible an enemy as corruption within. Wide-spread divorce desecrated the sanctuary of the family with the consequent degradation of woman. The constructive forces of the empire were weakened by the deadly moral poisons that Roman society absorbed into its very vitals and took no measures to throw off. When this happens in the human body death follows.

The law of God and man, science, public policy and human experience are all condemnatory of contraception as preached by some irresponsible individuals, without endorsement or approval of any reputable body of physicians or medical society. The tenets of birth control are in direct opposition to the opinion of most distinguished scientists of the world who have been aroused to make a serious study of the causes of the rapid deterioration of the race as foreseen by well known biologists.

Our public policy, in the spirit of "safety first," must set its face against the methods of birth control propaganda, just because this movement as conducted is a serious danger of our disordered times. And a grave obligation to restrain and strive against such perilous teaching rests upon every consistent follower of Him, Who has said: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." ALBERT F. BAUMAN.

### Opposes Child Labor Amendment.

Gibson, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Mr. J. E. Hanson of Fremont is to be congratulated upon the stand he has taken regarding the so-called child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. Every person interested in the future welfare of the country should

## A THREE DAYS' COUGH IS YOUR DANGER SIGNAL

Chronic coughs and persistent colds lead to serious lung trouble. You can stop them now with Creosolium, an emulsion of creosote that is pleasant to take. Creosolium is a new medicinal discovery with twofold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and kills the germ.

Of all known drugs, creosote is recognized by the medical fraternity as the greatest healing agency for the treatment of chronic coughs and colds and other forms of throat and lung troubles. Creosolium contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the inflamed membranes and stop the irritation and inflammation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and destroys the germs that lead to consumption.

Creosolium is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of chronic coughs and colds, bronchitis, catarrhal bronchitis and other forms of throat and lung diseases, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or the flu. Money refunded if any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing, is not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. Creosolium Co., Atlanta, Ga.

# SUNNY SIDE UP

Take comfort, not forget,  
 That Sunrise never failed us yet.  
*Celia Thaxter*

After mixing around with legislators for several days we think we have spotted the uplifters of the session. They are not numerous this session, for which the faces he thanked, and they will not undertake to do any large amount of Lifting Up. The majority of the legislators seem to be a hard-headed lot, determined to steer clear of Great Social and Moral Reforms and anxious only to give the citizenry of Nebraska a common sense sort of session and get home as quickly as possible.

There has been so much Lifting Up of late years that a lot of folk haven't had their feet on the ground for a long time, but during this session a few Uplifters are going to actually we believe that the number of bills introduced will be about as large as usual, but only a comparative few will be worthy of great consideration. The new members will, of course, have to introduce from three to nine bills each in order to prove that they are Watchful and Efficient Servants. There will be many amendatory bills, and we hope a lot of repeal bills. But Uplift Bills will be scarce.

John H. McMullen was a proud and happy man Thursday afternoon. He occupied a prominent seat in the hall of representatives and saw his son inaugurated governor of Nebraska. If memory is not at fault, this is only the second time in more than 30 years that a father has witnessed the inauguration of his son in this state. Governor McKelvie's father saw him inaugurated.

This paragraph is being written on a Thursday morning, a few hours before the inauguration of Governor McMullen. We are reminded that 24 years ago today we saw Governor Jim Boyd inaugurated under far different circumstances. Today all is serene; then everything was in a turmoil. Boyd's eligibility was questioned by Governor Thayer, and Thayer refused to yield, barricading himself in the executive offices. Militia was patrolled the corridors of the statehouse. The weather was frightfully cold, and finally some wise old head turned off the steam in the executive offices and Thayer was frozen out. Later the supreme court decided Boyd was ineligible and Thayer again took charge. But Boyd's case was taken to the supreme court of the United States and he was declared eligible. Then Thayer gracefully retired and Boyd finished out his term. Yes, they used to take their politics very seriously in Nebraska.

In the early days the "third house" cut a lot of ice, but not so now. No longer is there a "squatter governor," for that office vanished when Pearman died. The plain truth is that legislative sessions these days are comparatively tame.

By the way, how many ex-convicts men have been taught the art of printing in the school established for their benefit over at the University of Nebraska? If members of the legislature find themselves with leisure time on their hands they might look into this.

### CENTER SHOTS.

Mix tin and copper and you have bronze; mix tin and brass and you have a road hog—Eugene (Ore.) Guard.

It's the fellow who can pay his debts but won't that is blocking traffic on the road to prosperity.—Des Moines Register.

If Pittsburgh is to have a skyscraper college, why let professors' salaries remain the bungalow type?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Out in Seattle, enforcement agents suspect that bedtime stories which were being read out were in reality code signals to liquor smugglers. Life can't get much more complex than that, even in Seattle.—Detroit Free Press.

## RADIANT COAL

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## UPDIKE LUMBER & COAL CO.

See Samples of This Coal at Hayden's Grocery Dept.

"Believe me! We have improved on all the old-fashioned things!" exclaimed Youth.

"Still," mused Old Age, "I don't think a traffic jam is much of an improvement on the old-fashioned blackberry jam."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### When in Omaha Hotel Conant

250 Rooms—250 Baths—Rates \$2 to \$3

## Pimples

### A Drop of Ink

Place a drop of black ink upon a sheet of white paper and you have an attention getting attraction. But allow an artist to use this ink in the creation of an illustration which helps to tell the story of your product and you have attention, interest, desire and perhaps action.

There are many things to learn about illustrations in advertising. Our counsel in art work and cuts before will save disappointment afterward.

## ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

### OMAHA BEE

E SCHERER ••••• MGR

Miss Tawney Apple received an invitation to a New Year's dinner "a 'trick' exchange it. When we see how thin 'trick' girls and women insist on dressin' it seems like a shame 'n' waste money on coal.

(Copyright, 1924.)