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REPUBLICANS AND THE WOMEN.

To the women who will vote for president for the first time in 1920 Chairman Hays of the republican national committee has a message. That he voices the sentiment and purpose of the republican party is not to be doubted. He says: The republican party offers the women everything we offer the men. The only just rule for a political party is that the rights of participation in the management of the party's affairs must be and remain equally sacred and sacredly equal.

To this all members of the republican party will subscribe. It is a fundamental, vital principle of the institution. All its members are on the same footing with regard to the share each has in the affairs of the party, each contributing in service and support to the success of the organization, which stands firmly for that sacred equality of all before the law on which the republic is founded.

The time is here for the wiping out of all artificial differences within the party, so that all republicans can again march under the same banner, keeping step to the same tune, and animated by a single impulse, that of giving the country the best government humanly possible. No new place is to be made for the women. Those who have hitherto voted know that they are members of the great political party whose principles meet their approval. Those who have newly come into the franchise may be assured that they are welcome and will share alike with all others. They are not to be set apart in a division by themselves, but will come into the great body of voters and be given full recognition from the first.

Chairman Hays expresses another sentiment that deserves consideration. "I do not ask that all women become republicans," he says. "To which party you belong is of less consequence than that you belong to some party, that you seek the truth, find it out and then act, and act continually." When the women have sought out and discovered the truth, it will not be the republican party that will suffer.

Is Bryan a Nebraskan?

Has William Jennings Bryan forfeited his right to be classed as a Nebraskan? Not such a long time ago he was commended to the voters of this state because he was "a good neighbor," and his residence was not questioned. Since then quite a bit of water has run under the bridge. The great commoner has accumulated so many homes it keeps him busy visiting them all, but the faithful have always insisted that he belongs to us, and we know he comes here to obtain his seat in the democratic conventions. But here is a repudiation of him. In the New York Times this item appears:

The New York Daughters of Nebraska the other day, at a reception in the home of the president, Mrs. Dexter D. Ashley, 346 Lexington avenue, expressed themselves as not being interested in any future political move taken by William Jennings Bryan. The president of the society said that she "did not wish to talk about Mr. Bryan at all."

Dr. William J. Taylor, who at one time lived across the street from Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, said that he no longer considered him as a Nebraskan, and believed that was the general attitude of most persons from that western state. When one of the women was asked if the Nebraska society planned to give Mr. Bryan a reception when he comes to New York, she answered: "I have not heard that he is coming, and I hope that I don't."

Who are these "Daughters of Nebraska," that they presume to tear from the peerless that right of designation to which he himself has clung and on which so many devoted admirers in this outland of America—viewed from Lexington avenue—lovingly hang? No longer a Nebraskan? Shucks! Maybe those dear women who now make their homes in Gotham are not authorized to speak for Nebraska on this point.

The Legion and Berger.

The Bee has a letter from a man who says he is a member of the American Legion, passing through on his way to Denver. He expects to the action taken by the local Legionaires at their meeting last Friday, on the ground that it amounts to an entrance into partisan politics. The protest then voiced by a member of the Legion is renewed. It is very plain that the writer, in common with the young man who raised his voice at the meeting, does not entirely comprehend the situation as regards the case of Victor L. Berger. Berger's politics have nothing to do with his expulsion from the house of representatives. He sat there once as a socialist, voted as such and was listened to as such. Meyer London has had a similar experience. Berger was expelled from the house of representatives because of disloyal conduct during the war. He is under a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary because of that conduct. He is unrepentant, but defiantly repeats his offense, and asserts he will continue to do so. No amount of explanation can palliate the action of the Wisconsin voters who have affronted the entire United States by their action in voting for this man, who impudently scoffs at the government and all it stands for. The American Legion has shown only its patriotic spirit in demanding that Berger be denied a seat in the house. It is scarcely possible, though, that such a request is necessary. The house is not at all likely to stultify its record.

Air Mail and Aviation.

Earnest advocates of the extension of government support to aviation are fond of depicting how we as a nation have lagged behind Europe in the matter of aerial navigation. They point to the transatlantic flight, the flight from England to Australia, and to our unreadiness in the war as proofs of neglect. All of these things seem to support their contention, but against it may be set the fact that no nation has made greater practical use of the flying machine than the United States. When the first regular air mail service was established between New York and Washington a step forward was taken. It began the adaptation of the airplane to commercial uses. Steadily the service has been extended, until now it reaches Omaha on its transcontinental course. For the time this city is the western terminal of the longest air-mail route in the world, daily passage on regular schedule between here and New York, now possible and only awaiting the passage of another twenty-four hours to be formally established, exceeding by many miles in length and by many pounds in weight the effort of another nation at similar accomplishment. Aviation is not being neglected to its lasting hurt in America, but is really being fostered along practical lines, to a point where the industry will stand on its own feet, and not depend on government aid or military uses for its growth.

Revolting the Moral Sense

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, ignoring the plea of Governor Lowden and other high-minded citizens, men and women, hanged a murderer in the Chicago jail, with 200 other prisoners as involuntary witnesses. He explained that he wished, through the gruesome spectacle, to produce upon these prisoners a moral effect that, he believed, would redound to their good and hence to the good of the community.

To put into practice a theory of his, this executor of the law took an entirely undue lot upon himself. He violated the spirit, if not the letter, of an Illinois law. He failed to take sufficiently into consideration the moral sense of the people of his city and state.

Time was in Illinois and other states when legal executions were more or less public spectacles, but that was long ago. In this more enlightened age it has been the custom under the laws of most states to carry out capital sentences in the presence of a limited number of persons, including the sheriff, his deputies, an attending clergyman, an examining physician, visiting officials and representatives of newspapers or public associations. The purpose has been, rather than to cater to publicity, reputable newspapers generally respect the purpose that underlies these laws. They do not, as in other days, spread minute descriptions of hangings and electrocutions all over the front page as feeders of morbid curiosity and sentiment. This Chicago hanging, "less so," more than good in promulgating their ideas of the proper treatment of criminals, it does not follow that he should take upon himself arbitrarily as a public official the doing of that which revolts the moral and social sense of a whole city, state or country.

The 1920 Census

The years since 1910 have seen great world events directly affecting the 1920, now in progress. The Tripolian and Balkan wars and the great conflict with Mitteleuropa have so blocked immigration and set up eastward counter currents that an increment possibly smaller than that of 1910 is looked for. Yet if that increment should shrink from 16,000,000 to 14,000,000, what a record will remain! Few estimates of the population of the United States proper fall much below 106,000,000—and in this swiftly swelling mass the proportion of foreign-born is much lower than it was 10 years ago. German scholars should have warned their lords in 1917 that they were affronting a nation more numerous than that which Spain had fought by an addition greater than the entire Austrian empire—a nation more nearly native American than it had been for years.

In other respects than numbers the change is startling. National wealth has so leaped upward—both in fact and in appearance, owing to the marking up of assets—that most estimates of national and class conflict within, no guess at \$300,000,000,000 may be nearer right. In 20 years the value of farm products and quadrupled in banks, unfailling indices, have quadrupled. The value of a single year's manufactured product exceeds the entire wealth of any second class nation and some of the first-class ones. The epoch-making changes in shipping and in national gold-holdings are indices of power.

Unless such bewildering developments shall be accompanied by a sterner sense of public and private duty and of responsibility for our brethren in every continent, they are a source of weakness, inviting cupidity from without and extravagance and class conflict within. No census can measure or assess the American spirit. This, too, we may hope not unreasonably, will continue to share in the growth of Wonder Land.—New York World.

Adding to Our Information.

Recent statistics show that money is more plentiful than ever before. How ignorant we would be if we weren't for the statisticians!—Atlanta Constitution.

The VELVET HAMMER Bu Arthur Brooks Baker

CHARLES LOCKHART SAUNDERS.

He serves his fellow creatures in the legislative hall and votes with great discretion in the interests of all, for though the way to do it might be hard for you to find, it's clear as finest crystal to the Charles L. Saunders mind. He has the finished wisdom which would naturally be an attribute of one who's solid with the G. O. P.

But merely being a senator at Lincoln's capitol impressed him as a field of work too circumscribed and small. He aimed to be a congressman at Washington, D. C., but since Nebraska has so few practical as he, the voters kept him here to plan and labor for the state; his gifts could not be wasted in aerial debate.

He hessed the census taking which was done in 1910. (Say, tempus supi does fugit—it is census time again.) He counted up the citizens composing Omaha, since when a flock of couples have been laced Ma and Pa, a host of the unheard-of folks have dawned upon the view, until the whole tremendous job must now be done anew.

The ladies are admirers of his admirable smiles, and with but slight encouragement would follow him for miles; and more than one, so says report, would follow him for life, but still he waits and hesitates and will not take a wife. As has been said, decision is embarrassingly checked by wide extension of the field from which you may select.

Next Subject—Thomas P. Reynolds.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate. Abel V. Shotwell, county attorney, born 1883. Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, U. S. N., retired, born in Philadelphia 73 years ago. Sir Gordon Hewart, attorney general of Great Britain, born at Bury, England 50 years ago. Rev. Charles A. Richmond, chancellor of Union College, born in New York City 68 years ago. George Brownson-Howard, author and playwright, born in Howard county, Md. 36 years ago. Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. Mrs. S. S. Ewell and daughters of New York were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Burling. C. L. Chaffee was elected president of the new city council. J. L. Brandeis, senior member of the firm of J. L. Brandeis & Sons, left for an extended trip east. A quiet wedding occurred at the Holy Family church at 8:15 a. m., in which Mr. A. H. Lee and Miss Jennie Murphy were the principals. Mr. R. C. Patterson, just returned from Europe, sold his interest in the Mechanics and Traders bank and retired from the presidency of that institution.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Reward. M. R. Please let me know whether a policeman who recovers stolen property for which the owner has offered a reward, is entitled to the reward and whether such reward can be recovered where the owner refuses to pay?

A Constant Reader. Please answer the following under your legal advice column: Does it take for statute of limitation to run on a damage suit for false arrest and detention? Does the statute of limitation run for the same on a resident as it does for non-resident state? Answer: One year.

EDITORIAL SNAPSHOTS.

Chance for Reprisals. Perhaps the relatives of the massacred Armenians may find some comfort in the report that an American desert has been in attendance on the sultan of Turkey.—New York Telegraph.

Very Important Nowadays. A Philadelphia clergyman says that negro automobile labor is better paid than labor in the pulpit. But, dear man, negro automobile labor is very important in the modern scheme of living.—Rochester Herald.

What He Understood. General Ludendorff cannot speak a word of English. But the American and British armies, speaking through their guns, managed to make him understand what they were driving at.—Boston Transcript.

Slipping Into the Country. It is reported that many reds are slipping into this country that the government is sending out of it. And the statement would still be true if only half a dozen had slipped in.—Kansas City Journal.

Who is Helping? Who, if anyone, is doing anything to help win the war on high prices?—Atlanta Constitution.

Moment of High Hope. On of the advantages of the free electricity in the air these cold mornings is that what little hair the middle-aged man has stands on end so thickly that a brisk breeze would make that new hair is coming in.—Rapid Rapids Press.

Send Them All Over. Bolshevik "Ambassador" Martens declared that all anarchists deported from the United States will be welcomed to the whole bunch over.—Columbus Dispatch.

A Timely Suggestion. It is suggested that we keep our coal this winter in the empty sugar bowl.—Amsterdam Recorder.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

More fish is eaten by the Japanese than any other nation.

In the Amazon there are known to exist at least 2,000 species of fish. Reptiles rarely die in daylight—usually between midnight and midnight.

In Samoa nearly all babies are taught to swim before they are two years old.

Needles were first made in 1545, when the making of 10 was a good day's work.

Soundings have been obtained over all parts of the ocean, even in the two Polar seas.

In the English language there are more surnames beginning with "W" than any other letter.

Thackeray used to lift his hat whenever he passed the house in which he wrote "Vanity Fair."

When a Tartar invites an honored guest to eat and drink he will take him by the ear and lead him to the table.

The sound of a bell, which can be heard 45,000 feet through the water, can be heard through the air only 100 feet.

In Sweden the doctors seldom send bills to their patients. Each patient pays what he deems just or is sent to the almshouse at all.

The largest pin factory is in Birmingham, England, where something like 50,000,000 pins are manufactured every working day.

France has some 5,000 miles of canals, which are broad and deep enough to carry barges of six feet draft and of 200 tons burden.

Ostriches are the largest feathered creatures existing and one of these birds will sometimes measure eight feet in height and weigh 300 pounds.

Butterflies which are very prolific in Australia, are suffocated in millions by the aborigines, and separated from their wings, pressed into cakes and eaten.

An odd and highly remunerative employment is that of those men and women who make a business of moving cable lines for large financial houses and merchants dealing in overseas trade.

In Japan spiders spin their webs on the telegraph wires so thickly that the current is sometimes seriously affected. Sweeping the wires is frequently a waste of time, as the spiders immediately begin spinning as fast as before.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Phillip, I think you married me for money." "Well, dear, I believe I earned it, don't you?"—Houston Post.

"A woman is more graceful than a man," observed the Duke of Devonshire. "Not when she's sitting off a street car," commented the Fool.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Change (singing) said rapidly). Old man, what's a good thing to keep the hair in?" "Brain (bright young man)—Cigar box.—Fort Bayard News.

"My boy, John, says he gets mighty poor food down at college." "Yes, but he's complaining just about the food, but he says the gasoline is fierce."—Judge.

Miss Fairleigh (from Vermont)—I feel just in all this noise and hurry of your big city." "Mr. Smart—if findings is keepings, Miss Fairleigh, I'll head a search party."—Boston Transcript.

"I tapped him on the back and I said, 'Well, old chap, you're a regular feller.'" "And, by George, it was a girl!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The ex-soldier was watching the gob belching the duck. "Thank Heaven!" he exclaimed, "we didn't have to go out and scrub. No more scrub every morning before breakfast!"—The Home Sector.

Church—"What does her husband do?" "Gotham—He's employed by the city." "What's that?" "I think he worked at something."—Yonkers Statesman.

Claudia propped her elbows on the seawall and gazed entrancedly over the bay. "The sea is so beautiful," she murmured. "The sea is so beautiful," she murmured. "The sea is so beautiful," she murmured.

"The lambs!" she breathed.—London Punch.

Little Folks' Corner

Woodcraft For Boy and Girl Scouts

Young Citizens Adventures

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

SHIPWRECK ON A DESERT ISLAND I MUST FIND IF ANYBODY ELSE LIVES ON IT



AND HELD



that not only the government, but everybody can use the figures that it contains." (Next week: "The big university.") Copyright, 1920, by J. H. Miller.

Hiking. There is plenty of fun in any hike for the right kind of boy or girl, but there is more punch in it when you have an object in view—when you start out with the idea of accomplishing something besides cooking and eating your dinner.

The woods and fields offer scores of interesting things as objects for a hike, more than you can take up in a year and all having to do with woodcraft. Here are some suggestions that will set your mind and memory to work. You will be able to find others for yourself.

Hunt for the trailing ground pine. Gather it, and take it home. Try to find where the winter birds hide. Identify trees by their winter buds, bark, and shape. Locate softwood and hardwood trees. Find the outlet

of a lake or pond. Gather pitch pine knots to make your home fires burn brightly. Identify animal and bird tracks in the snow.

This list of Don'ts and Do's is another help toward the full enjoyment of a hike.

DO be sure your feet are in good condition before you start.

DON'T wear new, tight, high-heeled, or pointed-toe shoes.

DO let your outer coat be warm but not too long or cumbersome. Long coats are tiring because they hamper your movements.

DON'T wear anything you are afraid of spilling.

DO take only good walkers with you.

DON'T neglect to tell your family where you are going and when.

DO carry notebook and pencil.

DON'T forget anything you are to take with you.

DO all of your share of any work and be pleasant about it.

DON'T worry, grumble, or whimper whatever happens.

DO keep your eyes and ears open to see and hear things of the wild.

DON'T go so far that you will be tired before you start back.

DO be happy.

(Next week: "Path Finding.") Copyright, 1920, by J. H. Miller.

Must Keep Us Quiet.

Hiram Johnson says that Article X of the league of covenant would place the world in a straightjacket. Judging by what the world has been doing these past five years, we'll say that a straightjacket is highly advisable.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Americanism and Bolshevism.

Americanism is not a thing, it is a way Americans live. Bolshevism is a thing; socialism is a thing. But neither has bolshevism or socialism been successfully lived.—The Review.

Enough to Proceed On.

Technically we are at war. Technically the radical who does anything against the peace and order of his country aids the enemy. What more does the Department of Justice desire?—New Orleans States.