

THE OMAHA BEE

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The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member, is an
organization existing for the purpose of providing its members
with news material in the most efficient manner.

BEE TELEPHONES
Private Branch Exchange, 400
For Night Calls After 10 P. M.
For Night Calls After 10 P. M.

The Bee's Platform
1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the
Nebraska Highway, including the pave-
ment of Main Thoroughfare leading
into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

Certain Virtues in Spending.
That a circus which has been touring
the country all summer, showing in many
large cities, should establish its record for
the largest attendance in one of the prairie towns of
Nebraska is a thing not to be passed by without
notice.

Some critics may reply that these outpourings
only indicate that the people have not learned to
save. They may point to the almost interminable
streams of motor cars filled with pleasure riders
on a Sunday, to the comfortable and well dressed
appearance of so many of those on the streets
and in assemblages and berate this as extravagance.

A good deal about the workings of economic
laws has been impressed upon the people in the
last year. For one thing it has been made
apparent that a lessening of consumption results in
the curtailment of production and consequent un-
employment. The strict way to bring about
worse times would be for people to stop spending
and to live through the winter as do the bears, on
their accumulated fat.

Charity with its soup lines, government
conferences and official intervention can do little to
relieve the jobless compared with what could be
accomplished by renewed activity among those
who still have their purchasing power.

To say that freer spending by those who have
the means would encourage business and provide
work for the workless is not to be read as an
incentive to extravagance, nor can it be used
as justifying those who by maintaining high
prices have impeded trade. Where articles of a
permanent and substantial nature are needed, to
do without when one can well afford to purchase
them is not a virtue, but only another blow
at the industrial system, more severe than that dealt
by an agitator. A certain amount of expenditure
on recreation is not to be criticized, but people
should hold in mind the fact that patronage of
those lines of business which are really produc-
tive is more widely beneficial, not only to them-
selves but to sound prosperity.

Redistribution of Population.
Making allowance for obvious exaggeration,
the figures given out as to the number of un-
employed in the several large cities of the United
States indicate a condition that might have been
anticipated without more than the ordinary gift
of prescience. When the increasing hum of in-
dustry, incident to the war, lured away from
rural vocations thousands of workmen, skilled
and unskilled, much comment was indulged as
to the shift of population. The war itself in-
duced a considerable degree of change in resi-
dence by draining workmen from interior to sea-
board communities. Certain centers of indus-
trial activity found life greatly stimulated and
population unduly enlarged because of this.

Now, the war is over, the readjustment has
progressed far enough to have some effect in
the way of reducing employment by cutting off
the extra jobs, and so there impends a rearrange-
ment of population. Allow that five million men
are now idle, and give some consideration to
the fact that a considerable number of these be-
long to the permanently unemployed class,
which has been re-established in the United
States with the coming of peace, it is equally true
that a considerable number of jobs also are man-
less. These will attract away from the cities
the surplus of population which came with the
war, and which has held on and is now left
stranded by the receding "boom," and it is not
a dangerous venture to suggest that the census
of 1930 will show less of a disparity between
rural and urban figures.

Workingmen have learned that the big wages
offered by city jobs do not always compensate
for the cost of living, without regard to the in-
conveniences. These are ready to go back to
the smaller town, where some of the attractions
of "life in a large city" are overcome by re-
liability of employment, and the opportunity for
enjoyment that does not hold so much of ex-
citement, perhaps, but has in it more of solid
comfort.

A Child-Saving Experiment.
Is anything better possible? This ques-
tion, applied to all human affairs, is the spur to
progress. What can a typical American com-
munity do to increase the health and strength
of the next generation, is the question that is
now asked by the National Child Health council.
The answer is to be sought in Richland county,
Ohio, and its town of Mansfield. This demon-
stration will last five years and will deal with
children of all ages.

The Medical Record announces that Dr.
Walter H. Brown, former health officer of
Bridgeport, Conn., now engaged with the com-
mission for the prevention of tuberculosis in
France, will take charge of the work in this
representative Ohio community. County and state
officers, business men, physicians and parents

have pledged their co-operation, and it is hoped
to develop a program for protecting the health
of children that will be of use to communities
throughout the nation. This undertaking is no
small one, nor are its results likely to be of any
other than the utmost importance. The Red
Cross and many other relief organizations are
entering into the effort.

From the time of birth children are heid
about with perils. In the Ohio city of Akron
85 out of every 1,000 children born die during
the first year, and in Manchester, N. H., the
ratio is 165. Mothers will not be instructed in
the proper care of their babies, visiting nurses
employed, pure milk assured, and proper food
secured for all growing children. Questions of
child labor, of housing, sanitation, garbage dis-
posal, street cleaning, recreation and of dental
and medical attention will have to be met.

Confidence in science is high enough that few
will doubt the beneficial results of this experi-
ment. The people of Mansfield are indeed for-
tunate to have had their community chosen as
the center for this child health experiment.

Getting a Flying Start.
How often it is that one who faces the neces-
sity for undertaking some task, whether it be
house cleaning, weeding a garden or writing an
editorial, is tempted to put it off because of not
feeling in the mood. The time comes at last
when the operation can no longer be avoided,
and usually, as one plunges into the details, what
seemed from a distance extremely distasteful and
onerous completely engrosses the attention and
the work may even seem pleasant, so easily does
it go.

Launching the first offensive on a job
that has to be done often is the most difficult
part. If postmen or housewives, who have to
do more walking than most others, should at
the beginning of each day compute the number
of times they would have to put one foot in
front of another, the outlook would indeed seem
discouraging. Breathing is a simple action, per-
formed unconsciously, yet if persons should per-
form before drawing each breath it would be pos-
sible to make very hard work of what ordinarily
is done without notice.

There are days when energy seems low, yet
the forces are not absent but only hidden, and
can be brought forth by exercise of the will to-
ward making a beginning on the work before
one. The girl who complains all day long of
being tired and then goes to a ball and dances
all night is no different from many of those who
make fun of her. Europe marveled that Luther,
busied in travel and active labor, should have
found the time and energy to translate the
Bible. "Kuffa dies sine verba," was his answer.
Not a day passed, wherever he was, that he did
not translate at least a verse, and this pertinac-
y brought him to the end in good time.

In spite of the tendency to scoff at the
maxims of the old copy books, those who make
a sincere effort toward accomplishing one thing
or another are the ones who succeed. The great
men accomplished their aims by perseverance
and the will power which enabled them to take
up one thing at a time and push it through. They
have thrown themselves heart and soul into their
tasks, striving much as the old Roman astron-
omer and writer of whom Cicero said that when
he sat down to write in the morning, he was sur-
prised by the evening, and when he took up his
pen in the evening, was surprised by the appear-
ance of the morning sun. When one can dive
thus into his work and submerge, the time passes
so swiftly and pleasantly that the burden is not
felt.

President as a Human Being.
While Americans are prone to discuss their
chief executive with unrestrained freedom, it is
admitted that behind all their critical comment,
adverse or otherwise, lurks an unlimited interest
in and frequently admiration for the man who
occupies the White House. No matter what his
politics or personality, his triumphs or his mis-
takes, he is the president of the United States,
and usually he holds the unalloyed loyalty of all
the citizens because of the human qualities he
exhibits. Beginning with Washington and com-
ing down to Wilson, this has been true. Now
Warren G. Harding is showing those attributes
his countrymen are apt to expect in a president,
and is gaining in public stature as a result.

One splendid result of this is the Zaccaria
correspondence, lately given out at the White
House. Discussing this the New York Times
says:
The affair illustrates to a really striking de-
gree the president's ability to get things done
without giving offense to anybody, and to
apply pressure without hurting anybody. There
was a chance, and some would have utilized
it, to expatiate on the hardships of raising a
big brood of children on \$20 a week, and to
comment harshly on the paying of such a wage
to such a father. The president did neither of
those things. In his letter to Mr. Wanamaker
he admitted the inadequacy of his own knowl-
edge for a judgment of the case, and certainly
achieved a very miracle in the way of moderate
statement when he wrote that "quite obviously
a large family could readily accommodate
itself to a more liberal basis of income." Thus
approached, of course, Mr. Wanamaker investi-
gated the matter with no sense of having been
attacked, and was able easily to justify the
president's assumption that Zaccaria was suffer-
ing no wrong, that his merits were recog-
nized, and that his pay would increase as soon
as his earning power increased.

Other things the president has done—his letter
to the boys who sought a subscription to the
swimming hole fund; his assistance at the
lauching of the little skiff for the son of Sen-
ator Frelinghuysen; his daily contact with visitors,
all indicate not only the tactful thought of the
man, but his consideration for everybody de-
serving of consideration, no matter what his
walk. While he thus proves himself a regular
fellow, a human being, with none of the ele-
ments of the demigod, he has shown with equal
force and power his capacity for dealing with
great questions of national and international
policy. So far Warren G. Harding has disap-
pointed those who hoped he would be a failure.

The musicians who carried banners in the
Labor day parade signifying that differences with
the theaters had been made up provided a praise-
worthy example of bearing no grudge.

Those boy traffic cops who will attempt to
maintain safety zones about the schools will at
least grow up with a strong aversion to speed-
ing and careless driving.

Skeptics are unpopular, not because they do
not have beliefs of their own, but because they
do not share our illusions.

Another great tenor has died, but so far the
celestial choir has not drained any saxophone
artists.

THE HUSKING BEE
It's Your Day
Start It With a Laugh

THE PASSING SHOW.
Under the spreading chestnut tree
Where once the smithy stood,
And where the anvil merriily
Rang through the neighborhood—
A brick garage sprang up forthwith,
And in the spot now stands
Where once like tools on the mighty smith
With arms like iron bands.

A well dressed man sits in the den
From automobiles pass,
And gathers in the iron men
As he doles out the gas;
Where once the anvil rang so clear
Cars flit over and fro,
And all the ringing that we hear
Is ringing up the dough.

From every village in the land
The village smith has passed,
Where he once nailed, with calloused hand,
Old Dobbin's shoes on fast—
We wear no neigh, but just a honk,
We see no forge's fire,
Where once they shod the fractious bronc
They change a fiver's tire.

PHILO-SOPHY.
Some men can't stand prosperity, but they can
sit in a genuine leather upholstered limousine and
enjoy it.
It is usually the man who has nothing to say
who is loaded with information.
A man doesn't worry about beauty being only
skin deep if the girl has money.

BAD SIGN.
Ouch: I'm afraid the wife is coming down
with some sort of sickness.
Grouch: "At so?" What are her symptoms?
Ouch: She hasn't started a quarrel for three
days.
Occasionally you will run across a denist of
the old school who will ask you if you want the
tooth to take home with you.

Q'S AND A'S.
Q: I have a dog that has fleas. What shall
I do?
A: Scratch him.
Q: Is Bryan still living?
A: If you call residing in Florida living, yes.
Q: Are cigarets injurious?
A: Not unless you smoke them.
Q: Are policemen healthy?
A: Yes. They seldom catch anything.

"I had a chicken dinner today," remarked one
of our co-workers, reminiscently, "and the gravy
was exceptionally juicy and tender."
ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?
A cat may look upon a king,
E'en stare him in the face—
But man prefers, by jing,
To look upon an ace.

Newspaper reporters sometimes miss an im-
portant detail in a story. See where a woman
was injured when the Ford she was driving col-
lided with a calf. The item neglected to state
who was driving the calf.
YOUTH!
Do ye know, ye graybeards all,
The world is made for youth?
Ye scheme and sigh and wag your heads,
The world is made for youth.

War-torn and sad, and frenzied grown,
The world is saved by youth.
With courage high and vision clear,
The world is saved by youth.

Forbear to stifle brilliant dreams,
Let us be fair to youth.
Give them their joy of fleeting days,
Let us be fair to youth.
The Atlas load of our mistakes
Will wear away their youth.
We must give love and meed of praise,
The world is made for youth. —C. M.

One argument advanced in favor of govern-
ment ownership of railroads is that they can't be
any worse.
By the same token, then, we advocate govern-
ment ownership of newspaper typewriters.

How to Keep Well
By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation
and prevention of disease, sub-
mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of
The Bee, will be answered personally,
subject to proper limitation, where
possible, in dress letters to be care-
fully closed. Dr. Evans will not make
diagnosis or prescribe for individuals
except in dress letters to be care-
fully closed.
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REAL STUDY AT HOME.
Miss Gertrude Jacob of the Ja-
maica High school, after teaching
physical training for a number of
years, became a teacher of hygiene
in the fall of 1921, and she tells
of her success in teaching her
pupils.

Instead of using all of her time
in teaching of her pupils in covering a
certain number of pages in a text-
book she took her lessons from the
habits of her pupils as they related
to dress, eating, personal hygiene in
general, and the sanitation of their
surroundings.

The instruction related to such
matters as: Making, taking temper-
atures, lining garbage cans with
paper, adding oil to the rice water
in washing windows, and using kerosene
in cleaning sinks and bath tubs.
In personal hygiene the instruction
was on such subjects as correct
exercise, weight, a feature of clothes,
exercise, food and eating.

At the end of a course in January,
1920, the girls (for this course was
given to the girls) were asked to
write what they had been most
helped by, as well as interested in,
during the course. Three hundred
and fifty-four replies had been
received. Miss Jacob's replies are
follows:
The girls who had been most
helped by, as well as interested in,
during the course, 30 had helped
in nursing sick people, 30 had followed
routines for a sickness, 25 had observed
the rules of health, 14 had been
taken more outdoor recreation, 10
were chronic constipation, 27 had
interested other people.

In January, 1921, 413 girls an-
swered, and the answers were
grouped as follows:
Following the daily routine ad-
vised.....147
Caring for hair properly.....134
Giving up corsets.....125
Better care of teeth.....119
Using a comb.....110
Going to bed earlier.....105
Learning to dress more quickly.....88
Taking daily cold bath.....81
Following rules for combating
disease.....76
Adding fruit to diet.....70
More sensible shoes.....102
More outdoor exercise.....49
Better use of wraps.....47
Eating less cake and candy.....41
Clothing suspended from
shoulders.....40
Helping mother.....39
Making superior cold cream.....22
The Tilden rules for health which
she advised are as follows:
1. Never eat unless comfort-
able in mind and body since the
previous meal.
2. Never eat without a desire
for the plainest and simplest
kind of food.
3. Avoid overeating by (a)
observing rule 1; (b) leaving
the table while still slightly
hungry; (c) not eating between
meals; (d) not having too great
a variety of food; (e) not washing
the face down with milk, water,
hot coffee.

4. Thoroughly masticate your
food.
The rules for combating disease
which she teaches are as follows:
1. Stop eating. 2. Take a laxative or
emetic. 3. Drink a glass of hot water
whenever the stomach feels un-
comfortable. 4. When in discomfort
take a hot bath. 5. Have the room
thoroughly ventilated by getting rid of
bed and keep warm. 7. When the
fever has gone and the other had
symptoms have disappeared eat
oranges or grape fruit for one or
two days.

Miss Jacob's rules were planned by
her for people who are taking cold
or feel some other acute illness de-
veloping.
You Guessed Right.
M. S. writes: "Who should a girl
5 years and 4 months old, 4 feet tall,
weigh? I have in mind a little girl
of that age and height weighing 52
pounds who, though having been
pronounced perfect at a baby con-
test, is thought by some to be too
fat."

REPLY.
According to Wood, a girl 4 feet
tall should weigh 51 pounds. His
statement is that girls 5 years old
should be 33 to 44 inches tall and
weigh 34 to 45 pounds. This girl is
too large for her age according to
Wood. She should not reach 4 feet
in height or 52 pounds in weight un-
til 8 years of age. Most likely she is
going to be a giant. It is more likely
she belongs to a fast-growing race
or family.

Don't Believe All You Hear.
G. E. D. writes: "Do milk and
crackers dry up the blood? I eat
a great deal of them and should like
to know."
REPLY.
No.
Set Brakes On Jaws.
Mrs. P. E. S. writes: "Can you
kindly tell me why it is that after
every meal my girl of 23 has the
breath as if she had a half hour?
2. Is it harmful?"
REPLY.
1. I suspect she eats too fast. Make
her put on the brakes for a half hour.
2. Not for the first few hours.

Unemployment
Conference

(From the Baltimore American.)
Mr. Harding is forehanded in his
decision to call a conference of
capital and labor on the unemploy-
ment situation. Probably no country
in the world has suffered so little
thus far from post-war idleness as
has this country, and the people
generally have shown a commend-
able patience in awaiting reconstruc-
tion. The estimate is that 2,000,000
men and women are out of work,
but the murmurs thus far have
been few. The people recognize the
inevitable nature of the temporary
situation and are demonstrating their
practical common sense by keeping
quiet and keeping hopeful.

But the time will come—it may
come this winter—when trouble will
start unless a definite and practical
plan to meet it is forthcoming.
Empty pockets and silent tongues
do not keep company. Reason and
logic cannot argue with an empty
stomach or a freezing stove. The un-
employment situation was, of course,
inevitable. Politics, almost every-
body will recognize, has nothing to
do with it. But if actual and wide-
spread unemployment is permitted to
continue, then will come unpleasant
consequences not only to the political
administration but to the social
structure of the country.

Employment cannot go full speed
until world business recovers its
breath. There are healthy signs—
business is coming on. Recovery
probably will not bloom into full
flower in time to prevent within
itself a serious situation. Mean-
while, the government is coming on.
It is not the business of the gov-
ernment to support the country, or
parts of it, in time of stress. The
government has no such constitu-
tional function and it is well that
this is so. But, nevertheless, the
people do, as a practical matter, look
to the government to alleviate their
troubles in periods of depression,
and the government which failed to
make an effort to help out would
justly so long as the next election.

It is very important for the ad-
ministration to devise the best plan
it can find to tide the country over
the winter. We all hope the winter
will prove more of a scarecrow than
an actually, so far as hardship is
concerned, but it is wise to make
ready for the actual, nevertheless.
The administration would be negli-
gent and inhumane not to do so. But
in the presidential efforts to avoid
unpleasantness the people ought not
to let the idea that the adminis-
tration is in duty bound to go any
lengths to prevent hardship.

The present depression is due to
various natural and artificial causes,
for none of which the government is
responsible. The natural causes are
well known. The artificial causes are
largely the result of the administra-
tion of the labor bodies to go back
to normalcy. The attitude of clinging
to war wages, or the nearest to war
wages obtainable, by handicapping
employers and throttling business.
Many employers are being put to it
to make the business wheel turn at
the expense of the government. Their
resources can scarcely stand the
present strain.

There are two ways in which the
canker can be gotten out of the busi-
ness system. One is by a gradual
reduction spread over a com-
paratively long period of partial
strikes and partial operations. The
other is by use of the knife. The knife may
be employed either by employers or
by labor itself. Labor can use the
knife either to the present
costly system and forcing greater
and greater numbers of its own
forces into idleness or by co-operat-
ing with capital in getting rid of the
present system quickly. If the first
method is used, we shall unques-
tionably see a serious case of it
this time of the year. The government
must keep awake to its responsibilities
in that respect. But the responsibilities
of the government are limited to
humanitarian effort only. The gov-
ernment cannot be responsible for a
depressed industrial situation which
it has no constitutional power to
correct. Such correction must come
in so far as it can come, from the
agreement of capital and labor to
co-operate in fighting the causes of
depression. It is such an agreement
which the president will seek to
bring about.

Davis, of the
Confederacy

(From the Toledo Blade.)
On the Memorial park laid out
within the county of Todd, in Ken-
tucky, the gray fragments of the
confederate army will rally on June
2, 1922, to see unveiled the 175-foot
obelisk which is the last offering of
the south to Jefferson Davis. On
this site, 114 years ago, was born
the confederacy, for here was born
the man who for 25 years before it
maintained implicitly the doctrine
of state rights, the principle of se-
cession, the contention that the con-
stitution is a voluntary compact of
sovereign states.

It is a mystery of fate which
brought two Kentucky lads of simi-
lar age, born 140 miles apart, to the
forefront in the most romantic of all
wars. It was a double mystery that
one course of life should lead Lin-
coln forward as an apostle of na-
tionalism and another course of life
made Da the champion of state
rights. Yet from early manhood
Lincoln always saw the union above
all, and from early manhood Davis
cherished the state. He cherished it
to the point of sacrifice. When
his wounds and gallantry in the Mex-
ican war brought him an appoint-
ment from President Polk as brig-
adier general of volunteers, he re-
fused, declaring that only a state
could make an officer of state volun-
teers.

Wounds and gallantry in the Mex-
ican war? Who remembers that
Davis held his blood for the nation?
Who remembers that he
served in the Black Hawk war, that
as secretary of war under Pierce he
created a new artillery and a new
infantry? These were national acts,
and Davis desired no fame as a na-
tionalist. He chose his own field
of service for danger or renown—the
was of the confederacy before it was
born and after it was dead, and he
would now rather be dear to a regu-
ment of gray veterans than a com-
mand the world's armies.

Back to Common
Law

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
Perhaps nine men out of every 10
would respond "Elihu Root" if asked
to name the greatest American law-
yer. Five foreign courts have nomi-
nated him as the world court. When
such a man protests against the ways
and means of American lawmakers and
the ways of judicial interpreters of law
in the United States, his protest may
be traversed, but may not be ignored.

In his opening address to the
American bar association at its 15th
annual convention in Cincinnati, Mr.
Root sounds the right note, "Back to
the Common Law." He says with
characteristic force and frankness:
There are decisions on both
sides of every question you can
imagine. Changes in the ad-
ministration of law have forced
themselves even on the atten-
tion of the public. The applica-
tion of law is so widely different
from that of 20 years ago that
some guiding lines must be
found. We must seek for the
principles of common law which
is being slowly modified by
thousands of statutes and de-
crees of courts of last resort.

We must have a system
of education requiring the back-
ground of the law which ex-
plains the true method and
scope of the law.
Now it is impossible to conceive
that the sort of anarchy of decisions
which Mr. Root portrays can co-exist
with general intellectual honesty on
the part of judges. "Responsiveness"—
a term used by Theodore
Roosevelt—is not too infrequent. If
intellectual honesty demands one de-
cision, and manifest public opinion
demands another, the duty of the
judge to defy public sentiment is
hard to deny. But it is an unpleasant
duty, and socialism suggests that he
also is a "servant of the people"
paid with their money, and, there-
fore, paid to do their will. He ac-
cepts himself into a perfectly sin-

Took the Starch Out of Him.
A fine imposed on a speeding
laundryman probably took the
starch out of him.—Boston Tran-
script.



WHY NOT
NICHOLAS
OILS
MAN
BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU
LV. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

The
Mason & Hamlin
Piano

THE Mason & Hamlin is musically the most
beautiful piano the world has ever known—
naturally it costs more to build such an in-
strument than any other piano. But spread
the cost over the long years of service which
you may confidently expect of it and your invest-
ment is one of proved economy.

Yet above every consideration of cost is the supreme
satisfaction of owning the piano which is the final
choice of the world's greatest artists.



Mason & Hamlin Pianos are on
sale only at the warerooms of the

A. Hospe Co.

Everything in Art and Music
1513 DOUGLAS ST.
"The Art and Music Store"

Could It Happen to You?

Riches had come through a
swift, fortunate stroke and
his idea was to conserve his
wealth as well as possible.
So far—so good. But,
thinking to "save" a few
dollars, he drew his own
Will.

The time came to probate
this document. It was re-
cognized as a "home-made
Will" and the court figura-
tively threw up its hands as
the reading began. It was
hopeless—quickly declared
void. The testator's af-
fairs were in as bad shape
as if he died without a
Will.

Several interesting little life
stories are narrated in our
booklet, "It Could Happen to
You." Could the things de-
scribed happen to you? You
can answer this yourself when
you read the booklet. Your
copy is waiting.

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Letovsky, Pianist
Studio, 308 Patterson Bldg., 17th and Farnam
Copies Atlantic City, N. J.
Journals and music books. If preferred,
harmony included to more advanced players.
Teaching method. Thirteen years' experi-
ence as instructor in Europe.
1921-22 Season New York.