#### THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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#### The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Ne-hraska Highways, including the pave-ment of Maia Thoroughfares leading into Omnha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

English Language for Nebraska. Admitting all that has been said in favor of teaching a foreign language to the children of parents who wish them to learn another besides the language of the country in which they live, it yet remains true that instruction in the Nepraska public schools should be in English, Judge Button, in his decision holding the Nebraska language law unconstitutional, gave the very best reason for upholding that law when he said: "The soul of a people is reflected in the language they

No question will be made of his further statement that possession of a working knowledge of a language will give an insight into the life of the people who habitually and naturally use it; nor that acquisition of a foreign tongue tends to broaden the mind. Yet the point is that the law that prescribes the English language was made necessary by the fact that in Nebraska children were and are growing up in ignorance of the English language. At this time the Douglas county authorities are holding as a witness a girl 19 years old, who was born and reared in Nebraska, who is unable to read or write English, and has only a limited conversational use of the language. How can one such as she have any idea of the soul of America?

The language law does not strike at religion, nor education: it sets no limit on culture, nor does it interfere with the privilege of acquiring one or many other tongues. It merely and properly requires that a child be given instruction in the English language that it will have full ability to take part in the ordinary affairs of life in the United States and will not be forced to seek a foreign language in which to receive the knowledge it should have of what is going on in the land where it lives. We are waiting to hear what the supreme court has to say on the point.

One of the outstanding facts in connection with the armament conference is that the Japanese are not approaching the meeting with the frank openness that might be helpful. France fiatly says that disarmament on land will be approached only when guaranty is given for protection against a revived Germany or combination of Russia and Germany. It may be possible to soothe this feeling, and convince the French their apprehensions are undue. England comes four-square with the United States in an earnest desire to reduce armament. Japan, however, continues to send out conflicting reports as to its aims and aspirations, always leaving the infercuce that its statesmen hope to secure a real bargain at Washington.

In appealing to the league of nations on the matter of Yap, against the claim of the United States, setting up that the question has been settled, Japan overlooks the fact that the president of the United States formally protested against the award of Yap to Japan, and that this government has never assented to the mandate. As one of the victors the United States has a right in determining the disposal of territory taken from Germany that can not be abrogated by action of a body that did not exist when the victory was won, and of which this nation is not a member. Insistence of possession under the circumstances is not merely assertion of a justifiable claim, but more in the way of holding to a trading point on which some other concession may be won.

A similar course of deduction may be applied ! to the announced determination of the Japanese government to maintain its settled plan for national defense. Permission to go ahead in Siberia might easily operate to modify this policy; in fact, the whole program sent out from Tokio appears to be something like a price-list, with quotations subject to change without notice, The Japanese are persistent rather than astute in their diplomacy.

#### Tammany at Bay.

It begins to look bad for Tammany in the New York City campaign. The struggle for good government, which is to say, the fight on the Tammany machine, deserves the attention of the country, and not only because of the in-

fluence of this outfit in national politics. Mayor Hylan, under whom municipal affairs not once were lifted from the status of gang politics, is being hard pressed by Maj. Henry H. Curran, the forceful candidate of the coalition of good government forces who won his nomination in the republican primaries. It is interesting to note that in the primary election a candidate who stood for lax enforcement of the prohibition laws ran a bad third. This rejection of a compromise with law violation would indicate rather more of moral purpose than some of the reform

campaigns in the metropolis have had.

Although the semblance of a party fight is maintained, party lines have broken down completely in this fight. With his 15 short planks Mr. Curran has drawn men from the ranks of both major parties. Home rule and 5-cent fares are the bait used by Tammany, neither of which is in its power to give. The breaks are going against Hylan now. The mistake of the police in breaking up crowds of unemployed men who were being fed in a park, revelations that the police commissioner had acceived gifts from a millionaire whom he appainted a deputy, ex-

osures of extravagance, inefficiency and wanton disregard of the rights and needs of the citizens are following each other day by day. When New York City rejected Mayor Mitchell for Hylan it seemed to license Tammany control, but it appears that, the authority for bad government is in danger of being withdrawn.

Motor Tourists and Omaha. Many highways lead to Omaha, making it center of automobile tourist travel. The conseru of the Automobile club over lack of suitable accommodation for motor campers accordingly is well in point. Scarcely any of the notoring parties whose way lies through this city pass on without stopping. Most of them visit the shops and other places of business, spending money as well as time on their halt. The impression Omaha makes on them will in many instances have something to do with the same and fame of the city.

The hospitable welcome of a clean and convenient tourist park is one of the best advertisements Omaha could have. Some of these visitors are driving across the continent, others are from cities or states nearer by. Almost all are tired and dusty. In Elmwood park and at Riverview park the city has provided space for teuts, but little more. There is some firewood available for cooking, but water and other sanitary conveniences are too distant. A tourist park should have a camping ground thoroughly sanitary, protected from flooding in rainstorms, and perhaps even with tubs at which a few garments could be washed,

Cross-country motor travel is growing in volume each year. There are some who welcome the luxuries of a hotel along the way, but of the others, some lack the means and some simply prefer the out-door life and take their chances on finding a pleasant spot on which to camp. There ought to be no discouragement put in the way of these adventurers. Travel, whether by rail or by road, is broadening; it is good for the man from the east to meet with and understand life in the west, and for all others to see parts of the country with which they have been unfamiliar.

Many smaller cities and towns in Nebraska have better equipment in tourist parks than Omaha, and in every part of the country communities, great and small, are devoting thought and care to providing hospitality of this sort for their temporary guests. It may be that the park board does not feel able to make an appropriation for this purpose. Something, however, must be done before next vacation time comes. It might be well worth the while of public spirited business men to raise a fund for this purpose, or the levying of a nominal fee on campers in return for complete comfort and convenience might even be considered.

#### Milk-For Example.

There is nothing particularly new in the disclosure that Douglas county farmers are receiving only 21/2 or 3 cents a quart for milk which costs the Omaha housewife 11 or 12 cents, except that the margin between producer and consumer is somewhat more disproportionate than in many other lines. Nor is there anything new in the reason for this disparity, as related by the milk dealer, namely, the high cost of handling the product, including transportation, inspection, refrigeration and wasteage. The same situation exists in the marketing of other prod-

The fact is that we are suffering from an excess of organization. Civilization advancesat least so we persuade ourselves to believebut as it advances it takes on new complications. It accumulates innumerable frills, some designed for the general good of society, some for the good of particular members of society, but all effective in increasing the gap between the beginning and the end of things.

Take milk, for instance. No longer does the farmer drive up to our door with his product. Business practice requires that he hire a trucking concern to carry his product to town, that He sell it to a milk producers' association, which in turn selfetit to a creamery which cleans it, purifies it and mixes it and which then sells it to dealers who peddle it about the city. Nor do the men who handle the milk work twelve or fourteen hours a day for board and \$20 a month as they used to. Labor has advanced and now insists upon eight hours a day, with one halfholiday and a wage more commensurate with adequate standards of living. Again, the public, through health officials, demands sanitary handling and careful inspection of the milk, that we may be saved from the spread of

Naturally, it all costs money. Naturally, the consumer pays more. Mayhap he pays too much, even so; that question is and will continue to be argued at length. But there can be no doubt that a part of the increased cost is rightly charged to the new frills required by advancing civilization.

As with milk, so with other things. Business and labor have gone hand in hand in lessening the scope of each activity, in increasing the number of middlemen. Save in certain notable exceptions, such as the production and sale of oil, the tendency is for each handler of a product to do a specific thing in its march from raw material to final consumption, passing it then to another to do the next. Business organizations have encouraged this by the tightening of the lines between manufacturer and jobber, between jobber and retailer. Labor organizations have done the same by their sharp defining of "jurisdiction."

We are becoming organized most beautifully -but we are paying for it.

In the international court eight judges are from countries using Roman law, and only two from those basing their legal system on the common law. However, any means that reaches the end of justice will be acceptable.

Why not attain the ends of retribution by casting "Fatty" Arbuckle as the villain in a movie and giving the role of the heroine to Clara

"Jim" Hanley has been enlisted in support of the international bank, which ought to insure the success of the enterprise,

Two hundred gallons of home-made grape wine may be easily managed, but how to make non-intoxicating is the puzzle,

A scientist predicts that automobiles will yet be run by sun power instead of gasoline. This ought to put a quietus to joyriding after dark.

New York's mayoralty campaign is one which fusion is opposed to confusion,

After-the-War Production Control and Distribution One Problem Not Yet Fully Solved.

#### (From the Boston Transcript.)

Control of production and distribution on a national and international scale is apparently one of the develope ents arising from the world war and the world wide economic depression following the war. Such control, with the minimum of governmental direction and the maximum of public service motive on the part of private agen cies, should help to bring about that industrial stability which is the goal of far-seeing business statesmen. During the last few months significant developments in this field have taken in two industries, automotive manufacturing and rubber production. What the ultimate effects will be, time alone can tell. But the tendencies thus revealed are most interesting. In one case the suggestion of stabilized distribution comes from the United States Department of Commerce; in the other, from an organization of industrial

leaders themselves.

Up to very recently, American manufacturers of motor cars and the line of products described by the word "automotive" have concentrated their attention chiefly on Great Britain as a mar-A year and a half ago the British demand sults in fracture of the ribs where American-made cars, parts and accessories such motion as there is goes on un-American-made cars, parts and accessories was in excess of the supply. England thus be-1920 England took 40 per cent of all the American car exports to Europe. Our trucks were even more popular with John Bull, who bought more than half of the entire European consignment. But in 1921 conditions shifted. Our automotive exports to Europe fell off, and the stead of buying half the European importation of American trucks, during the first six months of 1921 England bought one-fifth; instead of buying 40 per cent of all the American cars that went to Europe up to the end of June, England had purchased only 8 per cent,

In all probability, experts assert, we have not lost our market for automotive supplies in England. But this sudden shifting has been costly and has pointed a moral which the industry as a whole is now taking to heart. The lesson is put in these words by William I. Irvine, trade commissioner of the automotive division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce:

It would appear that in the future it will be to the advantage of manufacturers to put less stress on the British market and give more attention to the development of the Scandinavian, Iberian, Asiatic, Oceanic and North and South American markets. By having a diversity of markets they insure the stabilization of their exports. Those manufacturers who have concentrated on Latin-American markets will find it to their advantage to make connections in the Far East. and in Oceania. Quite a few manufacturers who have concentrated on Latin-American markets, particularly Cuba, are in as disadvantageous a position as those who concentrated on the British market,

If this advice is good-and it sounds good-it is of the utmost value, and Mr. Hoover's policy of reviving American industry by affording American industry adequate information on which to base opinions and plan policies is given a practical illustration.

In the rubber industry a not dissimilar situation has arisen, and here, as already suggested, a policy of conscious group control of the international market has been attempted. During the last 19 months there has been a depression in the world rubber trade. Rubber, like many commodities, was being over-produced. In the last year and a half the stock of crude rubber ndon climbed from about 22,000 tons to nearly 71,000 tons, the price per pound falling from 70 cents to 18 cents. Confronted with such a situation, the rubber growers responded with the natural economic device of restricting production. Growers in Malaya went so far as to ask the British government to enact legislation to enforce a 50 per cent restriction. This, however, proved futile, and it is now proposed to form associations of rubber grow-

ers, with these purposes:

1. To control the rubber output of their 2. To fix the selling price and regulate the sale of the rubber produced by their members 3. To regulate the opening of further rubber lands by their members.

4. To purchase or make advances on the rubber harvested or to be harvested by their

rubber harvested or to be harvested by their members.

These proposals are still in the argument and discussion stage. There is a grave doubt of their eventual adoption, partly owing to international complications, and partly owing to complications of interest among the producers themselves. Dutch and British must ducers themselves. Dutch and British must be harnessed together if the plan is to work. There appear to be two possible programs first, the monopoly scheme just outlined; secthe policy of letting supply and demand take their course, killing off the weakest.

The millennium in trade, as in other human affairs, has not yet been sighted. Certain "iron laws" of economics rise to combat man's well-laid schemes, and man endeavors to find a way to make his plans accord better with those Having conquered nature sufficiently to make the motor-car and the infinite variety of products of rubber gum, it would seem within the possibilities that man might learn to control the turning out and distribution of the raw and finished products.

#### Motoring as a State of War.

Popular conceptions of the deadliness of the automobile derived from local death lists hardly do justice to its destructiveness to human life. estimate is made by the Insurance Press that life insurance companies of the country paid \$4,500,000 in death claims from automobile fatalities during 1920, and statistics are quoted indicating that for the year motoring killed 12,000 persons in the United States, injured 1,500,000 and caused disabilities and property damages amounting to more than \$1,000,000,000

This is a prodigious total of death and destruction. The railroads at their worst never took such a toll of life, and it would require a good many disastrous train wrecks to effect a property loss of \$1,000,000,000.

Motoring, indeed, in the light of these figures, is a state of war. The army tank may be an instrument of slaughter, but the automobile is the real death-car.—New York World,

#### School Children's Faulty Spines.

That three-quarters of the school children of the United States have faulty spines is the assertion made by the National League for the Prevention of Spinal Curvature. The league has started a campaign to remedy this situation. A prize of \$1,500 is offered for the discovery of the most perfect spine in America.-Washing-

#### Spirit of Confidence, The statement credited to the elder Morgan that a bear on the United States is sure to go broke reflects to a profound degree the un-quenchable spirit of confidence which forms so

engaging a feature of our national character.— Saturday Evening Post, Unnatural. "Pa, what's an incongruity?"

## "An incougruity, my son, is a divorce lawyer humming the wedding march.—Boston Tran-

Real Russian Question.
With the first American food in Petrograd. there may be a definite reply to the Russians' query, "When do we eat?" - Pittsburgh Gazette

Loud Bidding for Cooks. If you could buy cooks on the Common, noise of the bidding would raise the robi the State House.—Boston Transcrint

### How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans,

#### SURGEON LEARNS FROM NATURE.

I have been interested and edified by a rereading of a book issued nearly twelve years ago by a surstiff joints generally

While it is frankly special pleading, it is interesting and provocative nevertheless. It is written for surgeons and masseurs, but it has an appeal to the laity, since surgeons dare not run too far contrary to pub-

Sir William calls our attention to the good results following fractures of the bones of wild animals where no immobilizing of the bones has been possible. Also to the good reimpeded during the fracture. the other hand, fractures of the skull

frequently refuse to heal. Having observed many facts along these lines, Sir William was led to a policy of treating both fractures and sprains by daily massage and motion

In the case of fractures splints and casts are to be used, of course. But the neighboring muscles, tendons, ligaments and joints are not to be left quiet and undisturbed. It has sometimes happened that when fractured bones were found to have healed nicely and a perfect surgical result was achieved, the patient would be in a pretty bad way for a year or even for life. The nearby joints were stiff. Sometimes it was necessary to give an anesthetic and up the adhesions in these

Sometimes the ligaments and tendons seemed to bind. Sometimes the muscles were found to be considerably shrunken. Sometimes nerves were caught in the inflammatory mass and the patient had rheumatic pains, rainy weather pains, neuralgic pains and pain and tenderness exertion for a long time.

Dr. Bennett claims to lessen all these after effects of fractures by starting motion in nearby joints, gen-tle rubbing, massage and passive motion within four days after the fracture and keeping them up daily. f the fracture was in the forearm the patient is instructed to work the fingers every day from the very beginning. About three days after the first dressing the back splint is removed for a little while and gentle even stroking of the nearby skin is done. The back splint is then re-

A little later more massaging and more passive motion is given. The nutrition of the muscles is kept up by the use of electricity. It is claimed that following this method fractures heal better, there are fewer adhesions in joints, the inflamma-tory mat bends fewer parts together. muscles shrink less and pain and tenderness are lessened.

#### Generally Self-Curing.

H. J. S. writes: "I would like ome information regarding a vari-Reply-Varicocele is of no im-

portance, generally calls for no treatment, and gets well spontaneously.

The Narrower the Better. E. B. S. writes: "Is lime juice taken as a reducing agent effective and is it harmful in any way?"
Reply—It is wholesome, but inef-

# The Bee's !!

Another View of Ireland. Omaha, Sept. 23.—To the Editor of The Bee: If an Irish army in-raded England and at the end of 590 years of butchery, arson and rebbery succeeded in conquering the country and dividing its land among the Irish soldiers and scattering the peace-loving people of England to the four winds, it would not be nec-essary for Benton Brown to take us back to the chronicle of Julius Caeland only was to blame, for don't you know, if the English were not "spoil-ing for a fight" the Irish invaders ing for a fight" the Irish invaders wouldn't have to kill any of the English. Very plain, is it not? If the Belgians and French too were not "spoiling for a fight" the kaiser wouldn't have had to kill a single one of them. Why, it is so plain.

But, Mr. Brown, if the Irish are "Threatening to involve the United States in war with Great Britain," they are doing so from patriotic American motives for our own sake only and not for Ireland's sake.

The Irish have England whipped. The Irish have England whipped. It is only another case of the mon-

goose killing the serpent.

I, myself, was an English soldier for five years. I saw service in India and Africa. I did my best then to be a good Englishman. I do my best to be a good Englishman. I do my best to be a good American now, and I believe we should build up our army and navy. I'd like to ask those hyphenated English-Ameri-cans just this one question: What is England building her monster navy for?

MAURICE CARROLL.

"Put the I in Idea." "Personalize your thought," says a philosophical sharp in the papers. In other words, put the "I" in the idea.—Boston Transcript.

Could Make It a "Book." It's about time the leaders in the coal rebellion issued a black paper.

—Indianapolis News.

# Constipation Vanishes

**Forever** Prompt—Permanent—Relief CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER FILLS never fall. Purely vego-table—act surely but

# fective. The only way is the straight and narrow path. Right and Left Handers.

D. S. M. writes: "(1) Is left hand-edness acquired after birth or is it inborn? (2) Is there such a thing geon attending some of the great concern attending some of the great concern the London hospitals—Sir William H. Inhorn? (2) Is there such a thing mand sprains and the management of real left handed person eight hand? really efficient with the right hand? control in case of left handedness?

(5) Do you advise a left handed adult or child to attempt to overcome left handedness and become right handed?"

Reply-I have an article on this subject now in the composing room.
Watch out for it.

1. A South Dakota observer has

proved that dominance by one hand, while it develops toward the end of the first year, is based on congenital differences in the two sides.

2. Yes.
3. Not to a high degree if the left handedness is of a pure and definite type.

4. Yes.
5. No. To try to develop the bill of the off hand to a moderate extent

Must Find the Cause. H. H. writes: "I have been troubled with hives every summer for the last four. I can't seem to discover what causes them. For a while I thought that it might be tomatoes. I stopped eating them, but it did no good. It seems one food will do it one time and another food another I am wondering if there is some per-manent cure. I have applied several lotions externally, but they only seem to do good for the time being. These lotions have all been pre-scribed by physicians. Is there some special diet that one could stay on that would help? The last two days they have been worse than ever. They have itched so that I can

hardly sleep." Reply-Hives is a skin condition which results from eating or breath ing, generally the former, some sub-stance which while wholesome to the general run of people is poison ous to you. When you discover what that is and keep away from it your trouble will be at an end. This can be done by using certain easily ap-plied skin tests. Until you go at i

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