

Federal Officer Continued to Fool Reds After Arrest

"K-97" Advised by Foster to Keep Under Cover Until After Trial, He Testifies.

By the Associated Press. St. Joseph, March 21.—"K-97," the government agent who attended the communist convention last summer as delegate, continued to fool communist leaders even after he had been arrested with them in the raid on the convention and then released, according to evidence introduced in the trial of William Z. Foster, charged with criminal syndicalism.

"K-97," whose real name is Francis Morrow, identified a letter he received from Foster more than a month after the raid in which Foster made an appointment to meet Morrow in Philadelphia last October.

Morrow said he kept the appointment and that after discussing the raid, Foster advised him "to keep under cover until after the trial," when he could resume communist work.

State and defense clashed when the prosecution endeavored to read to the jury a document which Morrow testified was the report of "Comrade Borden" who, he said, was Foster, before the convention.

Judge Charles White excluded the document. Morrow then produced long-hand notes which he said he made while Foster was speaking and with them to refresh his memory gave what he said was the gist of Foster's speech.

According to Morrow's version of the report, Foster told the convention delegates how he had formed the Trade Union Educational League, of which he is head, and concealed the fact that it was a communist branch.

He said, Morrow testified, that he had recently returned from Moscow with other communist leaders and brought back from Russia a revolutionary program. Foster, it is stated, the witness said, that the Trade Union Educational League would adopt a revolutionary program, recognize the Russian soviet government and endorse the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Superior of Franciscan Sisterhood Dies in Indiana. Columbus, March 21.—Venerable Sister M. Josepha, provincial superior of the Franciscan sisterhood of the United States and for 18 years connected with St. Francis hospital in Columbus, died at St. Elizabeth hospital in Lafayette, Ind., today, according to word received here.

Self-Expression Is Aim of American Individualism

Greater Production, Better Distribution Spur to Progress, Says Secretary Hoover, Who Denies End of Individualism Is to Acquire Private Property for Selfish Uses.

By HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce.

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth installment of a series of articles by Mr. Hoover on "The American Individualism" appearing daily in the Omaha Bee. The following article deals with Economic Phases of Individualism.)

That high and increasing standards of living and comfort should be the first of considerations in public mind and in government needs no apology. We have long since reached the stage of an advancing civilization must be a high and growing standard of living for all the people, not for a single class; that education, food, clothing, housing and spreading use of what we so often term necessities are the real fertilizers of the soil from which spring the finer flowers of life.

The economic development of the past 50 years has lifted the general standard of comfort far beyond the dreams of our forefathers. The only road to further advance in the standard of living is by greater investment, greater production and better distribution of commodities and services, for by increasing their ratio to our numbers and dividing them justly we each will have more of them.

Old Luxuries Now Necessities. The superlative value of individualism through its impulse to production, its stimulation to invention, so far as I know, never been denied. Criticism of it has lain in its failures but more importantly in its failures of equitable sharing of the product. In our country these contentions are mainly over the division to each of his share of the comforts and luxuries, for none of us is either hungry or cold or without a place to lay his head—and we have much besides. In less than four decades we have added electric lights, plumbing, telephones, gramophones, automobiles and what not in wide diffusion to our standards of living. Each in turn has become so commonplace that 70 or 80 per cent or our people participate in them.

To all practical souls there is little use in quarreling over the share of each of us until we have something to divide. So long as we maintain our individualism we will have increasing quantities to share and we shall have time and leisure and taxes with which to fight our proper share of the "surplus." The income tax returns show that this surplus is a minor part of our total production after taxes are paid. Some of this "surplus" must be set aside for rewards to saving for stimulation of proper effort to skill, to leadership and invention—thereby lessening the total of such "surplus." While there should be no minimizing of a certain fringe of injustices in sharing the results of production or in the wasteful use made by some of their share, yet there is a vastly wider field for gains to all of us through the cheapening of production and the eliminating of their wastes, from increasing the volume of product by each and every one doing his utmost, than will ever come to us even if we can think out a method of abstract justice in sharing which did not stifle production of the total product.

Soviet Russia Cited. It is a certainty we are confronted with a population in such numbers as can only exist by production attuned to a pitch in which the slightest reduction of the impulse to produce will at once create misery and want. If we throttle the fundamental impulses of man our production will decay. The world in this hour is witnessing a tragedy of 10 cents in the heart-breaking and death-struggle with starvation by a nation with 150,000,000 of people. In Russia under the new tyranny a group, in pursuit of social theories, have destroyed the primary self-interest impulse of the individual to production.

Although socialism in a nation-wide application has now proved itself with rivers of blood and inconceivable misery to be an economic and spiritual fallacy and has wrecked itself finally upon the rocks of destroyed production and moral degeneracy, I believe it to have been necessary for the world to have had this demonstration. Great theoretic and economical ideas have arisen before in the world's history and have in more than mere material bankruptcy deluded the world with fearful losses of life. A purely philosophical view might be that in the long run humanity has to try every way, even prophecies, in finding the road to betterment.

But those are utterly wrong who say that individualism has as its only end the acquisition and preservation of private property—the selfish snatching and hoarding of the common product. Our American individualism, indeed, is only in part an economic interest. It aims to provide opportunity for self-expression, not merely economically, but spiritually as well. Private property is not a fetish in America. The crushing of the liquor trade without a cent of compensation, with scarcely even a discussion of it, does not bear out the notion that we give property rights any headway over human rights.

mand for equality of opportunity is a constant militant check upon capital becoming a thing to be feared. Out of fear we sometimes even go too far and stifle the reproductive use of capital by crushing the initiative that makes for its creation.

Some discussion of the legal limitations we have placed upon economic domination is given later on, but it is desirable to mention here certain points of our economic accumulations, are themselves providing their own correction to domination.

The domination by arbitrary individual ownership is disappearing because the works of today are steadily growing more and more beyond the resources of any one individual, and steadily increasing the relative value of excessive individual accumulations. The number of persons in partnership through division of ownership among many stockholders is steadily increasing—thus 100,000 to 200,000 partners in a single concern are not uncommon. The overwhelming part of our mobile capital is that of our banks, insurance companies, building and loan associations, and the vast majority of all this is the aggregated small savings of our people. Thus large capital is steadily becoming more and more a mobilization of the savings of the small holder—the actual people themselves—and its administration he comes at once more sensitive to the moral opinions of the people in order to attract their support. The directors and managers of large concerns, themselves employees of these great groups of individual stockholders, or policyholders, reflect a spirit of community responsibility.

Capital Responsible to People. Large masses of capital can only find their market for service or product to great numbers of the same kind of people that they employ and they must, therefore, maintain confidence in their public responsibilities in order to retain their customers. In times when the products of manufacture were mostly luxuries to the average of the people, the condition of their employees was of no such interest to the public as when they cater to their employees in general. Of this latter, no greater profits need exist than the efforts of many large concerns directly dependent upon public good will to restrain prices in scarcity—and the very general desire to yield a measure of service with the goods sold. Another phase of this same development in administration of capital is the growth of a sort of institutional sense in many large business enterprises. The encouragement of solidarity in all grades of their employees in the common service and common success, the sense of mutuality with the prosperity of the community are both vital developments in individualism.

There has been in the last 50 years an extraordinary growth of organizations for advancement of ideas in the community for mutual co-operation and economic objectives—the chamber of commerce, trade associations, labor unions, bankers, farmers, propaganda associations, and what not. These are indeed valuable mixtures of altruism and self-interest. Nevertheless in these groups the individual finds an opportunity for self-expression and participation in the molding of ideas, a field for training and the stepping stones for leadership.

Influence Is Strong. The number of leaders in local and national life whose opportunity to service and leadership came through these associations has become now of more importance than those through the direct lines of political and religious organization.

At times these groups come into sharp conflict and often enough charge each other with crimes against public interest. They do contain faults; if

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they develop into warring interests, if they dominate legislators and intimidate public officials, if they are to be a new setting of tyranny, then they will destroy the foundation of individualism. Our government will then drift into the hands of timorous mediocrities dominated by groups until we shall become a syndicalist nation on a gigantic scale. On the other hand, each group is a realization of greater mutuality of interest, each contains some element of public service and each is a school of public responsibility. In the main, the same forces that permeate the nation at large eventually permeate these groups. The sense of service, a growing sense of responsibility, and the sense of constructive opposition to domination, constantly recall in them their responsibilities as well as their privileges. In the end no group can dominate the nation and few successes in imposing the will of any group is its sure death warrant.

Co-Operative Move Grows. Today business organization is moving strongly toward co-operation. There are in the co-operative great hopes that we can even gain in individuality, equality of opportunity, and an enlarged field for initiative, and at the same time reduce many of the great wastes of over-zealous competition in production and distribution. Those who either congratulate themselves or those who fear that co-operation is an advance toward socialism need neither rejoice nor worry. Co-operation in its current economic sense represents the initiative of self-interest blended with a sense of service, for nobody belongs to a co-operative who is not striving to sell his products or services for more or striving to buy from others for less or striving to make his income more secure. Their members are furnishing the capital for extension of their activities just as effectively as if they did it in corporate form and they are simply transferring the profit principle from joint return to individual return. Their only success lies where they eliminate waste either in production or distribution—and they can do neither if they destroy individual initiative. Indeed this phase of development of our individualism promises to become the dominant note of its twentieth century expansion. But it will thrive only in so far as it can construct leadership and a sense of service, and so long as it preserves the initiative and safeguards the individuality of its members.

The economic system which is the result of our individualism is not a frozen organism. It moves rapidly in its form of organization under the impulse of initiative of our citizens, of growing science, of larger production, and of constantly cheapening distribution.

Opposite Forces Formed. A great test of the soundness of a social system must be its ability to evolve within itself those orderly shifts in its administration that enable it to apply the new tools of social, economic and intellectual progress, and to eliminate the malign forces that may grow in the application of these tools. When we were almost wholly an agricultural people, our form of organization and administration, both in the governmental and economic fields, could be simple.

With the enormous shift in growth to industry and commerce we have erected organism that each generation has denounced as Frankenstein's, yet the succeeding generation proves them to be controllable and useful. The growth of corporate organizations, of our banking systems, of our railways, of our electrical power, of our farm co-operatives, of our trade unions, of our trade associations, and of a hundred others indeed develops both beneficent and malign forces. The timid become frightened. But our basic social ideas march through for the destruction of one or another of these organizations as the only solution for their defects, yet progress requires only a guardianship of the vital principles of our individualism with its safeguard of true equality of opportunity in them.

(To be Continued.) (Copyright, 1935, by Doubleday, Page & Co., Published by arrangement with Western Newspaper Union.)

Bryan Plan Killed; Speaker Mathers Wins

(Continued From Page One.) powers given the governor, that McKelvie built up a political machine," Mathers said. "Neither is there any doubt, nor is it denied that the present governor in his key bill demanded even greater appointive power in an attempt to build a machine."

Marah, the son of State Auditor Swanson and the son of Clyde Barnard, secretary of the senate, are all on the state payroll in the department of public works," Jacoby of Lancaster said. Jacoby did not charge that these young men were incompetent and did not give value received to the state for their services.

Before the house referred all bills back to committee, the work on House Roll 558, which combines the agricultural, public welfare and labor activities under one head, eliminates the radio, certain of the statistical and bureau of market activities and places other activities now carried on by these departments in the college of agriculture and university extension department. This, it was explained, was to dovetail with the Mathers bill, which calls for placing all of these combined activities, which include all inspectors outside of bank and insurance inspectors, under Chas. W. Pool, secretary of state.

The vote follows: For Mathers' plan: Allan, Amso-

ker, Bailey, Baldrige, Barbour, Belding, Burke, Colman, Davis of Cass, Denmore, Donnelly, Dyball, Dysart, Egger, Essam, Garber, Gilmore, Gould, Green, Hall, Hanson, Harding, Harrington, Hucfies, Hughes, Johnston, Keifer, Kendall, Lamb, Lundy, McCain, Menz, Miner, North, Parkinson, Peterson, Pollard, Reese, Reynolds, Smiley, Smith, Staats, Stibal, Strehlow, Thatcher, Timme, Vance, Ward, Wilson of Daves, Wilson of Lancaster, Wingett, Wise, Wood, Speaker Mathers. Against: Auster, Axtell, Auten, Beushausen, Beck, Broome, Brown, Collins, G. B. Collins, G. S. Davis of

Fillmore, Dennis, Dutcher, Elsassner, Enst, Gallagher, Gordon, Haycock, Heffernan, Hyde, Jacoby Johnson, Kautsky, Keck, Kemper, Keys, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Neff, Nelson, O'Gara, O'Malley, Orr, Osterman, Otteman, Quinn, Raasch, Regan, Rourke, Seoboda, Thomason, Wells, Yochum of Otos, Yochum of Saunders. Absent and not voting: Whitehead.

Important!

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HE is courteous enough to extend credit. Why not show him equal courtesy by paying him promptly without making him extra expense.

HE has no security. What you buy of him is soon consumed and he cannot get it back. He trusts you on your honor alone—who else does as much?

HE asks no favors, but is entitled to a square deal.

HE supplies you with the most necessary thing in life—FOOD.

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Freedom!

Mrs. Nellie McGlen, 403 East 13th St., New York City, writes: "For the last year I had suffered greatly from kidney and bladder trouble, increasing pain in the back and hips, with rheumatic twinges and frequent severe headaches, all relieved by heat, burning, chills, and fever; also a frequent desire to urinate, and a burning, burning sensation, with pain in the region of the bladder. I would frequently have to arise at night, my sleep being disturbed by the pressure and inflammation in bladder. Beginning the use of Balmwort Tablets, I noticed almost instant relief, and continuing to use them, I am now totally well and relieved of all pain and distress from which I suffered. I am glad to recommend Balmwort Tablets as a reliable, beneficial medicine. The foregoing letter describes in detail the distressing symptoms which are overcome by

Balmwort

THE SOOTHING, HEALING, MILD AND GOOD MEDICINE. Your case is probably just as simple, so get the relief that Balmwort Tablets now, 60c and \$1.25. Free Medical Book and Sample Medicines to anyone sending 10 cents in stamps to the Blackburn Products Co., Dept. B, Dayton, Ohio.

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Start Taking Father John's Medicine at Once

Coughs are danger signals. Don't neglect them. They won't get well unless you treat them rightly. You must heal the lining of the breathing passages. For this purpose Father John's Medicine has proven of special value. Its soothing, healing elements relieve the irritation of the breathing passages. Its strength-giving elements are so prepared that they are easily taken up by a weakened system which is thus enabled to get rid of the trouble. You can gain strength and health by taking Father John's Medicine to relieve your cough and build new flesh.

Health! expel impurities with DR. KING'S PILLS for constipation

Take a Little Salts if Your Back Hurts or Bladder is Troubling You.

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Eating too much rich food creates acids, which excite the kidneys. They become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poison from the blood. Then we get sick. Rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by sensation of scalding, begin drinking a quart of water each day, also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine.

This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to flush and stimulate the kidneys; also to help neutralize the acids in the system, so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take daily, and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

MEASLES may be followed by serious cold troubles; use nightly VICKS VAPORUB

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