

Today

"Revolution" Talk. There Won't Be Any. Hung Up by the Ribs. Wilson and Magnus Johnson.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

There is more talk than is necessary about revolution in the United States.

Magnus Johnson of Minnesota thinks revolution of the Russian style might come.

And Woodrow Wilson takes the trouble to write an article on "The Road Away From Revolution."

Revolutions come after unsuccessful wars and in countries where the people have no vote.

In the United States the people do vote. If they can't settle their problems by thinking and voting, could they do it by shooting and hanging each other in revolution? Hardly.

Magnus Johnson has just carried through a successful ballot revolution, beating republicans and democrats in Minnesota with 90,000 to spare. What makes him talk about revolution of the Russian kind? With the vote, the law of eminent domain and power to amend the constitution, the people can do what they please.

Those that see an imaginary revolution offer imaginary remedies or preventives.

Woodrow Wilson thinks religion, a spiritual revival, might save us. The most deeply religious country in the world was Russia. And that's where the latest revolution broke loose, with 150,000 radicals dragging 125,000,000 into it.

Revolution, when it comes—it won't come to the United States in this century—is not easy to deal with. You can't coax it away with praise or gentleness.

The peddler of cakes whom Peter the Great made his all-powerful favorite, showed how to check revolution when it started. He quieted an uprising against the tsar in the latter's absence, swiftly. He seized at random 200 men in the mob "and hung them by the ribs on iron hooks in the Red square."

Two hundred revolutionists hung up by the ribs, scolding and yelling, will do more for a spiritual revival to cure revolution.

But why encourage unbalanced minds by discussing and suggesting revolution in a country that is just learning to use the ballot?

Some of the politicians are agitated by Woodrow Wilson's essay on revolution, thinking it means an extra radical—religious—spiritual bid for a presidential nomination. The same politicians are disturbed by La Follette, who says he will start a third party if a reactionary is nominated, and includes President Harding among the reactionaries. There isn't much doubt that La Follette has power to kill the republican party in 1924. You are going to see a very mixed up election.

You are not, however, going to see any revolution or anything like it. In the first place, as Mr. Magnus Johnson should know, farmers never start revolutions. They fight against them. Occasionally, they have revolutions forced upon them and accept the situation when they find that it means giving them land formerly owned by the nobles, as in France and Russia.

Mechanics don't start a revolution when they are making from \$10 to \$20 a day. Rough labor in cities doesn't start a revolution when the lowest wage paid a hod carrier is \$7 a day.

What is needed in the United States is less foolish talk and more definite action to dispose of various pressing problems. If mine owners and workers refuse to agree, regardless of the public welfare and need of coal, there should be some one in the government with brains and energy enough to operate the mines and distribute the coal. If doesn't take a revolution to do that, only common sense.

If the low price of wheat is so serious, that could be arranged, without a revolution.

In war time the government said to the farmers, "You can't have more than \$2.25 for your wheat, when the farmer might have had \$4 or \$5.50."

Why can't the same government, in peace time, say to the farmer, "You shall have at least \$1.25 for your wheat?"

Paternalism? Socialism? Not at all.

A government that could spend fifty thousand millions in one year to help settle the troubles of Europe in war, should spend what is necessary to settle its own troubles in peace.

In his little essay on revolution Woodrow Wilson expresses deep grief "that capitalists have often seemed to regard the men whom they use as mere instruments of profit."

That's said. But things used to be worse. That same Peter the Great on his first visit to Germany as a young man, saw for the first time an instrument of torture called "the wheel."

It was explained to him that criminals and those "put to the question" were stretched around the wheel and their bones broken with heavy blows. Deeply interested, Peter said to his hoyal host: "I should like to see that thing work, for I mean to use it in Russia. Kindly get somebody and break him on that wheel."

Peter was much astonished when told there was not at hand any criminal deserving of such treatment. "Why so much hesitation?" he said. "Here, take one of my servants and try it on him." We have improved on that; even among capitalists.

Farmers Seek to Throw Off Britain's Hold

Control of Tobacco Market and Discrimination Charged—Senator Urges Economic Freedom.

Kingstree, S. C., July 30.—Two thousand tobacco farmers who listened to an address by United States Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, at a great barbecue held in celebration of the success of the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative association in its first year of marketing, have begun discussion of ways and means of attaining economic independence.

The senator hinted strongly at the domination of South Carolina tobacco markets by British financial interests, and mentioned the Imperial Tobacco company of Great Britain as a powerful factor in setting the price for the labor of the farmers and their children.

Says England Dictates. "We fought England because we had taxation without representation; fought for it, and won, yet when you come to selling the product that the education of your children depends on, you haven't any more to say than a Hottentot in Africa. We sit down here like dumb, driven beasts and allow all others to dictate what we sell it for. We sit down here and allow others to dictate to us what our wives and daughters are worth," declared Senator Smith.

The senator's intimation that antagonism of the Imperial Tobacco company of Great Britain to co-operative marketing is thwarting efforts of thousands of South Carolina farmers to improve their living conditions injected a new note into the war between the exponents of modern marketing methods and the old system of auctioning off tobacco.

The smouldering resentment of more than 1,000 organized tobacco farmers against the British company, which buys approximately one-third of the South Carolina tobacco crop, but has declined to purchase any of the product raised by half of the South Carolina planters who compose the Tobacco co-operative association, has been fanned to a flame.

Co-operative Marketing Opposed. "They know that if the farmer ever gets this co-operative marketing going the happy days of skinning you alive are gone," Smith told them, referring to the British interests. He urged the farmers to perfect their co-operative marketing association, combine in their own corporation and get some of the profit being made.

The question of British domination which has so stirred South Carolinians has national and international significance, because the organization against which the Imperial Tobacco company is alleged to have discriminated is the largest farmers' co-operative marketing association in America, with a membership of 90,000 planters in the Carolinas and Virginia.

Cotton farmers of the southern states with co-operative organizations, several hundred thousand of them, also believe that Liverpool and British interests largely direct the prices of American cotton.

Although a new note has been injected into the present struggle between co-operative and speculative factions in this state, it has stirred a responsive chord of memory in minds of men whose forefathers followed Marion and Sumter and fought at Cowpens.

10th Vessel on Reef. Vancouver, B. C., July 30.—The tug Tye of Seattle was reported today to have piled on a reef somewhere in the Strait of Juan de Fuca in a dense fog, making the 10th vessel in trouble in these waters in four days.



A Bee Gets Honey From a Flower

by getting to the bottom of it. You cannot get the enjoyment from a cup of ice-cooled milk by thinking about it.

It is only by devoting our entire attention to perishable articles that we can assure you of constant quality and freshness. Our sweet milk and buttermilk are unsurpassed. Our eggs are but a short time removed from the cackle. Our own palate will endorse our sandwiches and pastries. We have turned the tables on short-lived foods by having them so fresh that you'll want to eat of your choice before you leave our shop.

Have a Drink of Ice Cooled, Creamed Buttermilk Today. Northrup Jones BUTTERMILK SHOP. Northwest Corner, 16th and Farnam Sts.

Baby Abandoned on Doorstep Gets Happy Home in Hospital

Little Janet Camille Lives Contentedly on Bottle in Crib in Infants' Ward—Never Cries.

Baby Janet Camille, found abandoned Saturday on the steps of the Morley apartments, has settled down to a philosophic acceptance of the world into which she was thrust undesired, in the sunny babies' ward of the Methodist hospital. She takes kindly to a bottle diet, sleeps, and makes nobody any trouble.

Some fear was expressed at the hospital lest a child so young would not thrive on a bottle diet. Janet Camille is certainly not over two weeks old and some guesses make her considerably younger than that. But Janet settled the difficulty by accepting the bottle as unobtrusively as she has met all the other changes in her brief life, and cuddling down in perfect confidence that the world would use her well. Even when left all morning in a closed hamper on the apartment house steps, Baby Janet had not lifted up her small voice to complain against such mysterious treatment, and now she acts as if she had some inward knowledge that "God's in His Heaven, all's well with the world."

Janet Camille's confidence in the world seems to be justified so far, for Rev. R. B. Ralls, president of the Nebraska Children's Home society, who has charge of Janet, has received



Janet Camille.

eight or 10 offers to adopt the child. No decision has been made yet.

The parents who do not get Janet need not necessarily be disappointed, for the Nebraska Children's Home society wants homes for 10 or 12 babies between the ages of 1 week and 3 months whom it now has in Omaha. Six of these little ones are being cared for at the Methodist hospital along with Janet Camille. Any one interested in these babies should write or telephone to the Nebraska Children's Home society, 601 Omaha Building and Loan block.

Railroad Heads Act on Grain Export Plan

(Continued From Page One.) ing a desire to co-operate with the Omaha plan, asking for details or expressing opinions on the wheat situation.

Chicago Board of Trade: W. H. Finley, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad; Vernon Rice, cashier of the Farmers State bank, Chapman, Neb.; F. P. Manchester of the chamber of commerce of Hutchinson, Kan.; J. A. Johnson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Sidney, Neb.

Secretary W. A. Ellis of the committee reported that he addressed copies of the following letter to 300 chambers of commerce, farmers' organizations, trade associations, governors and other organizations and persons in 18 grain-growing states: The Omaha Chamber of Commerce is advocating an organized nation-wide movement to assist the farmer in marketing their wheat.

The farmer is the foundation of our national prosperity. It must be to the interest of all of us to help him get a fair price for his product.

Buying Is Urged. We urge the following as an immediate practical plan:

- 1. Create a national movement to buy a thousand or more bushels of wheat or bag or barrel of flour. There is a potential purchasing power throughout the country, which, if exercised, would in 30 days revolutionize the price. Withholding wheat from the market is desirable and should be in every way encouraged. However, many producers must sell immediately after harvest. The market for their wheat can be sustained by a general buying movement.
- 2. The railroads have been requested by a special committee of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce to establish immediately emergency rates on wheat and flour for export, to expire January 30, 1924, from all points in the United States to all Atlantic, gulf and Pacific ports, on the basis of 75 per cent of the rates now in effect. If this request

is granted it will immediately stimulate the foreign market and tend to get our surplus wheat out of the country. The resulting effect on domestic prices would be immediate and favorable. Of course the revenues of the railroads would, for a time, be diminished, but the benefits obtained would more than offset the reduction. Increased prosperity of the farmer would stimulate business and traffic on the railroads. Much of the agitation against the railroads would cease.

We strongly believe that favorable action by the railroads on this request would do much to stabilize conditions and bring about general prosperity. We understand that the Association of Railway Executives, of which Mr. Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, Chicago, Ill., is president, will give this proposition consideration early next week.

We earnestly request you to wire Mr. Holden and the executives of rail lines serving your territory, at once, urging that the proposed cut in freight rates be granted. We also ask you to use your influence to get public sentiment solidly behind this entire program. Will you please wire at our expense whether or not you will give your active co-operation to the movement? Grain Exchange Commended. J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain and Livestock association, sent the following letter to S. S. Carlisle, president of the Omaha Grain exchange:

Dear Mr. Carlisle, President Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Mr. Carlisle—The Omaha Grain exchange is to be highly commended for its earnest efforts to secure a better price for the farmers' wheat through an increase in the buying power and a reduction in freight rates on wheat for export.

The Right Light

No. 3 in the RIGHT LIGHT Series

Your Dining Room

HOW much better food tastes in a well-lighted dining-room, without glare—and how much better food tastes if you prepare it yourself right at the table. The Right Light in the dining-room is so easy to have:

1. If the table is lighted from an overhead luminaire, as it should be, use all-frosted 40-watt Mazda lamps.
2. If you have a "shower" fixture with hanging lamps, use 60-watt Mazda lamps and glass shades.
3. In a dome-type fixture, use a single 75-watt Mazda lamp.
4. If you've wall brackets, use 25-watt Mazda lamps.

Your regular electrician will help you get the Right Light. Call him today for an estimate, or our illumination service department will be pleased to make recommendations, without obligation to you.

Call AT lantic 3100

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Piles Fistula—Pay When Cured

A mild system of treatment that cures Piles, Fistula and other Rectal Diseases in a short time, without a severe surgical operation. No Chloroform, Ether or other general anesthetic used. A cure guaranteed in every case accepted for treatment, and no money is to be paid until cured. Write for book on Rectal Diseases, with names and testimonials of more than 1,000 prominent people who have been permanently cured.

DR. E. R. TARRY Sanatorium, Peters Trust Bldg. (See Bldg.), Omaha, Neb.

U. S. Hands Off Policy Is Declared Best

(Continued From Page One.) he arrived from his four months' stay in Europe. In that earlier utterance there were such significant sentences as: "There is no magic wand that can be waved to cure the ills that confront us in Europe. They are the problems of the states abroad. We cannot dictate; we can only advise."

"But we can have a policy, a wise, helpful policy, on each and every one of the problems in which our home people are interested, and we can pursue that policy in an open, courageous and helpful way for the ultimate peace of the world and for the prosperity of our people at home."

"Stability of government in Europe is almost as uncertain and insecure as stability in finance. There are more causes of war existing in Europe today than there were in January, 1914. We are not a party to the causes of strife as they exist today in Europe, and theoretically it certainly is not necessary for our country to become involved."

Senator Underwood came nearest to expressing the orthodox Wilson point of view in the concluding sentence, in which he said: "Our nation can do more than any other great country today, because of its isolated position, its unselfish position when the war closed, and its great potential powers, to establish permanent peace, but we have done nothing and are doing nothing to aid the peace of Europe."

Must Have Firm Policy. Yet another recently returned observer, Edward G. Lowry of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, recalls Senator Underwood's point of view and subscribes to it himself. He says: "Senator Underwood drew the inescapable conclusion from all that he saw that the United States can only be of aid in restoring the disordered old world when we have thought out and agreed upon a definite European policy."

New Haven, Conn., July 30.—Even with the federal government administering 150,000,000 acres of forest lands and with 28 states taking care of timber growing within their borders the fire problem on that woodland has not yet been mastered, says Henry S. Graves, former chief of the United States forestry service and now dean of Yale forestry school.

Dean Graves has just pointed out that the amount of timber used and destroyed every year in the country is four times as much as that produced, and if this condition persists the effects on industry are bound to be serious. There are now over 200,000,000 acres of forest lands without protection from fire.

Incidentally, Dean Graves points out, 19 schools of collegiate grade are turning out men to take charge of these forests. Yale's forestry school will, in June, occupy Sage hall, probably the largest building in the United States devoted to such work, and the school has three school forests well located, stocked with timber and covering some 3,000 acres. Its endowment is nearly \$1,000,000, and it has 16 full-time professors.

Sixth Infantile Paralysis Victim Is Reported Here. Sixth case of infantile paralysis within a week was reported Monday morning to city health authorities.

The case is that of Anita Sorabo, 4, 4520 13th street. She is the eldest of any of the patients reported thus far, the ages ranging from 2½ to 4. The six cases recently reported are the first in more than a year in Omaha.

World Court Beside Point

In the light of what is said by these other men, and of the angle from which they approach the subject, one sees that Senator Johnson's speech, although it was more widely printed and had more public attention than other, was really much less adequate. Senator Johnson really was talking behind the point. Having American politics largely in his mind, he dealt chiefly with the international court.

And at the present moment the international court, so far as Europe is concerned, is something on the side. In 10 weeks of conversations with men in responsible office and leaders of European thought, the present writer never heard the international court mentioned once. We talk of it a great deal at home because Harding has made it an issue. But Europe sees it differently, and is entirely unimpressed in its way, but for the moment, relatively unimportant.

In the same way the league of nations never came into any conversation the present writer had unless he introduced it himself. In the present phase of Europe, the international court and the league of nations are both institutions useful enough but outside the main current of events. The real question in Europe, which Senator Underwood and Mr. Reynolds has in mind, is the occupation of the Ruhr, the tension between France and Britain because of that occupation, and the impending break-up of Germany.

U. S. Can't Prevent It. That is the thing which American visitors believe the United States can do nothing to prevent. All these visitors believe that the next phase of

Plow Hits His Appendix

Oconto Wis., July 30.—Alfred Nelson, 40, prosperous farmer, of this community, was almost instantly killed when his appendix burst after a plow handle struck him in the side. Physicians who examined him said he had been suffering from chronic appendicitis for many years, although he was unaware of his ailment.

Revolt in Greece Reported. London, July 30.—Reports have reached the British government of an attempt to set up a republic in Greece in place of the monarchy, Ronald MacNeill, undersecretary for foreign affairs, told the house of commons this afternoon.

The Greek legation announced today that there is no truth in reports of a republican revolutionary movement in Greece. It said that these unfounded reports have been appearing for some time in the European press, and that only last night the legation here received a denial from the Greek government.

Strikers Return to Work. London, July 30.—Hull dockers, originators of the anti-flooding strike, decided unanimously to return to work

Thompson, Belben & Co.

MONTH END SALES

MONTH END SALES

Tuesday Is the Last Day

—to obtain the low price of the Month-End Sales. Final clearance of many summer stocks offer values that will not occur again this season.

Girdles \$1.95

A comfortable girde made of sectional elastic and flesh batiste that hooks in front with no lacings. Cooler for hot weather, yet preserves trim figure lines.

Second Floor

Brassieres 98c

Odd brassieres that can be obtained in the Month-End Sale, at good reductions. A number of good fitting styles—one particularly popular model of flesh batiste is finished with wide elastic band at waist-line.

Second Floor

Children's Hats

Choice \$1.35

A clearance of all our summer hats for little boys and girls. Not so many of them, but every one a splendid value. Included are dark straw sailors and lingerie hats of gandy.

Second Floor

Percalés 25c, 30c

"80-80 and 68-72 count," says the head of the wash goods section that you may know these are the best qualities. Attractive light and dark patterns for shirts, dresses, aprons and children's clothes.

Second Floor

Bath Salts 25c

Delightfully perfumed and most refreshing are the famous Sadko Japanese bath salts which the toilet section is introducing. Only a teaspoonful to a bath.

Main Floor

FREE FREE

The new Vogue Autumn Fashion Book free with each \$1.00 Vogue pattern purchased Tuesday.

Second Floor

Lace 19c a Bolt

12-yard bolts of imported bolt insertions. Dainty patterns for lingerie frocks, children's clothes or making ruffled medallions.

Main Floor

Silk Crepes \$1.95

A group of exceptional values in self-plaied and striped Roshanara crepes. Stunning patterns for sport skirts and dresses in soft shades of carnal, cocoa, gray and other light shades. 40 inches wide.

Main Floor

Ribbons ½ Price

Striped, brocaded and flowered ribbons, 7 to 12 inches wide, suitable for millinery, bags or sashes. Reduced prices, 35c to \$2.00 a yard.

Main Floor

Handkerchiefs ½ Price

Men's pure linen initial handkerchiefs reduced because the line of initials is incomplete. Reduced prices, 38c to 50c each.

Main Floor

Linen Towels 50c

18x36-in. hemstitched towels of pure linen huck. A serviceable quality for daily use that looks well on the towel rack when company comes, too.

Main Floor

Silk Union Suits

Women's silk union suits, mostly small sizes. Beautiful qualities in Kayser Swiss rib and Vantisilk—the special women's silk of Vanity Fair garments. Reduced to \$6.49.

Main Floor

Women's Vests 79c

Kayser's mercerized Swiss rib vests in white or flesh. If you like the feel of a fine vest, you will like these.

Main Floor

Collar Scallops ½ Price

White or ecru organdy collar scallops embroidered in attractive Bulgarian and other artistic colorings. Reduced price, 50c to \$1.25 a yard.

Main Floor

Silk Union Suits

Women's silk union suits, mostly small sizes. Beautiful qualities in Kayser Swiss rib and Vantisilk—the special women's silk of Vanity Fair garments. Reduced to \$6.49.

Main Floor