

BEE
SUNDAY

EDITOR
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AT THE GENEVA REFORMATORY.

Disclosures made before the legislative investigating committee of doings at the Geneva School for Girls are such as must shock people of ordinary sensibilities. The state of affairs discovered at this institution, and which resulted in the dismissal of Miss McMahon from the superintendency, scarcely has been improved if what is told of Superintendent McAuley be true.

Girls who are sent to this reformatory are either abnormal or subnormal. They are not responsive to treatment accorded entirely normal individuals. This being true, it is also true that to maintain discipline, secure order, and bring about the results sought for, the government of the institution must be rigid in its general aspects, and carried on in such fashion as will impress the highly sensitive as well as the duller of the inmates. Punishment may be administered, and in such manner as will not leave its victim under misapprehension.

Admitting all this, which is elemental, we submit that it hardly comports with the dignity of the great state of Nebraska that the head of the girls' reformatory should bring forth reformatory inmates and spank them in presence of invited guests, as a feature of the week-end party. It may engage a certain type of mind to watch the administration of a spanking to a girl clothed only in a "nightie," but the spectacle is hardly one to be looked for in an enlightened community.

We must have reform schools, and homes for unfortunate girls, but in the name of all that is reasonable, let us have them so conducted that their management will not be a source of continual reproach to the public.

Germany and the Peace Conference.

Germans are just beginning to wake up to the gravity of their situation with relation to other nations of the world. The formal inquiry as to whether peace delegates from Berlin will be permitted to discuss or suggest amendments to the treaty in conference shows they are alarmed. French and British papers have published statements that the Germans will have no voice in the proceedings. This is not as yet confirmed, but it may be accepted as quite probable that no great consideration will be shown them.

Germany the conqueror, in Belgium and Flanders, in Serbia and Rumania, in Russia and elsewhere, presented a picture that will not fade, and Germany the conquered, now a suppliant at Paris, can expect only justice with no special regard for its own desires. The pretense that the armies of the empire were not beaten are as hollow as the assertion that an "undefeated" navy was surrendered.

Whatever form of peace is adopted as a result of the gathering at Versailles, it will be framed and adopted under the shadow of that tragic group, whose perpetuation has been such a source of gratification to the pride of Germany, now humbled, and the delegates will hardly forget they are sitting where Bismarck relentlessly sought to crush France by terms so harsh the nation would never recover. Justice only is the motive now to be served, but the mercy that tempers it will not be lessened by the remembrance of Bismarck.

High Prices and "Profiteering."

Omaha is not alone in its complaint against high prices, nor does the list on which "profiteering" is alleged end with building material. Chicago and Philadelphia, New York and Washington, are carrying on crusades aimed at the inordinate cost of foodstuffs, and from all parts of the country come protests because of the remarkable situation that suddenly has developed.

Instead of the end of the urgency demand for government war needs producing the expected lower level of costs, the opposite effect has been noted. During January and February, for example, hogs were being rushed to market to take advantage of the high prices before government control ended on March 1. Corn dealers were in a quandary, because they could foresee only a drop in the market. Government control ended, the embargo on foreign shipments was lifted, and hogs and corn have sold higher all through March than in the months preceding. Other foodstuffs have correspondingly advanced.

Some portion of this phenomenon is unquestionably due to profiteering. On certain articles of food stuff which are more abundant now than at the same season last year the doubling and trebling of price is not to be ascribed to a natural course of trade. Yet it is also true that for the first time the country as a whole is feeling the effect of the war time inflation of currency and credit.

This effect may be temporary, and in a few weeks pass away. More money than ever was known in all the history of the world is now in existence. Currency issues have not increased in America alone, but everywhere. In France and Belgium, where great need of certain staples exists, buyers have been ready to take all offered at prices asked. This has forced Americans to pay likewise or do without.

Domestic buyers are withholding orders, and so will be able to compel a recession on part of sellers. This means stagnation for the moment, but it will produce a readjustment as quickly as any other means.

"Air Rocks" and the Transatlantic Flight.

Some years ago promoters of transoceanic aerial navigation gave out an elaborate account of how the upper currents of the atmosphere had been charted. It was then alleged the Germans had the advantage of all the secret knowledge of this essential information, and consequently were in position to command the enterprise. Now comes from London the startling statement that "air rocks" have been discovered off Newfoundland of a character that may preclude airplane flight from Ireland this way, but will greatly facilitate passage the other. This is distressing. If memory serves rightly, "The Flight of the Midnight Mail," described by Kipling, was from over there in this direction, and was accomplished with little difficulty, beyond rescuing the survivors of an air-ship wrecked going the other way. Perhaps the "rocks" are better understood now than they were then. It is comforting to think that aerial navigators are already warned of their existence. Just as soon as we think the way is smooth and clear, up bobs something like this, but we will yet be permitted to read of transatlantic flights, and maybe the school kids of the next generation will have an opportunity of learning of the air lanes as completely as have those of today concerning sea lanes.

Senator Pomeroy says he would like to see the League of Nations

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Views and Reviews
New Book by William Stull on Farm Problems.

I have before me a new book, "The Food Crisis and Americanism," by a well known Omaha man, William Stull. It is not a fancy or pretentious volume nor is it encased in a fat cover. There is no suspicious portrait of the author and no pretense that the book answers an irresistible popular demand. The book on reading, proves to be just what anyone acquainted with the writer would expect—an outspoken discussion reflecting ideas of his own based on long experience with farm conditions in the middle west, wide observation and critical reading of history and current economic literature. That must not be taken to mean that I agree with all Mr. Stull's assertions or conclusions—he has always been and is a "bear" on farming—the farmer, in his view, is always getting the worst of it. Compared with other elements of the community, money invested in farming is the least remunerative capital put out anywhere, and the future so unalluring that no one will want to work a farm hereafter unless something is done at once to correct the deplorable situation. And he has the figures and statistics to prove it to his own satisfaction—exhibits showing how the mortgages on farm lands are increasing year by year and never decreasing, tables setting out that the farmer is getting less wages for his work than the common laborer on the streets, price quotations indicating that the farmer is losing money on everything he sells even at war-time levels. A few things are, of course, overlooked, that might furnish offset or at least explain how we happen to have so many rich farmers who started with nothing, and why, despite constant complaining, the farmers' credit at the bank is gilt-edged beside that of the wage worker or professional man. The lot of the farmer can not possibly be so bad as painted or there would not be so many of them.

What Mr. Stull says in his book about the Federal Land bank is characteristic of his fearlessness in expounding his own opinion. He does not believe that institution is based on right principles or calculated to serve a useful purpose for "The Betterment of Agriculture." This is what he says about the method of enacting that important piece of legislation:

When the question of establishing a new national banking system was before congress, the best bankers throughout the country were taken into councils, as well as into the confidence of law-makers. Congressional committees seemed always to receive suggestions, called in bankers of experience great and small, from all quarters of the country. The council of these practical business men of experience in that particular line did more to bring about better banking system—one which seems to respond to every emergency—than any congressional committee, without such efficient aid, could have ever secured. When the system was established from among these bankers, and following their counsel and in keeping with the consensus of opinion of all bankers, men were selected to organize, supervise and control it. In the creation of the federal land bank system, none of these steps were followed to any perceptible extent. I have never heard of a man of high standing, large and long experience in the farm mortgage business, who was called before the congressional committee, or summoned to hearings held throughout the country ostensibly to gather information as to its desirability or method of operation. On the contrary, the men so called seem to be selected from among those most likely to favor the scheme, usually job-hunting politicians, land boomers, or impetuous farmers or renters, who desire greater credit for themselves.

Naturally, Mr. Stull espouses the cause of the farmer as against that of organized labor, insisting that the farmer is constantly the child of the official and public servant, while the labor union is the favored member of the family. He believes that our law-makers for political reasons listen to the proponent of labor and turn a deaf ear to the legitimate demands of the tillers of the soil. He overlooks wholly the fact that our laws are not all made in congress, but are also made by state legislatures, and that we have in agricultural states like our own legislatures completely dominated by farmers. If the laws then give the farmer the worst of it, it could be not in disregard of the farmer class, but because they themselves disagree as to what they want. The truth is, however, that our statute books are full of more laws intended to benefit the farmer than to benefit the laborer. So far as puts stress on this aspect of his work, many of the labor laws operate to his relief. The chief difficulty in diagnosing the farmer's situation comes, I believe, from failure to see that the farmer is at one and the same time himself a capitalist and a laborer and has the conflicting interests of both competing for ascendancy. As a laborer earning hire on his farm and as a merchant of its products, he has two different reckonings to observe. That is his misfortune and at the same time his salvation.

Victor Rosewater
Food in Storage

In a recent statement before a congressional committee the head of one of the big meat-handling concerns said that all the cold storage warehouses in the central west were filled with the meat-packing industries were filled to the doors. The March statement from the Department of Agriculture gives the information that on March 1 the cold-stored holdings of meats aggregated 1,424,193,903 pounds. This is an excess over the record of March 1, 1918, of 130,000,000 pounds.

The holdings of other general consumption food commodities are indicated as being larger than at this time last year by the Agricultural department report. The bread food stocks are almost unprecedentedly large. A recent official report placed the wheat surplus at 400,000,000 bushels. Last year was a record-breaking year in the aggregated food yield of the United States, and all the trustworthy reports, including those coming from the Agricultural department, lead to the expectation that the aggregated food yield of this year will be far and away in excess of the output of last year or any previous year in the history of the country.

Is there not reason to apprehend that the farm industries may be greatly demoralized next year through the compulsory marketing of accumulated stocks? Even fish and poultry, as is known, have been stored in quantities that total an immense reserve, apparently to the purpose of maintaining the high-mark war prices.—Baltimore American.

Forcible Entry and Search

Complaints are being made by citizens of Omaha that state booze hounds enter their residences with the ostensible object of looking for liquor and when the hounds depart there is missing certain sums of money, valuable jewelry and silverware.

The constitution of the United States says the homes of the citizens of the United States shall be secure from search and seizure except by due process of law. Of course the booze hounds fall back on the state law and claim they have the right to enter private houses and nose about as they desire.

This is a wrong. There is a legal way to search warrants for search and these warrants must be backed by the proper affidavits showing good cause for the proposed search.

It is an outrage for booze hounds to enter and search and steal under the guise of the protection of the laws of the state.

Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this section is a physician's prescription for cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.

Ask The Bee to Help You.

Focal Infections.
It is a common experience on going to a physician in these last few years to be advised to have the tonsils or teeth removed for a disorder which the patient never remotely associated with those structures. The complaint may be rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, heart disease, or a nervous disease, the advice and cure may rest on the removal of these or similar offending organs. Along with advice to have something like that removed, the physician makes mention of focal infection as the root of the disorder. It is my purpose to discuss what is meant by focal infection.

Infection, I should explain at the outset, is the entrance into the body of disease producing microbes and the principal offenders are the bacteria. The nature of an infection that is the germ must not only enter, but it must produce a disease effect. Now when a germ enters the body it usually finds its way to the tonsils, where it can grow in numbers, because a few cannot long survive in real healthy tissue. Therefore, unless those disease microbes, which are the bacteria, find their way into the body can find some tissue below the normal in vitality they cannot survive and therefore multiply. Given a part of the body from which the germ may establish here a point of infection, and from this as a base descendants of the original invaders are carried to various parts of the body and various diseases conditions produced. Such is the nature of focal infections. The reason the tonsils and teeth are most frequently implicated is because they are the principal offenders as the points of infection. The explanation for this is easy to understand. Through food, drink and air we are constantly taking into our mouths vast numbers of microbes. Many of these are harmless, but many are not, provided our tissues give them a chance to do us harm. The tonsils, by reason of their constant passage of food, are constantly soiled by food while eating, remnants of which are undergoing digestion and putrefaction when we do not so engaged. Lodgment of food particles occurs about the roots of teeth, and in depressions of the tonsils which are known as crypts. Decomposing food is an excellent pabulum for the growth of microbes. An attack of tonsillitis, or a dead tooth, offers further advantages for multiplication, and so we have established pockets in the tonsils, or pockets about a dead tooth, which are colonies of germs ready for invading the body generally when opportunity is found. As a matter of fact from such a point of localization germs are constantly being carried away by the blood stream, only to be destroyed so long as a weakened tissue is not found. But sooner or later this bombardment of the body with the result that we suffer an attack of rheumatism, appendicitis, endocarditis (inflammation of the lining of the heart), or meningitis. An ounce of prevention is indeed worth a pound of cure. So it behooves us to give due heed to the possibilities of harm in diseased tonsils and teeth.

The investigation with a probe, the teeth with the X-ray, and pus is found on examination, the offender should be removed. No other prevention is feasible, but to remove pus as a source of other focal infections.

After writing the above, I would be remiss in my duty to my readers, however, did I not warn them to use judgment in indiscriminately following advice to have either tonsils or teeth removed. Medicine has its fashions and fads even as has every department of human endeavor. Remedies, provided skillfully done, besides the temporary discomfort, can leave no bad effects so far as we know. But teeth once removed cannot be entirely successfully supplanted with false ones, and many persons have found out to their sorrow. So beware of the faddist in medicine, and the ignoramus who recommends the latest as an infallible cure. Take time to reflect on any advice which attributes an ill to a focal infection. Say you are from Missouri and want to be shown.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

Sixteen million pounds more wool were clipped in 1918 than in 1917, according to reports.

Two-thirds of the dressed production of 1918 came from North Dakota and Montana.

J. B. Shaw, working in a factory at Iola, Kan., made \$52.38 in a week recently by cutting 67,249 buttons.

An acceptable substitute for absorbent cotton being made of wood, ground and rolled or spun into sheets.

Turning the handle of an Illinois inventor's double-acting churn revolves the paddles in one direction and the barrel in another.

Louisiana has appointed a state commission to study the labor of women and children, with a view to maximum hour and minimum wage laws.

A Missouri farmer has designed a farm tractor that can be converted into a farm wagon, the drive being through the front wheels, while two wheels replace a single rear wheel when it becomes a truck.

Olive oil constitutes an important source of Spanish income, and in recent years its manufacture has reached an unsurpassed excellence, the finest as well as other classes of oil being obtained. The total production of Spanish oil in normal years is about twice as great as can be disposed of for domestic consumption.

EDITORIAL SNAPSOTS.

Detroit Free Press: About when may we expect the first feater to be issued to the effect that "owing to the open winter ice will be necessarily higher in price?"

New York World: Ludendorff attributes Germany's defeat to Von Moltke's defective strategy. War Minister Falkenhayn looks for Germany and other persons' shortcomings. But why so modest about Ludendorff's part?

New York Herald: Leslie M. Shaw, following example of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, challenges Mr. Taft to joint debate on "League of Nations." If this sort of thing keeps up the schools of oratory can offer busy future for their pupils.

Brooklyn Eagle: Miss Jeannette M. Rankin used up all her tears when she voted against declaring war. She had none left for her farewell speech in the house of representatives. That she is more winsome when she doesn't weep in the judgment of the best correspondents.

TOLAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Philip J. Kuxar, contractor and builder, born 1845.
Viscount Milner, British colonial secretary and former secretary of state for war, born 65 years ago.
Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, born at Archbishop, England, 58 years ago.
Rev. Ira Landrith, prohibition candidate for vice president in 1916, born at Mifflord, Tex., 54 years ago.
Hazel Dawn, widely celebrated as an actress and photoplay star, born at Ogden, Utah, 28 years ago.
Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia university, who toured the world last year to combat German propaganda, born at Sherman, Conn., 64 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

The ladies of the North Presbyterian church gave a farewell for Mrs. J. Trout, presenting her also with a magnificent antique oak easy chair. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. M. French.
A musical circle are welcoming Nat J. Micallef back from Boston.
After a year's absence in the west Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Swetnam have returned to Omaha.
Little Willie's, the Omaha bicyclist, won the female six-day race. From here the ladies go to Kansas City for another race next month.
C. H. Fuller has been given an interest in the business of Frederick, the Hair, and the name changed to C. H. Frederick & Co.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Remember six years ago tonight and the days and nights following? Luckily the industry of passing years obliterates the scene and mellow the recollection.
To make sure that New Yorkers will get the habit the state legislature talks of putting on a state income tax which will make the income shake-down semi-annual. The state treasury needs the money as well as Uncle Sam.

The late Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York left an estate valued at \$1,000,000, largely acquired through professional work. He also left the prophecy that "England must come to the assistance of the Irish province," which tags the true optimism of the Emerald type.
Thirty thousand Bostonians were shoed away from the doors of Symphony hall during the Lowell-Lodge debate on the league of nations. The newspapers, like the good Samaritans, rushed to their rescue with the whole show in print, all for 2 cents.

Tradition has it that an unopulent German saloon keeper at Hoboken decorated his joint with orange colors on the 17th of March. What happened was plenty. Last Monday a German celebrated too much in Chicago. "Why are you celebrating today?" inquired the judge. Hans could not answer. Then fell a sentence for violating the sanctity of the day.

If the voters of Detroit on April 7 approve a provisional agreement by a three-fifths majority the city will take over and operate the street railway system. The agreed price is \$31,500,000, for all lines within the city bounds, a total of 306 miles. The company retains all its interurban lines, having a mileage of 609, terminal facilities and the right to operate interurban cars to and from existing terminals.

ODD BITS OF LIFE

The mummy of an Egyptian princess which had been entombed for 2,000 years before the Christian era was recently found encased in lacced article very similar to the pair of corsets worn by the woman of today.
Glasgow once experienced a strike of grave diggers, who demanded an increase in pay, shorter hours, and six days' holiday in the year. They picketed the cemeteries and stopped the funerals until finally the authorities yielded to their demands.

Among the Aztecs of Mexico the number "13" was sacred. Their week had 13 days, and their century 52 years, or four times 13. The public archives were circular in form and divided into 13 segments, with the sun depicted in the center. The Aztec tribes also numbered 13.

There are, or were before the war, nearly 1,000 great country estates scattered over Great Britain, many of which have now been closed because of the huge taxation. Of these 60 may be classed as private palaces, for each required a staff of from 200 to 600 servants and attendants. Outside of the households servants there were many men employed as caretakers for the grounds, gardens, park, covers, outbuildings and stables.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Jess—When I met Alice today I had on my new dress of course I expected her to say something about it, but she pretended not to have seen it.
Tess—Want that asset of her? She always is considerate of others.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"Now that my husband has retired from active business he notices all the pretty young girls."
"How fortunate for you both that he still has something to occupy his mind.—Life."

Bobbie had been studying his grand-uncle, which was very wrinkled. "Well, Bob," said the old gentleman, "do you like my face?"
"Yes, grandpa," said Bobbie. "It's an awfully nice face, but why don't you have it ironed?"—Houston Post.

"Say, can you let me have five or ten?"
"No."
"I'm sorry. I think I can show you how to make your money."
"—objection, old chap. You can have 10 if you want.—Boston Transcript."

"Your wife has imaginary ailments."
"T.M."
"Just give her some imaginary medicine."
"What kind of a bill are you going to render in this case, doc?"—Baltimore American.

The druggist danced and chorled till the bottles danced on the shelves.
"What's up?" asked a soda clerk.
"Have you been to something?"
"No. But do you remember when our water pipes were frozen last Christmas?"
"Yes, but what?"
"Well, the plumber who fixed them has just come to have a prescription filled."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FAITH SERENE.

"Little man, why so hot?"—Emerson.
You blame when men assail your faith,
And to your own weak doubts are true,
Can you not summon up the wrath
Of Bruno in his shroud of fire?

You fume and fret at skeptic sneers,
And unbelieve's eternal clerk,
Can you not crowd the house of years
With gloom on the rack?

These men of old who spread the light
Amidst a world of darkness and night,
Had more to hazard for the right—
You merely stake your self-respect.

These men, who preached with holy zeal
The things that every schoolboy knows,
Were torn and broken on the wheel
By ruthless and fanatic foes.

But clear the anger from your brow;
Men are no longer racked and whipped
The ruthless hand is palsied now,
And from the rack the wretches are shipped.

Confess your guilt and bow in prayer,
And let the wretches in the rack
Be none but those who have no fear
Of God's all-wise and all-merciful.

Around the