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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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Oh, you June days in Nebraska!
 Harry Hawker says he was misunderstood. Let it go that.

We hope the ex-crown prince has more regard for his mother than his father showed for his.
 Old Sol is reported to be in a state of eruption. Probably irritated by the near approach of July 1.

If Commander Read keeps on, he will have the American people wondering if the NC-4 is a seaplane or a duck.
 Omaha will sympathize with Dr. Anna Shaw in her illness, especially as it compelled her to miss the big doings here.

The Denver man who laid in five barrels of whisky was fairly well fortified up to the time the bootleggers stepped in.
 Herr von Brockdorff-Rantzau says he will sign the treaty in its present condition. We should worry. Somebody will.

At last the Omaha Hyphenated has discovered that Mr. Taft is a statesman. How different it was when he was president.
 Resumption of auto racing at Indianapolis may be said to have been fairly successful, if the casualty list is to be taken as a guide.

An inspired composer took an awful rap at Lady Godiva. He left the first "I" out of immortality in setting up an item about her.
 The "bomb" made of soap and sent to a congressman might have been a real source of apprehension, had it been returned to sender.

The wheat fields of the west will be calling for help pretty soon. It is going to be a bad season for the able-bodied man who is too strong to work.
 Omaha's building record shows considerable signs of recovery, but if some of the pressure were taken off we would see a real revival of the boom the war interrupted.

Removal of the "luxury" tax will not materially affect the revenue, and will greatly relieve the public. Let us be rid of any attempt to levy tribute after this fashion.
 Finally the Winniegegers are going to try to reach a settlement of the differences that caused the strike. Up to now it has merely been an exhibition of stubbornness on both sides.

American socialists denigrate the peace treaty a "hideous farce." It surely is, from the viewpoint of their beloved Germany, which did so much to aid the general advancement of society.
 Commercial telegraphers now threaten to upset all the country's business because of a blunder by Burlington. What is wrong with them? Does not the nation suffer enough in having to endure Burlington?

Mexican federal troops have won another "victory" over Villa. You may recall this is the chap we were going to put out of business three years ago. A little journey into Mexico still impends for our soldiers.
 The warden of the Kansas penitentiary is calling for more help in the state wine factory. It would be mean for anyone to say that if all Jayhawkers who ought to be were locked up, there would be no shortage of help.

Mr. Wilson insists that secret counsels are done away with, and his spokesman in the senate insists it would be indecent to publish the treaty until after it has been signed. Take your choice. Neither means what he says.

Pay German Labor in Food

One day a man might support his family on 10 marks (in Germany two months ago), but the next day he would find that nothing worth eating was to be had for 10 marks and, naturally, he came back to his employer for more money. In some districts the value of money was such an illusive equation that the farmers refused to sell for it and in other places the workers themselves asked to be paid in food and not in currency. At a mine I visited in Upper Silesia the company had a large farm; the management found that allowances of produce were more satisfactory to the men than advances in wages. The workman in Germany has passed beyond the stage of regarding money as something of itself; he looks at it now solely as a medium of exchange. This is a most important realization, because it means that wages may be reduced as the purchasing power of money increases; I found workers everywhere agreed that they wanted wages which would buy and not merely sums of money. And so great have been the hardships of war and the majority of workers are willing to return to any scale that will buy for them their pre-war standard of living.

Roughly speaking, a dollar today will buy 10 and sometimes 15 marks, as against about 4 before the war. Part of this exchange situation is due to speculation; it is the hope of the financiers that export trade, combined with the drastic internal measures, will restore the mark to something near its old value. Since each increase in the purchasing power of the mark will not be followed by a reduction in wages, Germany is on its way to having a much lower labor cost than either Great Britain or America; even at the inflated value of the mark, German labor costs are not as high as in other countries—a wage of 20 marks a day is wholly equivalent to a wage of \$1.50 in the United States.

INTO THE NEW WORLD LIFE.
 Mr. Wilson's Memorial Day address has an unmistakable conclusion—its personal application. If the world is to move forward into the new life he has visioned, it will be because the people who make the world are now ready for the step. No magic formula exists for bringing about realization of the ideals of spiritual as well as physical health and happiness. They will be achieved just as each individual devotes himself to their application. "You are aware, as I am aware," said the president, "that the air of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again." Many signs have been noted of this. Human nature was jolted, but not entirely remodeled by the war, and the selfishness of some is likely to interfere with the progress of all. Whatever progress is made finally will rest on the attitude of the individual. If men singly as well as in groups will undertake the duty of service, asking only the three questions put by the president, "Is it right? Is it just? Is it in the interest of humanity?" and acting as these are answered in the one way or the other, the solution will be found much easier than is anticipated. Selfishness of men as of nations must give way, or the greater part of the fruits of victory will be swallowed up in the greed sought to be destroyed. The new and better life for the world will be brought to pass only by men and women striving to attain it, not by treaties, resolutions or expressions of interest and sympathy, but through sincerity of conduct alone. It is a personal problem first of all.

Art for Memorial Purposes.
 Omaha has yet to determine the form its memorial to its soldier dead is to take. Several proposals have been made, none of them more than tentatively put forward, unless it be that which looks to the erection of a museum and art gallery. The American Federation of Arts, while not aggressively active, is quietly carrying on through its national and associated headquarters a movement having for its object the expression of love and respect for the soldier in the memorial impulse through some artistic medium. For this memorial buildings generally are being approved. Elinor Root has fairly stated the case, saying: "Let American art express the spirit of the American people. Art only can express the spirit for which plain men and women are unable to find words. Unless American art finds a way to express this spirit and the inspiration of the men in the war, memorials will be failures." This is a challenge to the intelligence and the taste alike, and as it is met, so will the sentiment and the longings of America be embodied in monuments to breathe the very genius of the people, and exemplify their devotion to the ideals that have made them majestic in their simplicity. Less than this, as Mr. Root says, will be failure.

America's Merchant Marine.
 Hog Island's contribution to the Memorial Day observance was the launching of five big cargo-carriers. This led Secretary Daniels to make a statement that "we could not if we would as a nation longer live between the two oceans dependent upon foreign bottoms for our overseas commerce. We will not quit the ship-building industry. We will put the industry on a firm and sound basis." That is to be one of the big jobs for the republican congress. It is obvious that Americans must have ships to carry their products to foreign markets, and to bring back whatever of cargoes are required for domestic consumption. It is equally plain that the government cannot carry on the building of ships on a war basis. Production costs must be materially lowered, for successful operation will involve ability to compete with ships built abroad at figures that put ours out of the running.

Also, it will be necessary to give protection in some form to the vessels under the American flag. A large coastwise commerce was thus preserved when the flag had been driven from the high seas by competition we could not meet. American sailors can not meet the conditions under which Lascars and Chinese coolies thrive. Putting the most liberal interpretation on the remarks of the secretary of the navy, we still will be required to depart from democratic dogma of free trade in order to preserve the government-shipbuilding enterprise. If the work is turned over to private enterprise, the need of protective shipping laws is all the more apparent. Hence, the first step to bring Mr. Daniels' prophecy to fulfillment will be to enact laws that will give our flag an equal chance in the great business America is to furnish for a merchant marine.

Flight of the NC-4.
 When the NC-4 reached Plymouth a great undertaking was successfully ended. The Atlantic ocean already had been safely crossed by men in a heavier-than-air flying machine, and the last "hop" of the scheduled trip from Gravesend to Plymouth was not especially spectacular. It does open a wonderful vista for speculation, however. Men who have made a study of aerial navigation, particularly of the use of machines that depend on their power rather than their buoyancy for sustained flight, are conservative in comment. Theories are to be established, and conjectures as to be verified or disproven, and these things are not yet made certain. Observations taken on board the NC-4 will be of great service as affording something to guide future endeavors, although they may not yet be conclusive as to the actual conditions that must govern the air above the ocean. These are in detail as well as in general different from those that exist above continental land, and so offer problems to the flying men that are not yet wholly understood. But the American naval aviators have blazed the way, and from the flight of the NC-4 will come such knowledge as may make the transoceanic flight much less of an adventure than it was just a little while ago.

"Billy" Mason of Illinois wants an inquiry into the amount and condition of Russian bonds held in the United States. Such an investigation may clear up the mystery as to who has been paying the interest on these securities since the imperial government collapsed.
 Sixteen hundred airplanes are to be sent from France to America. These machines were contracted for over there, and represent real delivery, in contrast to the experience at home.
 Jan Smuts is now talked of as a possible ambassador from London at Washington. That will be some turn of fortune's wheel.

Views and Reviews
 Returning Soldiers Now and Twenty Years Ago

The rousing reception for the home-coming Nebraska boys returned from service in France will be an event to be proudly remembered just as was the send-off given them when they left for their training camps. The attention accorded on their progress up the street should certainly convince them that we are all heartily glad to have them back and fully appreciative of their glorious achievements, to say nothing of being sorry we could not have been with them. People have a right to go wild whenever they see the conquering heroes come, and it is brought especially close home when the men in uniform happen to be our husbands, brothers, fathers or next-door neighbors.

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When the soldiers came back 20 years ago they were breakfasted at the station instead of lunched on the high school campus. They came up the street in full panoply of war and were regaled with addresses of praise and welcome at the speakers' stand in front of the city hall. Governor Foynter and his staff led the procession and Mayor Moores held out the glad hand for the city.

The photograph taken at the time made such a welcome picture that I used it to illustrate an article on Omaha which I was writing as a chapter for a volume entitled "Historic Towns of the Middle West." Looking at it again the only striking difference is the foreground, of horses, wagons and carriages where we are now accustomed to seeing only auto trucks and motor cars. The sign over the entrance arch of the municipal building reads: "Welcome to the heroes" and we may be sure the welcome will be repeated.

Gen. Leonard Wood is not always as serious as he looks. When here last week he told about a returning soldier sending this message to soothe the anxiety of his waiting mother: "Debarbed, deloused, delayed."

An instructive description and explanation of "war borrowing" through treasury certificates of indebtedness comes in a book by Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, with whom my acquaintance dates back to Johns Hopkins. The study is based on his day-to-day discussion with the students of his economic seminar at that institution of the fiscal policy of the government as it developed during the war, led up to by a recapitulation of previous actions which the government made use of negotiable short-term debt obligations. He weighs the advantages and the disadvantages of this method of war financing with scientific dispassionateness, embodying his conclusion in this statement:

"The use of certificates of indebtedness has made it possible for the treasury to supply its fiscal requirements with great ease and with reasonable although not maximum economy and without any traceable evidence of laxity or extravagance. In the money market, the accompaniment of certificate borrowing has been a remarkable absence of strain or dislocation; but this is imputable to the associated credit mechanism rather than to any specific quality of the certificates. Finally, a direct and unmistakable effect of certificate borrowing has been the creation of a large volume of banking credit in the form of government deposits subsequently dispersed in the course of government expenditure without succeeding contraction by certificate liquidation.

"Both in estimating our experience and in anticipating our requirement, the question thus presents itself: Is it possible to fashion a borrowing device which will secure the gain and avoid the loss identified with the use of certificates of indebtedness? Specifically, this means a procedure which will offer a like advantage to the treasury, will leave the money market as free from strain and will save the price of mechanism from credit inflation."

The solution Dr. Hollander has to offer is what he calls an installment loan—an initial issue of anticipatory short-term certificates of indebtedness to put the treasury in immediate funds, followed by a series of long-term bonds issues designed in technique for popular absorption, payable in evenly distributed serial installments and sufficient in aggregate amount both to extinguish short-term indebtedness and to obviate further interim borrowing. The loans might be continued in continuing "over-the-counter" sale or be floated in periodic "drive" campaigns. In the case of continuing sale a less number of installments would be required, inasmuch as offerings might be suspended whenever the influx of funds became excessive.

Perhaps we will learn by experience and standardize our war loans, for clearly, the multiplicity of different kinds of bonds with varied terms and conditions has hindered rather than helped our war financing. Eventually all these bonds will have to be funded and converted into a single type of issue that will command a uniform market value and credit of the government with the time to run before redemption practically the only variant. But then, if we are never to have any more wars, we may be merely wasting time trying to work out better methods of raising the money to meet the demands of the next war emergency.

Victor Rosewater
The Loss of Sovereignty

It is urged with a good deal of force that the proposed covenant of the league of nations, which is to be made a part of the German peace treaty, does not create super-sovereignty, that the duties of the league are to be advisory; that every nation will be at liberty to accept or reject the recommendations of the council, as seems best to them, and that, therefore, there is no surrender of the sovereignty of any nation to the league. Those who make this argument seem to forget that section of Article XVI, which provides that "the members of the league agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state." While it is true that the covenant says that the council shall advise and recommend, it will be found in practice that something will happen to any country which may decide at any time that its best interests do not require it to fall in with the advice and recommendations of the council. So that the suggestion of the possible loss of sovereignty of the United States becomes a part of the league, is not so grotesque as some would make it appear.—Portland Express

Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this column is for the prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.
Ask The Bee To Help You.
Influence of Family on Infection.
 As the family partakes of the characteristics of the race, family predisposition is subject to the same general rules as described for races with the exception, that marriage to a different race, by blending the vital forces may either increase or decrease the power to combat disease. A similar result follows the union of persons of the same family, and the great danger of a continuation of highly susceptible strains has led in many states to the enactment of a law against consanguineous marriages. An extension of this law to include inbreeding in the family has many arguments in its favor.

Individual—From the viewpoint of the principal factor in the spread of contagious infection. With few exceptions it is operative in the various conditions which lead to it involves considerations of the high degree of susceptibility of the individual. If inherited it is seldom to any particular infection, but to all. We no longer lay the same stress upon an inherited predisposition to special disease, as was formerly the case with tuberculosis, but rather to the inheritance of an especially susceptible state of the body tissues which predisposes to all manner of infection. The children of the consumptive are not only markedly prone to tubercular infections, but to other infections as well, a thing which is true of the offspring of parents who at the time of conception were suffering from an inherited state of health from disease, or whose vital functions were depressed by alcohol, or drugs, or by privations of one kind or another. The children of the consumptive have fewer chances of escaping tuberculosis than those of the nontubercular because the atmosphere in the home is vitiated by the germs of the parent.

Resides a general predisposition such as we have been discussing, a local predisposition is created by other diseases. This relates to certain organs or tissues. Thus rheumatism predisposes to infection of the heart; diabetes to purpura formation and gangrene following trivial wounds.

Antitoxin in Diphtheria.
 Depending on the way it is treated, diphtheria is one of the most dangerous or one of the most dangerous diseases. It is one of the most dangerous when promptly treated with antitoxin; it is one of the most dangerous when it is not treated. A normal outlet for the surplus energies of youth must be afforded if lawlessness is to cease. He is assisted by a volunteer organization of "regular fellows," representing the Catholic church, the other the Protestant. When a boy is brought into the court the judge and his two assistants question him without formality, without legal phraseology, in fact, it is simply a home council, the boy taking an active part in the council. He is made to think that he is among friends who will protect him and not punish him. He is then turned over to these two men and inside of 24 hours a responsible business man (one who is not afraid to take him into his home for fear of contamination), calls on the boy and assumes responsibility for straightening out the youngster's life. He finds a job for the boy, keeps in close touch with his family, and works to correct any conditions in his home or elsewhere that may be unwholesome.

Girls are handled the same way. Only it seems harder to get those women who go so long in their pretensions against the social evils, to get out their preachment. They are afraid that their person might be contaminated, if they act only in the square. The results in Pittsburgh have exceeded the expectations of its founder and sponsor. Only subnormal lads appear a second time in the court, as a general rule, and these should be placed under institutional care, according to the degree of their abnormality. Normal youngsters make good. By changing the boy's or girl's attitude toward life before they are started incorrigible, they are borne on the road to good citizenship. This is a system that we believe will work to a great extent at all ages, if the person is normal; if they are not normal they need institutional care and treatment.

Infant Mortality.
 Statistics have often become the subject of dispute, and rightly so, when they are used to solve the problems of human betterment. Indeed, it may be stated with presumable fairness that few medically trained persons are really competent to use statistics in a scientific manner. When, however, the professional statistician "juggles the figures," they gain a sort of recognition which is otherwise rarely accorded to the scientific worker. The high rate of infant mortality and the high rate of infant morbidity and mortality which still exists in various parts of this country. It has long been recognized that an effective program for remedying the existing conditions must be based on a careful analysis of available statistical data. A recently published study by Eastman of the division of vital statistics of the New York State Department of Health has furnished food for thought as to the direction to be taken by future measures for the conservation or betterment of child life. It shows, in brief, that expected, that where an unfavorable sanitary environment is likely to be found, deaths from communicable, respiratory and gastro-intestinal diseases are increased. This is the case among the foreign-born population, the majority of whom, Eastman points out, are poor, illiterate, without knowledge of English, and almost wholly ignorant of the elements of modern sanitation, and inhabit, as a rule, the most congested districts of the large manufacturing centers. On the other hand, Eastman avers, the superior environment and intelligence of the average native woman is reflected in the comparatively low mortality of her babies from these diseases.

A great majority of deaths of children under 1 month of age are caused by the diseases already mentioned. Despite this contrast between the untutored foreigner and the native stock, it is a statistical fact that in New York state the mortality of babies under 1 month of age is higher among those born to native mothers than among children born of women of foreign nationality. Although the mortality of children in 1916 under 1 year of age born of native women was only 87 per thousand births, compared with 108.4 for children of foreign-born mothers, the rate under 1 month for the former was 47.4, as against 45.2 for the latter. About three-quarters of the deaths of infants under 1 month of age are due to prenatal causes. Of the total number of deaths occurring in 1916, within the first day after birth, more than 60 per cent were due to premature birth, 13 per cent to congenital debility and malformations, and nearly 15 per cent to injuries at birth, amounting in all to about 88 per cent.

All workers for social betterment realize the beneficent possibilities of efforts to reduce infant mortality where unhygienic factors like overcrowding, improper feeding, imperfect sanitation and other comparable and remedial conditions prevail. The study just reported indicates that our concern for the dangers arising from ignorance and indifference we must not be oblivious to the fact that insanitary environment is not the only matter deserving of serious consideration in any campaign for child welfare. Deaths from premature birth and congenital causes have different explanations, among which "venereal diseases" are to be so found. Hence Eastman wisely advises that if the population of any section is discovered to be predominantly native, the proper course to take should be the maintenance of one of education in regard to prenatal conditions. If it is found to be largely of foreign-born stock, it will be necessary to plan principally for the care of the mother, the proper feeding and care of the infant and for the improvement of sanitation. This procedure, Eastman adds, would seem to be both rational and practicable, and should be the basis for all child welfare for infant welfare that aim at efficiency and success.—Journal of American Medical Association

Reform and Not Punishment

May an outsider be permitted to say a few words in regard to the moral conditions as they exist in Omaha at the present time? It seems to one who looks on from the outside that not only in Omaha, but all cities of any size, the real culprits are shielded, while the poor deluded wrecks, who are in many cases blameless, are the ones to receive the punishment. It has been found that a great majority of the young at least, who are classed among the criminals, are irresponsible, weak-willed, feeble-minded, or physically incompetent. You can not blame the narcotic or alcoholic habituate for resorting to any means in their power to get the drug, that is a necessary ingredient to their physical being. To remove these drugs from them at once—makes living a perfect hell to them. Don't blame the irresponsible, feeble-minded, or physically incompetent who resort to crime while in this condition, but put the blame where it rightly belongs—on the state or nation. Such laws should not be passed unless some means are provided to take care of these unfortunate. They are sick and need medical treatment. Some of them can be cured and made self-supporting, while others need institutional care all their lives. The state or institution who takes these cases under control cannot hope to effect a cure in a day, month or even year. The patient must be treated as a patient and kept under care in a hospital for the duration until cured, and if incurable, handled in the same way as are the insane.

As long as our government will permit incompetent physical and mental incompetents to marry and have children, the state will be so long will our police courts be crowded with criminal and non-criminal defendants. Let us have more common sense and less law and we will go far toward remedying practically every "bad boy." As an instance of this you are referred to the acts of the Pittsburgh moral court. The magistrate, Tancard de Wolf, is a lawyer, and some of his acts, while based on common sense, would be exactly contrary to the legal view. Much of the legal red tape has been discarded and old ideas of punishment have been set aside, with apparent good results. Punishment, as we all know, many of us from experience, embitters, but does not amend the boy, man, woman or girl. The aim of this Pittsburgh moral court is to make it physically impossible for the boy to commit an offense a second time. This end is attained by changing the entire environment of the boy or girl and placing them in an environment that is wholesome so that their viewpoint of life may be broadened and clarified, rather than the environment incident to the jail or reform school. The judge makes it plain to the boy and girl what the consequences of continued wrongdoing will be, and points out how much more pleasure and self-benefit will come to him if he acts upon the square. For instance, when lawlessness breaks out in any section, he takes it as indicative that a recreation center is badly needed there and his recommendation to the city for such a place is promptly approved. A normal outlet for the surplus energies of youth must be afforded if lawlessness is to cease. He is assisted by a volunteer organization of "regular fellows," representing the Catholic church, the other the Protestant. When a boy is brought into the court the judge and his two assistants question him without formality, without legal phraseology, in fact, it is simply a home council, the boy taking an active part in the council. He is made to think that he is among friends who will protect him and not punish him. He is then turned over to these two men and inside of 24 hours a responsible business man (one who is not afraid to take him into his home for fear of contamination), calls on the boy and assumes responsibility for straightening out the youngster's life. He finds a job for the boy, keeps in close touch with his family, and works to correct any conditions in his home or elsewhere that may be unwholesome.

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TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
 Frank C. Durr, chief clerk to the auditor of passenger accounts of the Union Pacific, born 1867.
 Charles W. Martin of Martin Brothers insurance company, born 1863.
 E. H. Sprague, president E. H. Sprague Manufacturing company, born 1861.
 Princess Yolanda, eldest child of the king and queen of Italy, born in Rome, 18 years ago.
 Margaret Matzenauer, popular operatic mezzo-soprano, born in Hungary, 33 years ago.
 Blanche Sweet, one of the most popular of motion picture actresses, born in Chicago, 25 years ago.
 Rt. Rev. Patrick R. Heffron, Catholic bishop of Winona, born in New York City, 59 years ago.
 Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, famous Methodist missionary bishop, born at Moline, Ill., 77 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
 A magnificent audience witnessed Miss Eliza and her company in "Much Ado About Nothing," at Boyd's Opera house, in a benefit performance for Thomas F. Boyd.
 There are today, 82 churches, chapels and missions in Omaha, and the number is rapidly increasing.
 Mr. and Mrs. George E. Thompson have gone east on their wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside at 2245 Howard street.
 Phil Sheridan Woman's Relief corps has been organized with Mrs. Shram E. West, president, and Miss Nellie Askwith, secretary.

According to the degree of their abnormality. Normal youngsters make good. By changing the boy's or girl's attitude toward life before they are started incorrigible, they are borne on the road to good citizenship. This is a system that we believe will work to a great extent at all ages, if the person is normal; if they are not normal they need institutional care and treatment.

Antitoxin in Diphtheria.
 Depending on the way it is treated, diphtheria is one of the most dangerous or one of the most dangerous diseases. It is one of the most dangerous when promptly treated with antitoxin; it is one of the most dangerous when it is not treated. A normal outlet for the surplus energies of youth must be afforded if lawlessness is to cease. He is assisted by a volunteer organization of "regular fellows," representing the Catholic church, the other the Protestant. When a boy is brought into the court the judge and his two assistants question him without formality, without legal phraseology, in fact, it is simply a home council, the boy taking an active part in the council. He is made to think that he is among friends who will protect him and not punish him. He is then turned over to these two men and inside of 24 hours a responsible business man (one who is not afraid to take him into his home for fear of contamination), calls on the boy and assumes responsibility for straightening out the youngster's life. He finds a job for the boy, keeps in close touch with his family, and works to correct any conditions in his home or elsewhere that may be unwholesome.

Girls are handled the same way. Only it seems harder to get those women who go so long in their pretensions against the social evils, to get out their preachment. They are afraid that their person might be contaminated, if they act only in the square. The results in Pittsburgh have exceeded the expectations of its founder and sponsor. Only subnormal lads appear a second time in the court, as a general rule, and these should be placed under institutional care, according to the degree of their abnormality. Normal youngsters make good. By changing the boy's or girl's attitude toward life before they are started incorrigible, they are borne on the road to good citizenship. This is a system that we believe will work to a great extent at all ages, if the person is normal; if they are not normal they need institutional care and treatment.

Infant Mortality.
 Statistics have often become the subject of dispute, and rightly so, when they are used to solve the problems of human betterment. Indeed, it may be stated with presumable fairness that few medically trained persons are really competent to use statistics in a scientific manner. When, however, the professional statistician "juggles the figures," they gain a sort of recognition which is otherwise rarely accorded to the scientific worker. The high rate of infant mortality and the high rate of infant morbidity and mortality which still exists in various parts of this country. It has long been recognized that an effective program for remedying the existing conditions must be based on a careful analysis of available statistical data. A recently published study by Eastman of the division of vital statistics of the New York State Department of Health has furnished food for thought as to the direction to be taken by future measures for the conservation or betterment of child life. It shows, in brief, that expected, that where an unfavorable sanitary environment is likely to be found, deaths from communicable, respiratory and gastro-intestinal diseases are increased. This is the case among the foreign-born population, the majority of whom, Eastman points out, are poor, illiterate, without knowledge of English, and almost wholly ignorant of the elements of modern sanitation, and inhabit, as a rule, the most congested districts of the large manufacturing centers. On the other hand, Eastman avers, the superior environment and intelligence of the average native woman is reflected in the comparatively low mortality of her babies from these diseases.

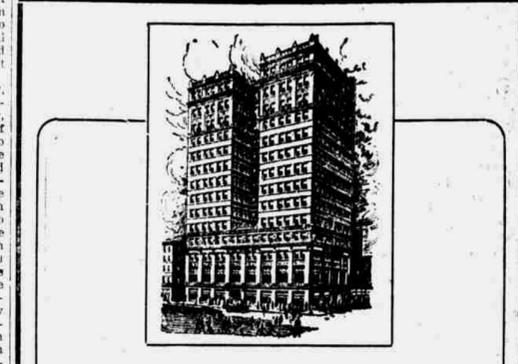
A great majority of deaths of children under 1 month of age are caused by the diseases already mentioned. Despite this contrast between the untutored foreigner and the native stock, it is a statistical fact that in New York state the mortality of babies under 1 month of age is higher among those born to native mothers than among children born of women of foreign nationality. Although the mortality of children in 1916 under 1 year of age born of native women was only 87 per thousand births, compared with 108.4 for children of foreign-born mothers, the rate under 1 month for the former was 47.4, as against 45.2 for the latter. About three-quarters of the deaths of infants under 1 month of age are due to prenatal causes. Of the total number of deaths occurring in 1916, within the first day after birth, more than 60 per cent were due to premature birth, 13 per cent to congenital debility and malformations, and nearly 15 per cent to injuries at birth, amounting in all to about 88 per cent.

All workers for social betterment realize the beneficent possibilities of efforts to reduce infant mortality where unhygienic factors like overcrowding, improper feeding, imperfect sanitation and other comparable and remedial conditions prevail. The study just reported indicates that our concern for the dangers arising from ignorance and indifference we must not be oblivious to the fact that insanitary environment is not the only matter deserving of serious consideration in any campaign for child welfare. Deaths from premature birth and congenital causes have different explanations, among which "venereal diseases" are to be so found. Hence Eastman wisely advises that if the population of any section is discovered to be predominantly native, the proper course to take should be the maintenance of one of education in regard to prenatal conditions. If it is found to be largely of foreign-born stock, it will be necessary to plan principally for the care of the mother, the proper feeding and care of the infant and for the improvement of sanitation. This procedure, Eastman adds, would seem to be both rational and practicable, and should be the basis for all child welfare for infant welfare that aim at efficiency and success.—Journal of American Medical Association

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

"Why do you call Wombat a Napoleon of finance?"
 "Because he had his salary raised six months ago and his wife hasn't found it out yet."—Town Topics.
 "It doesn't take long to break a husband."
 "Certainly doesn't—the average husband you see is broke about half the time these days."—Florida Times-Union.
 "What are you going to the doctor about?"
 "Loss of appetite."
 "Great Scott! Can't you play up a bit 'lark' when it comes to you?"—Kansas City Journal.
 Mrs. Young—"Honey, if you don't eat the cake I'll never bake another."
 Mrs. Young—"If I do eat it you won't have to bake another—for me."—Pearson's Weekly.
 Church—"They say this League of nations is going to make wonderful changes. Gotham—Well, I do of hope they'll let us to retain Old Glory as our standard."—Tonkers Stage-man.
 "What's the idea of starting this new 'senatorial investigation'?"
 "Well, I don't know. Senator Foraker seems necessary to do something to take people's minds off a lot of other things that there doesn't seem to be any way to finish."—Washington Star.
 "Can't you add up a column of figures correctly?"
 "Certainly. I have added this column up repeatedly, each time with a different result. I am sure one of these answers must be right."—Washington Star.
 "Honey, I was greatly perturbed over the prohibition measure."
 "Oh, he said that he was added to the use of intoxicants."
 "Oh, he said that he was president of a cork factory."—Life.

In the midnight of life
 In the midnight of our lives, when the great crashing sorrow of saying goodbye to a loved one has all but robbed us of our energy and strength, the services of a competent undertaker who will act with dignity and tact is needed. We understand our business thoroughly and well.
N. P. SWANSON
 Funeral Parlor (Estab. 1888)
 17th and Cuming Sts. Doug. 1060



Welcome to Omaha
 The wonderful growth of Omaha astonishes even the most optimistic of our citizens.
 The First extends a cord