THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR
NELSON B. UPDIKE, PRESIDENT

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES

Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department or Particular Person Wanted. **Tyler 1000**

For Night and Sunday Service Call:

Editorial Department - - - - - - - - - - - - Tyler 1000L
Circulation Department - - - - - - - - - - - Tyler 1060L
Advertising Department - - - - - - - - - - - Tyler 1008L

OFFICES OF THE BEE

Home Office, Bee Building, 17th and Farnam.

Branch Offices:

Ames	4110 North 24th.	Park	2015 Leavenworth
Benson	6114 Military Ave.	South Side	2318 N St.
Council Bluffs	15 Scott St.	Walnut	319 North 40th

Out-of-Town Offices:

New York Office	286 Fifth Ave.	Washington	1311 G St.
Chicago	Steger Bldg.	Lincoln	1330 H. St.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION:

Daily 65,305—Sunday 65,057

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by B. B. Bagan, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

You should know that

The college of agriculture at the University of Nebraska represents an investment of $1,000,000.

Whose cellar was Parson Savidge looking into?

Brick or bitulithic will now be answered by the court.

The "miracle man" now has a chance to perform a real miracle.

Chairman Hays has the right idea of his functions, and he will make good.

The war is over in Germany all right. A cousin of the ex-kaiser has been arrested for assault.

It is a pretty mean bunch of thieves that will loot the policemen's dressing room, but Omaha has that kind.

Nebraska Non-Partisan Leaguers have decided not to attempt to capture the republican organization. Their trick was too transparent.

Marshal Foch does not believe the League of Nations will do away with war. Very few people do, but it might be worth while trying out.

Old Point Comfort will never look the same without the Hotel Chamberlin and tired congressmen will miss a cosy loafing place for week-end rests.

Japan is in the throes of a suffrage campaign, only it is the men who want to vote. The camouflage is being rudely ripped in the mikado's domain.

Driving in the warm spring sun is reviving the president's drooping health, but nothing will ever restore him to the place in the world's esteem he has forfeited by his dictatorial conduct.

A woman has secured a divorce in a local court because her husband was so strong for autos and victrolas that he let his family want for necessities. Many women look on a car as much to be preferred above a cook stove.

Horrible tales from the interior of Siberia continue to shock the civilized world. The whole story of savage atrocities may never be known, but enough is established to forever condemn bolshevism and the evils that came onto humanity through it.

The State department has an apologetic explanation from Mexico in regard to the killing of a former American consul. It was all an accident. The bandits merely intended to capture him for ransom, but one of them was too good a marksman. Very annoying, to be sure.

West Virginia's legislature is having a hard time to make up its mind on the suffrage question, but will very likely line up in favor of the ladies. One vote is now needed to settle the question, and the senator who holds it is on his way from California to cast the deciding ballot.

The world will long wonder why the president would not confer with Senator Simmons, the only apparent reason being his reluctance to take counsel with anyone in regard to policies or practices. Democrats now know what is expected of them, without waiting for the Hitchcock letter.

Dropping the war wage bonus paid federal employes is likely to send a lot of men now working for the government to other jobs. Most of them were given little enough, and the present outlook is far from encouraging. Economy is necessary, but the saving should be somewhere else.

Predicting National Prosperity

The best judges of the course of business events in this country are agreed that a long era of prosperity is ahead, and not far distant. A public debt far larger than any of the past has been incurred, but the resources for paying it are also far greater. Every former war debt of the United States was paid in full without serious delay. Why should the latest, large as it is, be an exception with the richest and most enterprising of nations? In foreign relations we are more than ever before a creditor people. We lead in industry, especially in the agriculture so vitally important. We shall proceed as always after a war to encourage production, to practice a wise economy, and to pay off the billions whose expenditure was a necessity in behalf of civilization and free government. We lead in farming, manufacturing and mining. Our territory was not touched by the war. We had to cross the ocean to get to the front. Both the great political parties were a unit as to our duty. We struck the line hard and successfully.

What we have done is morally sound, and this is the best basis for future and continued prosperity. We went into the war disinterestedly, seeking no territory nor other gain of any kind for ourselves. Our motives were honorable and generous, and we are ready for peace of like nature. What, it is often asked, might we not have accomplished with $20,000,000,000 spent for peaceful development instead of war? But a supine peace is dearer than war. Prophets of an unprecedented national prosperity take into consideration the moral, as well as material, strength of our common country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BASIS FOR THE BONUS.

When the young men of America, to the number of four millions and over, gave up their ordinary vocations, willingly or willy nilly, and entered the military service of the republic, they were not serving themselves. Consciously or unconsciously, they were doing for others all the things that were necessary to protect their home land, and free the world from a dreadful fate. Most of them never gave the matter much thought. They were called, and they went; they served cheerfully and they returned happy in the thought that the war was over, and they would get a chance to start anew. Things have changed materially since April, 1917. Soldiers who served for soldier's pay find that they made a more substantial sacrifice than is easily calculated. Those who were exempt military duty for any reason prospered far beyond those who took up arms at the nation's call.

This inequality of reward should be overcome in some way. In other wars our country was enabled to compensate the soldier out of the public domain. This is no longer possible. Uncle Sam can not give each of his nephews a farm, as he did fifty years ago. Recompense, therefore, must be made if at all from the public treasury.

The amount asked is not unreasonably large. Justice and equity support the claim. A nation that can carry ten billions of loans to foreign governments, that can subscribe hundreds of millions to relieve distress abroad, can well afford to deal fairly by its soldiers. The request for a bonus to ex-service men is well founded, and should not be denied.

The Price of Sugar.

The Kansas City Star renders a public service by recalling the reason for the abnormally high price of sugar. We are a forgetful people. The fact of yesterday is often lost in the new thing of today.

The Star recalls that last summer the entire Cuban stock of sugar was offered the United States at a price approximating 6½ cents a pound, which would have put it into American homes at a price not higher than 12 cents a pound. Immediately the sugar equalization board, realizing the opportunity for our consumers, recommended immediate acceptance of the offer to the president. Their letter was ignored. Three days later the Cuban offer was withdrawn.

This occurred not after the president's stroke, but when he was in full control of his physical and mental powers. Shortly after American importers were paying Cuban producers nearly twice the price their entire crops could have been purchased for, and "sweetening" for American homes became more and more expensive.

Whence comes the fact that President Wilson is directly responsible for an enormous increase in the cost of a daily family necessity. He had Article X on the brain. The needs of his own people did not interest him.

Another Mouse Brought Forth.

Again has the Department of Justice of the United States government discovered the way to lower the cost of living. People are advised to buy only the cheaper cuts of meat, and thereby force down the prices on the balance of the carcass. Simplicity. Directly in line with other monitory and hortatory utterances of A. Mitchell Palmer and his coadjutors, as they have groped blindly about for some sort of exit from the labyrinth into which they so blithely entered a few months ago when they announced a determination to knock the stuffing out of the profiteers. Up to now they have only emitted such advice as is contained in the dispatches from Washington of Monday.

Bless Mr. Palmer's innocence! Does he not know that for many, many months Americans have been eating the "cheaper" cuts of meat? Not from choice, perhaps, but from necessity, and most of the eaters are mighty glad to get that. Has the Department of Justice envisioned the common people of the United States gorging themselves on porterhouse steaks, sirloin roasts, and the other dainty bits of the high-priced corn-fed steer? Where do those experts think the flank and the chuck, the neck and the plate, the shin bone and the knuckle go?

Not such a long time ago the packers themselves put up a similar plea. If people only would buy the cheaper grades, they might be fed and hold down the prices. The public accepted this, studied up on ways of cooking the tougher but nutritious cuts, and got into the habit of buying them, only to find the price whooped accordingly as soon as the market was established. And now the attorney general of the United States saps his quest for profiteers with the stale advice that buying cheaper things will lower prices.

The truth is apparent. Mr. Palmer and his glorious company of district attorneys, special assistants and the like, went hunting with a brass band and have come home without any game. The high cost of living is untouched by his efforts. And his latest bit of advice is fit only to go with his early promises, which have proved worthless.

Secretary Baker's Responsibility.

The terrible indictment drawn by Congressman Frear against the heads of the war aircraft production department may or may not be true. It may have been physically and intellectually impossible for them to get results. But we can see no escape for Secretary Baker if the charges against his subordinates are justified. He is the man who appointed Deeds, Potter and Ryan to control aircraft production, all without previous knowledge of it, to cover one of the gravest emergencies of the war. They did not, could not, do it, because compelled by inexperience to grope their way through interminable experiments.

Secretary Baker ignored loggers and lumber men, and selected a penitentiary warden who knew nothing about lumbering, to control that end of airplane production; and two copper magnates and an expert in the manufacture of electric light machines and cash registers to head the drive for quick production of wings for our airmen. How is it possible for him to escape the onus of the costliest failure of the war?

Increased costs have stopped building in Chicago, in face of an admitted serious shortage of housing facilities. Material dealers and labor unions are killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Mr. Wilson has found agreement on a settlement for Fiume much easier than he anticipated. Perhaps he may yet find a similar outlet with regard to the treaty.

Good and Bad Trusts

(From the New York Times.)

There cannot be two sorts of laws for two sorts of trusts, since bad trusts cannot survive under the law against them, if it is enforced. A trust is good or bad according to its effect on public interests, not according to its effect on private interests; and that is equally true of labor trusts and capitalist trusts. The trade unions may not yet believe that the Sherman law is a better protection for unions obeying the rule of reason than the Clayton law which the unions caused to be enacted to take them out from the Sherman law. If these sayings are too hard for acceptance it is because the Sherman law is not yet understood, after a litigation which it is vexatious to think has been as futile as unnecessary from the beginning. The Sherman law is not like a chameleon, and does not change its color with shifts of public sentiment and interpretations of political lawyers. It is a written declaration of the common law on the subject, and embodies the experience of centuries. It is no more possible or desirable to amend or to repeal it than it is possible to enact unreasonble statutes and have them obeyed. The Sherman law means today exactly what it meant when it was enacted, and just what it was said to mean by Justice White, who declared the rule of reason in the first important case, and lived to find himself as chief justice delivering a decision to that effect as the opinion of the majority.

No apology is offered for remarks which are warranted by the frequent current declaration that the Steel trust is "not a trust," although the decision in effect declares that it is a "trust"—in the loose popular use of that convenient word—and that it is entitled to live because those who sought its life did so in error. The decision is more important than the Steel trust by as much as the philosophy of business is more important than any application of it to any one case. The meaning of the decision has been declared by the court itself, without the point being publicly appreciated. The Steel trust's case is the same under the law as that of any other trust of like character; any trust of bad character is in the same position as the Oil or Tobacco trust. The Steel trust is not taken out from the condemnation of the law, because its business accords with the rule of reason. The nature of its conduct has been such that it never was obnoxious to the law.

It is not exempted from the law because it is a good trust, or like trusts allowed to live by license from the Department of Justice, amounting merely to a freedom from prosecution. The Harvester trust, under the pressure of conditions which excuse its procedure, took from the public prosecutor permission to live at his pleasure. The attorney general may change his mind. There is sure to be another attorney general, and no one can say what his mind may be on the same subject. The Steel trust's position, therefore, is better than that of the Harvester trust by as much as existence under the law is better than existence at the pleasure of any individual. The federal trade commission is now issuing its licenses. The cattle traders and raisers were asking yesterday that the packers should take out licenses. A commission is the remedy for all trade ills. We prefer the law, and a right to life under the law, without subjection to individual whim, and with the corollary that offenders against the law shall pay the penalty. That is the public's true protection.

The philosophy of the highest court is now the philosophy of the law merchant and of all traders under it. The court's language is:

> We are unable to see that the public interest will be served by yielding to the contention that the government . . . and we do see in a contrary conclusion a risk of injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and it may be a serious detriment to, the foreign trade. And in submission to the policy of the law and its fortifying prohibitions the public interest is of paramount regard.

In order to appreciate over what a weary road we have traveled to reach a conclusion visible and inescapable from the beginning, it is only necessary to recall the same court's original position, as expressed by Justice Peckham in the railway case which is practically reversed by the law which has just passed into effect:

> The prohibitory provisions of said act apply to all contracts in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce without exception or limitation; and are not confined to those in which the restraint is unreasonable.

Senators Capper and Borah are of the oinion that it is now necessary to pass a statute giving effect to Justice Peckham's futile decision. If that view prevails it will be necessary to traverse again the painful road to the inescapable conclusion from the reasoning of Justice White in the same case, not finally and fully declared by the court itself until the Steel case. How can such a statute be strengthened? How foolish it is to think that it is more important under what forms business shall be done than what sort of business is done! How is it possible to express politely opinions regarding the quality of the minds which would prostitute the law to politics, and individual rather than party politics at that?

Will Religion Lose Out?

Some years ago Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard's physical culture expert, issued a series of measurements which when exactly equalled would prove the possessor to be a perfectly formed and accurately proportioned woman. A prize was offered and after much publicity in the shape of discussion of the merits of physical culture, which, of course, was what Sargent wanted, a girl, who happened incidentally to be one of Sargent's pupils, was found to answer the requirements and received the prize.

What those measurements were probably no one remembers now, and as the portraits of the perfect girl were no more pleasing to the eye than those originals had admittedly incorrect measurements public interest lapsed. Even physical culture and conformity to the measurements of Venus do not necessarily insure beauty. But if Dr. Sargent were to establish another competition he would probably issue a set of figures somewhat different from the first. For he is now quoted as saying that since the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, American girls have increased an inch in height and have gained an average of ten pounds in weight. —Indianapolis Star.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Ellis U. Graff, formerly superintendent of schools for Omaha, born 1875.

John M. Gilchrist, certified public accountant, born 1862.

John Erickson, captain city fire department, born 1870.

Edward G. Acheson, the chemist to whom the world owes the discovery of carborundum, born at Washington, Pa., 64 years ago.

Charles Warren, former assistant attorney general of the United States, born in Boston, 52 years ago.

Eddie Foy, a veteran and popular comedian of the American stage, born in New York, 66 years ago.

William H. Southworth, outfielder of the Pittsburgh National league base ball team, born at Harvard, Neb., 26 years ago.

Claude Williams, pitcher of the Chicago American league base ball team, born at Aurora, Mo., 27 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Maj. T. S. Clarkson was elected commander of the Nebraska G. A. R.

The Reading-Dingley six-day bicycle race at the coliseum was in progress.

Helen Blythe, emotional actress, opened an engagement at the Grand opera house, playing a dual role in "Mother's Love."

The Omaha Improvement club passed a resolution petitioning the city council to expend half of the amount of the city bonds to be voted, north of Dodge street and the other half south of Dodge.

Little Folks' Corner

For Boys to Make Handicraft

Handy Boys Make Kite Reels for March Sport.

By G. M. HYDE.

Br-r-r-r-r-r-r-r.
Zz-z-z-z-z-z-z-z.

A growl, a metallic hiss, and a rattle once in a while. What kind of a machine is that under Jack Black's arm? He ought not to make all that noise flying a kite.

"It's a kite-reel I made," said Jack. "It isn't hard, either."

In the real shown here the framework consists of a flat bottom (V) about 4½ by 8 inches, two side pieces (T and H), each 2x10, and a top 5¼ by 2. The reel itself is a large linen thread spool (R) with two flanges of cigar box wood (S and S), each 4½ inches in diameter, fastened to its ends. For a pivot use a piece of old brass curtain rod.

Fix the spool to the rod by filing flat spots on the rod just where it passes through the two ends of the spool and driving in wooden wedges against the flat spots. If the crank end of the pivot is filed roughly into square shape the crank (X) can be fitted to it securely.

The crank is made of a piece of wood 4 inches long with a long nail driven through for a handle. Run the kite string through a screw-eye (U) in the top crosspiece. A loop of cord tacked on at W can be slipped over the crank handle to hold the reel and keep the kite line from running out. The framework and other parts must be built carefully and strongly to stand the pull of the kite and the strain of cranking.

Three sticks, one 20 inches long and two, each 24 inches long, comprise the framework of a plain, everyday kite. Each should be ⅛-inch thick and ⅜-inch wide and should have a notch in each end. Find the exact center of each and bind them together with cord at the crossing, Then fasten a cord tightly around from one stick to the next, following the outside lines.

To cover the kite, lay it on a sheet of light, strong paper, mark and cut around about one inch outside the string line, then lap the paper over the string and paste down. Belly bands for the kite line should be strung from each corner and brought together in front of the crossing. Hang the tail from a cord fastened to the two lower corners.

(Can you measure the height of a tree as a soldier does it?—Tomorrow.)

FROM HERE AND THERE.

Wolfskin makes the best parchment for banjos.

The world's railways are estimated at 500,000 miles.

No gold has been coined in England since October, 1917.

Import duties on butter yield the British government an estimated annual profit of more than $15,000,000.

It is just 50 years since the method of grinding wood as raw material for paper was introduced in the United States.

The new republic of Czecho-Slovakia has an area of between 50,000 and 60,000 square miles and a population of 12,500,000.

Camels are fit for work at 5 years old; although they usually live 40 years, their strength begins to decline at 25.

Chilled fish from Newfoundland is prepared in a cold storage plant which has a capacity for handling over 200,000 pounds of fish a day.

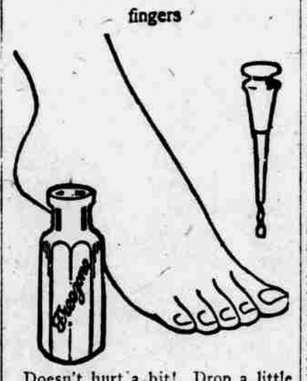
In many parts of England it is a belief among the women that rosemary worn about the body strengthens the memory and adds to the success of the wearer in anything she may undertake.

By means of an instrument invented by Dr. J. S. Owens, secretary of the British Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, it is possible to measure and record the dirt in the air over a town at any and every hour.

ADVERTISEMENT

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

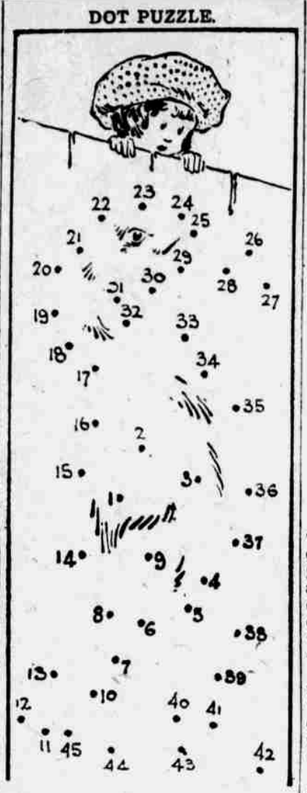
Skin troubles need immediate and proper attention

Don't wait thinking they will disappear in time. Perhaps they will, but in the meantime you are suffering from the burning and itching, and allowing your nerves to become badly effected, when a little Resinol Ointment would doubtless relieve it all.

Unless the skin affection is caused by some internal disorder, Resinol Ointment usually clears it away because it contains harmless, and soothing antidotes for such conditions. It can be used easily for it is so nearly flesh-colored it does not attract attention. *At all druggists.*

Resinol

DOT PUZZLE.



What does Willie see?

Draw from one to two, and so on to the end

For Girls to Make Homecraft

Fluffs and Frills.

By CAROLYN SHERWIN BAILEY.

For a while no one wore collars and cuffs on dresses, but they are in fashion now. Straight strips of net edged with tatting, blue and pink organdy tucked and edged

with blue or pink tatting, collars and cuffs for a blue serge dress made of pale blue and white gingham, and a sailor collar of coarse white linen embroidered in the corners in colored cross-stitch! These will do wonders ior that winter school dress.

And do make some ruffles for the neck and wrists of your best dress. Organdy in white or colors, net edged with narrow lace, or narrow ruffles of colored satin or taffeta will be ever so pretty.

Narrow ribbon in bright Roman stripes or a plaid design will make a trimming for a plain serge dress. Fasten it with coarse stitches to the neck of the dress, leaving some rather long ends. Turn the ends under in points, and attach a large bead to each point the color that predominate in the ribbon.

Ribbon flowers are easily made. Gather two-inch lengths of rose colored taffeta ribbon, two inches wide, into petal shape. Sew four or five of these together in flower shape and fill the center with yellow silk knots. This makes a ribbon flower to wear at the neck of your party dress.

Sew beads in as many different colors as you like to a narrow strip of black ribbon and wear it for a necklace. Or stitch a band of beads to the neck, cuffs and belt of your dark blue serge. You will enjoy this work as much as you will the result.

(Hunting Eye gets into trouble again tomorrow.)

ADVERTISEMENT

WHY THIN BLOOD MAKES THIN BODIES

Thin, pale, anaemic men and women are starving their blood. They are simply not supplying to the blood the oxygen, iron and cell-salts that the blood must have in order to maintain the health and vigor of the body.

The red blood cells and the white blood cells are constantly warring in the blood. If you starve the red blood cells, which vitalize the blood and build up the body, the blood becomes thin, and full of white blood cells, and the body starves until it becomes thin and emaciated, weak and sick.

Healthy blood makes the entire body healthy. Rich, red blood, vitalized with oxygen, iron and the cell-salts that Nature must have to keep the body well, or make it well if it is sick, will renew the strength and restore vigor and vitality.

REOLO, the wonderful discovery of Dr. A. L. Reusing, rapidly increases the number of red blood cells, and supplies the oxygen, iron and cell-salts that make rich, red blood, vitalized with oxygen and rich in the plasma and cell-salts that nourish the cells of the body, and restore strength and health.

REOLO is sold under the Positive Guarantee that if it does not give you renewed strength and energy your money will be returned gladly.

Each package of REOLO contains 100 pleasant, tasteless tablets, sufficient for two weeks' treatment, and only costs one dollar.

REOLO is sold in Omaha, Neb., by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 49th and Dodge, 16th and Dodge, 16th and Harney, 24th and Farnam, 19th and Farnam, Omaha, Neb., Licensed Distributor for the Dr. A. L. Reusing Laboratories, Akron, Ohio.

ADVERTISEMENT

PUT STOMACH IN FINE CONDITION

Says Indigestion Results from an Excess of Hydrochloric Acid.

Undigested food delayed in the stomach decays, or rather, ferments the same as food left in the open air, says a noted authority. He also tells us that Indigestion is caused by Hyper-acidity, meaning, there is an excess of hydro-chloric acid in the stomach which prevents complete digestion and starts food fermentation. Thus everything eaten sours in the stomach much like garbage sours in a can, forming acrid fluids and gases which inflate the stomach like a toy balloon. Then we feel a heavy, lumpy misery in the chest, we belch up gas, we eructate sour food or have heartburn, flatulence, water-brash or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive aids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and drink while it is effervescing and furthermore, to continue this for a week. While relief follows the first dose, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salts is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

L. V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

MOTHERS, DO THIS—

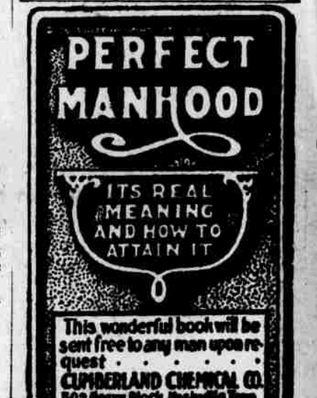
When the Children Cough, Rub Musterole on Throats and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then's when you're glad you have a jar of Musterole at hand to give prompt, sure relief. It does not blister.

As first aid and a certain remedy, Musterole is excellent. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar in the house, ready for instant use.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsilitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars; hospital size $2.50.

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER



Full White Enamel Range

While they Last, Each

$45.00

Price includes connecting to gas pipe in kitchen.

5% Discount for Cash

Omaha Gas Co.

1509 Howard Street

PILES--FISTULA--RECTAL DISEASES

(Both Acute and Chronic)

CURED BY NEW METHOD
No Knife, No Ether, No Chloroform Used.
No Severe Surgical Operation.
DON'T SUFFER.

DOCTOR F. M. HAHN

401 Paxton Block. Omaha, Neb.