THE OMAHA BEE

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THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.

We have had seven years of one-man government at Washington. At the end of its second year the country was headed straight for the hard times and business stagnation which have accompanied every national democratic administration for a generation. Then the great war started in Europe, which brought employment to hundreds of thousands of idle men all over the country, and the mills and factories closed down by democratic political policies started up, and prosperity came because of the dire war needs of Europe.

Meanwhile one-man rule continued. A president who could trust nobody but himself, not even his cabinet officers, continued to cross all the t's and dot all the i's of important details no one man on earth could master. He gradually pumped himself up to the belief that he alone was the state, he alone the government. We have seen the evil results of this delusion during and since the peace conference, and the whole body politic is surfeited with them. The cry everywhere is for a change. It would start a riot for a man to chant "Four Years More of Wilson" now.

The demand of the country is for a president who will not think he knows it all, who has demonstrated ability to surround himself with efficient men, who is an organizer. No man in business who insists on doing it all himself, ever gets far. Every great business in the country is a growth of organization and the co-ordination of able men all working intelligently to one purpose. The country wants a business-like administration above all things, with politics subordinated to prosperity.

There is one man who can meet the required specifications. He is General Pershing, the head of the greatest business enterprise America has had on hand since the civil war. He attended to that business—successfully. He did not do it all himself. He got the men he needed around him. He inspired and led them. He won with them. Battles in war are incidents. They become victorious incidents only when the purely business activities behind the firing lines give armies the proper support. Our armies had that support and won.

As General Pershing was successful in the war, so would he be successful as president—because he would have with him in his cabinet and departments the best brains in the land. As president, good government would be his business, and he would do it well.

Civil War in Germany?

A singular situation has developed in Germany as an outcome of the coup sprung by the conservatives last week. The Ebert forces have stopped the greater part of the social life of the country by engaging in a general strike as a protest against the seizure of government by Kapp. At present the demonstration has all the outward aspects of an opera bouffe revolution. Ebert, who has been a do-nothing president, of negative value at all times, absconded from office without a blow in favor of his authority. He now returns vallantly sustained by the general strike he called. The presentation of the passive resistance to the new government shows something of the aspect of a holiday, its only gravity found in the fact that the ordinary course of life is seriously interrupted.

How long this will continue must depend on the temper of the people. Ebert represents the socialist elements, who have exhibited little inclination to bring Germany back to normal life. The Kapp government, on the other hand, represents the section of German thought that understands that the longer the rehabilitation of the country, socially and industrially, is postponed the longer it will take to lift it from the load of debt incurred by the war. Whether the leaders dream of future military conquest or not, and regardless of the relations between them and France, they know that if Germans do not cease idle debate and get down to regular work, they will never get back to a place among the powers of the earth.

If the test is to be made one of strength in the field and a clash of arms behind barricades, whatever remains of imperialism will probably be extinguished, just as Spartacism was wiped out by Noske. A new Germany will come up from the ashes, imperious and untractable, but industrious.

France's Hard Position.

If anything true has been said of conditions in Europe since the armistice Marshal Foch uttered it: "Germany was neither crushed nor dismembered by the war. She remains a menace to France." This fact should never be overlooked in the consideration of France's wishes communicated to the Allies and our own government, "associated with the Allies" in the war. Roosevelt said in a letter after his visit to Germany, speaking of the kaiser: "I would not regard him nor Germany—as a pleasant national neighbor."

Possibly the only way we can approximate France's state of mind is to imagine Germany lying where Canada is. Of all the harsh and unjust things the president has put forth, his statement that France is now controlled by imperialism is the unkindest. What would we be if Germany were our next door neighbor!

Solving the Living Problem.

The milk station service inaugurated by the Water board and the city fire department is working out very satisfactorily, and has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of milk to consumers. To be sure, its benefits, like those of the "muny" ice plant, are only for those who can conveniently visit the stations and carry home their purchases. This is subject to extension, however, by the multiplication of stations, until the service is brought within the reach of all, or the capacity of the dealers who supply milk is attained. Its value is undeniable. In no single item of household expense has the increased cost of living been felt more severely than in food. People may make shift to get along with old clothing or wear patched garments; they may economize on fuel and lights, but everybody is averse to going hungry. Therefore, whatever has the effect of putting wholesome food within the reach of the people at a reduced price is of benefit to everybody, directly or indirectly. The milk distribution under city auspices is in the right direction, and should be expanded as rapidly as conditions will permit.

Labor Unions and Prohibition.

A year ago the "no beer no work" button was considerably in evidence, and a number of times since July 1, last, the assertion has been made that much of the unrest throughout the country is due to the fact that the workers resent prohibition. The Literary Digest has just published an analysis of the result of a questionnaire sent to secretaries of labor unions in different sections of the country. Five hundred and twenty-six replies were received, the range being from coast to coast and from north to south, so they may be taken as fairly representative. Of these 345 hold that prohibition has been a benefit to the workingman; 143 say it has not, 31 are doubtful, and seven say prohibition has not yet been given a fair trial.

A digest of the replies indicates a divergence of opinion, but those who believe the suppression of the liquor traffic has helped the workers unite on the proposal that the money that formerly went for drink now goes for family or other expenses from which the individual derives good, or into the savings account. Those who are opposed generally rest their opposition on the fact that the law is an invasion of personal liberty. Only a very few insist that the use of liquor is of service.

The result of this independent inquiry may not be everywhere accepted as conclusive, but it certainly does point the way to a determination different from what is generally held. The fact of the matter is that for a long time the practice of total abstinence had been growing among the workers. Excessive indulgence in liquor unfitted the man for the exacting duties of modern industry; the sober man on the job did not like to risk his personal safety to the care of one whose nerve and judgment were impaired by dallying with drink. Foremen did not want the drunkard, and his way generally was hard. Intelligent workmen knew this, and avoided the cause.

The clamor for repeal of prohibition does not come so much from the workers as from a class that has so far utterly failed to understand the aspirations of the genuine toilers of America.

Growth in Urban Population.

Publication of completer census figures so far relates to the smaller communities of the country almost exclusively, but all show a growth in total of population. This result was expected, and will certainly be reflected in a higher degree when the figures for the larger cities are made public. How far it represents a drain on rural population can not be estimated as yet, for no basis is afforded for calculation. No doubt a considerable proportion of the gain in city population has been attained at expense of the country, much of which may be accounted for by the disturbance of industrial life brought about by the war. The draft for military purposes took of the young men, while the call of the munition plants and other factories engaged on war production caught up many who were exempt from military service but capable of factory work. Not enough time has elapsed to restore the balance between the two, yet it is not unreasonable to expect that within another half decade the disparity will be relieved by a return of many to the farm who are now living in cities. Two reasons exist for this. The demand for help in factories is likely to be, lessened in considerable degree by the natural processes of industry, while the call for farm labor will continue until it has been satisfied. High wages in city employment will be offset by advantages of rural life, and the adjustment will follow as inevitably as the former relation was broken up. The growth in urban population is not the natural drift to the city, but an artificial element introduced by the war.

The Phrasing of Disapproval.

The animosities of politics are phrased more politely than of yore. We heard "Rise Up" William Allen, a famous democratic governor of Ohio, call Indiana's war governor, Oliver P. Morton, "a pock-marked villain" in a public speech forty years ago. Others will remember the raw vituperations of post-bellum politics in the 70's.

But milder expressions of dislike and disapproval are now in vogue. A distinguished churchman recently referred to an anti-saloon leader as a "brewer of bigotry," and Mayor Hylan of New York had this remark hurled (we believe "hurled" is the proper reportorial word) at him: "You look like a gargoyle!" Neither remark was exactly happy. Our soldier boys in Europe had a better one: "He kept us out of war—nit!"

Now, if our perturbed democratic brethren will only be patient, they may see municipal ownership of the gas plant accomplished without causing any permanent split in the republican party.

Another delay in the purchase of the gas plant may save money—and it may cost more. Some day the city will have to settle or go without gas.

West Virginia manages to hold the front page a great deal of the time, but seldom on account of its orderly procedure.

Mr. Simmons has the satisfaction of knowing the senate will listen to him, whether the president would or not.

Mr. Bryan says they can make him take it, and "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse."

Our governor also disposes of his cabinet officers with more vigor than grace.

April 1 is set for the flare-back in the coal mines. Fill your bins now.

Vagrant electricity and equally errant gas make a tough combination.

You may wear the green today appropriately.

"Flag Day" as "Neighbors' Day"

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Plans are in the making to have "Flag Day" (June 14) observed this year as "Neighbors' Day" Franklin K. Lane, late secretary of the interior, has called a conference to be held in Washington next Saturday to consider the proposal and perhaps to suggest lines the celebration should take in communities throughout the land. Governors of many states, and leaders in social, religious and patriotic organizations have acknowledged their interest in the plan, the governors to the extent of naming delegates to attend the conference.

The idea appeals as an excellent one, provided, of course, there is the same intensive effort as heretofore on that day to create or renew love for the flag and to give a better general understanding of the American spirit and purpose. Mobilizing individual interests in any community for the common good of that community, and hence of the nation, is always to be commended. It will be well in this country if the fine old word "neighbor" can be made to signify something more and something better than it now signifies. The more nearly the term approaches in popular conception to what it really means, the firmer will be the bases of American democracy and the more beautiful its superstructure.

The United States is a land of manifold races and tongues. The late Theodore Roosevelt expressed a general desire, as well as a sincere concern, that our country should not become in effect "a polyglot boarding house." The barrier which the presence of many traditions and customs rear is not an easy one to overcome. It is that barrier which has almost banished the idea of "neighbor" from many communities, particularly from congested communities.

Another handicap upon neighborliness in this country has been the migrating habit of the average American citizen or resident. Populations are not so stable as they are in other countries. A mobile "neighborhood" rarely, if ever, becomes a real neighborhood in the social sense in this country, because there has not been the right kind of effort to make it so.

It is to point the fact of this community negligence and to overcome it that "Flag Day" is also to be commemorated as "Neighbors' Day." Getting the other fellow's honest point of view and learning more about the well springs of his purpose and his individual aspirations are worth while. Mutual knowledge and sympathy are substantial neighborhood assets. Indeed, they are indispensable to the utmost development of a community in kindliness of human relations and in a common zeal for a common good.

Arctic Ocean Commerce

Students of geography know that the McKenzie river, which drains the lake system of central Canada and empties into Beaufort sea, an indentation of the Arctic ocean, is one of the great river systems of the earth. The valley of this great river is more than 2,500 miles in lineal extent, but the river, all the way from the Great Slave lake to the Arctic ocean, is ice-locked up for nearly eight months of every year. It is probable, however, that when the shipping situation of the world is again back to normal a regular commerce will ply the McKenzie, the ships entering from the Arctic ocean.

According to a report from western Canada plans have been arranged for a lake-and-river commerce by way of the Peace river and the Great Slave river, which will seek to establish connection with a steamboat line on the McKenzie during the coming summer. There will be a movement of freightage over this internal water route from the southward northward, and a corresponding back freightage over the same routing.

There is a linked-up chain of lakes and rivers in Canada extending from southeast to northwest for nearly 2,000 miles. Some of the connecting rivers are not navigable, but, with some channelizing the whole way may in time be made navigable. The regions around Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake are settled only by trading posts and scattered Indian villages, but the McKenzie region is known to have valuable oil deposits, coal has been located, and there is an always lively hope of a big gold find. The announcement of plans to reach this region by the Arctic gateway is of much suggestive interest.—Baltimore American.

The VELVET HAMMER

By Arthur Brooks Baker

RT. REV. JEREMIAH J. HARTY.

Of all the things the human race has managed to achieve, the greatest is capacity to hope and to believe; to hold the faith of morning in the middle of the night; to keep a vision in the dark of surely dawning light; to set for worn and weary feet a dim and distant goal; to boast before the hosts of death its own immortal soul!

The trappings of the faith may fade. Its forms may shift and change. Expression may enlarge its bounds and seek a wider range. And Doubt may rage in every age to flout the Mystery; and Reason speak and Rancor shriek "'Tis false—it cannot be!" But human faith will still persist, nor ponder how nor why, but unrelentingly insist, "I cannot, will not die!"

They build, in Saint Cecilia's name, a temple great and grand, to speak the faith which you and I nor hold nor understand, but which will save the human heart from weakness and distrust when all that we have left behind is vain and scattered dust; for doubt is fated to destroy, but never to achieve—the only soul who finds his goal is he who can believe.

And Bishop Harty is the type of faith and of belief; among the proudly credulous a leader and a chief. Completion of the monument in Saint Cecilia's name will be a memorial for him, the seal of future fame; for life is after all a breath, the world a moment's wraith; the soul which sings is his who clings to firm and changeless faith.

Next subject: Norris Brown.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

P. C. Heafey, undertaker, born 1862.

Owen McCaffrey, retired capitalist, born 1856.

Rev. P. J. Judge, pastor St. Mary Magdalenes, born 1858.

Lady Patricia Ramsay (formerly Princess Patricia of Connaught), born 34 years ago.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, one of the most noted of American Jewish rabbis and scholars, born at Budapest, Hungary, 48 years ago.

Charles F. Brush, inventor of the electric arc light, born at Euclid, O., 71 years ago.

Thomas M. Bell, representative in congress of the Ninth Georgia district, born at Cleveland, Ga., 59 years ago.

Edward L. Klepfer, pitcher of the Cleveland American league baseball team, born at Warren, Pa., 30 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago In Omaha.

Scip Dundy bought a home for $10,000 at Sherman avenue and Grace street.

Mrs. Warren Chase, accompanied by Miss Alice Chase and Master Vernon, left for New York, whence they were to sail for Germany to be absent a year.

Lieutenant Governor Fletcher and J. H. Drake of Aberdeen, S. D., were present at the meeting of the Real Estate exchange in the interest of the poverty-stricken settlers of South Dakota whose crops had failed.

Mrs. W. H. Ruppel of Somerset, Pa., was visiting at the home of Mr. C. P. Heffley at 2520 Dodge street.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. EVANS

Dr. Evans will answer personal inquiries from readers of The Bee, provided a stamped envelope is enclosed with the question. He will not diagnose individual ailments or prescribe for them, but will give careful attention to all inquiries, subject to these limitations. Address Dr. W. A. Evans, The Bee, Omaha, Neb.

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SHINGLES, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT.

F. W. M. writes: "Please publish a full account of the nervous disorder known as shingles. I wish to know the cause, the preliminary symptoms, the appearance and development of the eruption, whether or not it is amenable to medical treatment or has to run its course."

In reply, shingles is known as herpes zoster. It is a herpes eruption distributed along the course of one or more intercostal or rib nerves.

Cause. It is due to an infection with some form of pneumococcus or streptococcus. The infecting bacteria generally are located in the posterior root of the nerve along which the eruption occurs.

The symptoms. The two outstanding symptoms are neuralgia or pain in the nerve and the eruption. The eruption is more painful than one would expect so simple an eruption to be. The eruption is that of a fever blister. Every adult can diagnose fever blisters. While the eruption is known as a blister, the outstanding feature is the painful nodule which may become a water or a pus blister. The eruption is very painful. There may be fever. In any event the disease pulls a patient down more than the comparatively few mild sores would explain.

Danger. There is no danger. There is an old saying that shingles will kill you if they meet around you. There is no basis for the statement. Nobody ever knew any one who died from that cause.

Treatment. Shingles is a self-limited disease. While we know of no medicine which will "cure it," in the proper sense, much can be done to make the patient comfortable and to make his disease lighter. Treatment begins with a purgative. Moderate doses of the salicylate remedies and of the ordinary headache remedies are effective in easing the pain. Physicians apply antiseptic dusting powders to the sores. In some cases either high frequency electricity or a mild galvanic current gives relief from the pain. Hot dry applications help oftentimes.

"Hangovers" of Faith.

Melrose E. writes: "1. Do you consider whisky of value in treatment of influenza? I have the impression that you advised against its use last fall.

"2. There seems to be diversity of opinion on the subject. Can you tell me what is the consensus of opinion among our leading physicians as to its value as a remedy for this disease?"

REPLY.

1. I do not think it is of any value.

2. There is no way of polling a consensus of medical opinion. Some physicians believe in the efficiency of alcoholic stimulants in the treatment of influenza-pneumonia. I have the impression that most of these are older men and that the faith is a holdover from the time when whisky was extensively used as a cure for consumption, blood poisoning, snake bite poisoning and numerous other diseases. In the high grade hospitals very little whisky was used during the epidemic of 1918.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

"Yes," said the vaudeville performer, "I sing my own songs."

"Would you accept a word of advice?"

"Of course."

"Let some one else sing 'em.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

They had just become engaged.

"I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your griefs and troubles."

"But darling," he purred, "I have none."

"No," she agreed; "but I mean when we are married."—Dallas News.

Mr. Blank must favor Tom's suit for his daughter's hand; he's invited Tom to dinner.

"That's where you're mistaken. His daughter is keeping house now, and he thinks when Tom tastes her cooking that will settle it."—Boston Transcript.

Tactless Lady Friend to Hostess—By the way, what birthday is this we are celebrating?

Hostess—My thirty-fifth.

Lady Friend—But haven't we celebrated that before?

Hostess—Oh, yes; it is one of my favorite birthdays.—London Blighty.

"The club looks deserted tonight."

"Yes, sir," replied the attendant, "it is not like it used to be, sir. The gentlemen don't come around any more. I get so lonely sometimes I'd almost be willing to draw on my private stock just to see a few of the old familiar faces."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Bee's Letter Box

We Must Educate.

Auburn, Neb., March 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: Peace is the normal, natural condition for all members of the human family, and there is no one who wants the converse theory when he or they are to be those to realize, or suffer its benign effects, hence we, who wield the pen, should make the same mightier than the sword, and for good not evil.

There is much that should be taught, proclaimed and made the great factor in the front rank, while we look for, hope for and some of us pray for, and that is simply the unadulterated truth, as against so much of the teachings of today as are doing some part toward war, and more and still more of it.

We should relate the great facts that conquest, or efforts thereat, on either side, or anywhere, can but mean the hell of war; for as I must repeat: "About war there is not, and cannot be, one redeeming feature; not even to the one or more who wear brass buttons and pocket the dollars." As Mr. Bixby says: "I think we have reached a crisis in world affairs when people should stop abusing people, stop killing people, stop preparing to kill people and address themselves to the changing of intolerable conditions growing out of heartless venality and selfishness of those who seem to have forgotten something."

And this lesson should not be overlooked, towit: that he or they who are directly or indirectly contributing in any way, his might, can not be otherwise than partially responsible for the wars that are following in the wake of war; and whether he be the bombastic party demagogue, the narrow pettifogger or the vile pretender to divine rights, his teachings and lessons should be displaced, not by force of arms, but by reason.

A TEACHER

Mercy for the Centralia Slayers.

Council Bluffs, Ia., March 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a subscriber of your paper will you permit me to offer a few words concerning your editorial on the recent verdict in the I. W. W. trial at Montesano, Wash. It is true, as you say, that as reported the crime seemed shockingly atrocious, almost unbelievably so.

Evidence at the trial brought out the following points: That a number of I. W. W. halls had been raided by Legionaires; that a group of men in Centralia held meetings to plan to rid the city of the undesirables; that they said at these meetings that there was no legal way to do it; that they told the soldiers that while they would not advise them to raid the hall no jury would ever convict them if they did; that the raid was begun and the door broken down.

The attorney for the defense said: "I want it understood that I exonerate the American Legion now and always, but I do declare that these soldiers were made the catspaw of the interests around Centralia."

Having read a full and complete report of the trial, I am convinced that the jury rendered a just and impartial verdict and deserve credit rather than criticism. I am not an I. W. W. nor do I approve of them.

K. D. D.

(Note: The evidence showed plainly that there was no raid on the hall until after the shots had been fired and four unarmed men killed. Then the locked and barred doors of the I. W. W. hall were broken in by angry men, but the assassins had fled. What the attorney for the defense said is of no moment whatever as to the facts in the case.)

Disposal of the Reds.

If the reds still detained are not to be deported, what is to be done with them? As time passes, curiosity grows.—Springfield Republican.

Burleson Can't Locate Them.

It must be admitted that the cabinet has open exits, openly arrived at.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Garnishment—Justice of the Peace Summons.

J. R. H.—Can a person garnishee a married man's wages? Does a man have to appear before the justice of the peace when served with a summons. If he does not appear, what can the justice do?

Answer—1. A married man's wages are subject to garnishment to the extent of 10 per cent thereof. They are exempt from such process to the extent of 90 per cent.

2. Failure to appear in answer to a summons issued by the justice of the peace may result in a default judgment against you, after which the justice may issue execution and have your property sold to satisfy the judgment and costs.

Descent of Property—Conveyance of Homestead.

C. M. S.—1. I am a married lady and have property which I have acquired since marriage. In the absence of a will, who are my legal heirs, there being no children?

2. Can a married man sell his farm without his third wife's signature?

3. In case of death and no will, what is a third wife's share?

Answers—1. One-half goes to the husband and the remainder to your own relatives.

2. No.

3. One-half goes to the wife if none of the husband's children by former marriages or the issue of such children are living, and one-fourth goes to the wife if such children or this issue are living.

Lost Property.

D. L. U.—About one year ago while at a friend's home, I removed my stick pin to adjust my necktie, and in so doing, accidentally dropped it on the piano. The pin fell between the keys. I have asked the party to let me have the stick pin removed from the piano, but have not been allowed to do so. Kindly advise how I should proceed.

Answer—You should bring a replevin against the party who owns the piano.

Fixtures.

Perplexed—In case of removal from a storeroom or shop, may the tenant remove light fixures such as wiring and tubes where such fixtures belong to the owner of the building? The fixtures I refer to were placed in the building by the previous occupant, but were included in the bill of sale when I bought him out.

Answer—Light fixtures of this character are probably the property of the owner and may not be removed without consent.

Answers.

A. C. J.—We doubt the power of any Nebraska city to compel you to have your child's tonsils removed, but before answering your question it would be necessary to know the provisions of the ordinance and the name of the city to which you refer.

J. H. H.—There is no law in Nebraska for the recall of county attorneys.

P. C. D.—The question you ask with respect to your rights in the present corporation is too complicated to answer with the information you have given us. You should consult an attorney and give him full particulars if you wsh to pursue your rghts.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

A New Jersey man invented a seagoing vessel equipped with broad gangways to be lowered to the water level to serve as landing stages for seaplanes.

Every large town in India has its Delhi Darwaza, or gate opening in the direction of Delhi, which was to the whole country what Mecca is to the Mohammedan.

In olden times rhinoceros horns were employed for drinking cups by royal personages, the notion being that poison put into them wold show itself by bubbling.

It is a strange fact that the eggs of sea-fowl are almost conical in form, so that they will only roll in a circle. As many of them are laid on the bare edges of high rocks this provision of nature prevents them from rolling off.

Statistics for the present century show that 1,050 miners' strikes have occurred in Great Britain, as compared with about 500 of all other trades combined. Next to miners as strikers rank the textile workers—the woolen mill operators and cotton spinners.

Honesty is a prevailing virtue among most Chinamen. Some of them in their native towns and cities leave their places of business unguarded while they go off for half an hour or more. Should customers arrive in the meantime, they find the prices of goods plainly marked, select what they want, and leave the money for them.