

# THE OMAHA BEE

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- ### The Bee's Platform
1. New Union Passenger Station.
  2. A Pipe Line from the Wyoming Oil Fields to Omaha.
  3. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
  4. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
  5. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

### MAN DIGS AND BUILDS.

From the time of the earliest known records, both sacred and profane, man has loved to dig and to build. Since Abraham dug a well, and God promised his people "a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass," men have dug for water, for oil, for fuel, for treasure of all kinds. Since Cain "built a city" in honor of his son, Enoch, and the survivors of the Flood cried: "Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make a name," men have been building both for profit and glory. After the confusion of tongues which followed the attempt to build a short cut to heaven, that particular purpose has been abandoned by builders, but everywhere men are digging and building.

In Omaha today we are digging. The Dodge street improvement, to obliterate a hill, and thereby eliminate steep grades and furnish level sites for important business structures, attracts the attention of thousands, who see in it the gratification of a congenial desire, first enjoyed by the child when he digs in the sand. This local digging to make available for useful purposes a central section of Omaha territory bespeaks the enterprise and foresight of a rich and proud city, undaunted by any such natural obstacle to its convenience and proper growth as a lofty hill.

What impresses us most about this progressive and costly undertaking is the comparatively small amount of human labor required to put it through. Perhaps less than fifty men are engaged on it—three locomotive crews, a steam shovel crew, a few brakemen and a squad of trench diggers. The stored energy of the carboniferous age, harnessed by the genius of men to develop the mighty power of steam, is the combination of natural forces that does the real work. Human muscle and intelligence merely directs it. Steam opens and closes the maw of the great shovel, bites off by the ton the dirt deposited in past ages, drops it gently in the cars, and pulls it miles away, where it may serve a useful purpose.

How many men, how much incessant toil, how many years, would it take if human strength alone were required to do this job? We may guess by comparison with the stupendous work of ancient times. Rameses II, of Egypt, whose mummy was discovered in 1881, three thousand years after his death, dug a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea, at an enormous cost, and by the sacrifice of 120,000 human lives that perished miserably under the whips of his overseers. Later centuries filled his ditch with sand and it was left to De Lesseps, the Frenchman, to cut the enduring canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, an achievement regarded as impossible by Rameses. This Pharaoh, by the way, is the one who whipped the Hittites, the race from which sprang Uriah, the valiant warrior in David's army. His Colossus, cut from red granite, was the largest the world ever saw, being an erect figure ninety-two feet high.

Of all the marvelous building operations of ancient or modern times the Great Pyramid of Egypt, built 5,400 years ago, is the most stupendous work of men's hands—the all-surpassing example of masonry. When Jacob went down into Egypt that pyramid was as old as the Christian religion is now. What price was paid for it in human toil and life is incalculable at this late day. How long it was in building is unknown. But we do know that in the mists of those ages, when the world was young so far as the intellectual development of mankind is concerned, the people down by the River Nile were versed in decimal arithmetic, in hydraulic arts, in architecture, and in massive masonry of the most enduring kind. They knew something of the stars also, and their pyramid was so accurately planned and constructed that in this year 1920 the variation of the compass may be determined by the position of its sides.

But this ancient civilization, developed along the Nile, whose annual deposits justify the belief that its inundations have been occurring for 13,500 years, knew nothing of steam as a utility. Its hard work was done by the muscles of men and beasts.

So while our Omaha excavation sinks into significance as a work when compared to one job nearly 6,000 years old, we may yet take pride in it over and above all the pyramids or colossuses of Egyptian antiquity. Why? Because our building and digging are done to increase the comfort, safety and prosperity of men, and are paid for in honest wages. The ancient works were almost entirely devoted to the gratification of the vanity of rulers. The pyramids are but the tombs of kings, erected by men in bondage who never knew the blessings of freedom—the wretched chattels of cruel Pharaohs who cared nothing for human rights or the happiness of their peoples. The Pharaohs wasted the lives and strength of their people in the erection of monuments to themselves. We spend millions annually for unsightly tombstones jumbled together in hideous confusion in the graveyards of the land. We do it to express our love for dear ones who have gone. Some day, perhaps, we shall have a nobler and better conception of the way to honor the memory of our dead.

## ANOTHER CLOSE-UP OF RUSSIA.

In one of the May magazines John Spargo illuminatingly discusses the progress of bolshevism in Russia from the "dictatorship of the proletariat" to the absolutism of the state under Lenin. This transition is carefully outlined and minutely traced in its several phases, marking the failure of the bolshevik idea, political, economic and social. In three years Russia has gone through all the gradations from the despotism of the czaristic regime to the equally despotism of the Leninist group, although the latter has not as yet assumed the title that lies back of the form.

Col. Edward W. Ryan, Red Cross commissioner for north Russia and the Baltic states, has just given American people another intimate view of the terrible conditions that have come from the breaking down of all order under bolshevistic control. The state in which the Russian people find themselves is so revolting and disgusting as to be without a parallel in human experience. Petrograd and Moscow, ancient and modern capital of the empire, centers of social activity, of industry, education, religion and government, have degenerated into veritable cesspools of physical filth. Even the present efforts of Lenin to restore order, under his arbitrary exercise of supreme power, have not served to clean up the mess he made in breaking up the civilization he destroyed. Spargo says the economic and political ideas of the bolsheviks were 200 years behind the times. Colonel Ryan's description of sanitary conditions suggests that as many centuries might separate Russia from the rest of the world today.

The fact is referred to again solely because we still have with us some befuddled individuals who persist in thinking that America's way to future greatness and national happiness lies along the Via Dolorosa down which Lenin and Trotzky led Russia to ruin, to degradation untreatable. The Bee long ago expressed satisfaction that, if the experiment must be tried, Russia be the place to carry it on. The failure noted has been no more complete than was prophesied for it, and each reliable witness returning from there merely adds to the heap of testimony that condemns the lunacy.

### Federalization of Great Britain.

One of the important changes in the political life of the British, growing out of the war, is referred to over there as "devolution," and involves the federalization of the United Kingdom. Under plans now being considered, not only is Ireland to have home rule under one or perhaps two parliaments or legislatures, but England, Scotland and Wales are to be similarly divided. The imperial parliament will have control of the general affairs of the United Kingdom, but each division is to be left to manage such matters as are peculiar or local to it.

The possibilities of a greater British empire, flowing from this, must be apparent. Each of the dominions is federalized, with provincial autonomy as clearly demarked as possible, in some regards exceeding in definiteness the state rights that arouse Americans to disputes of considerable acrimony at times. Behind this though, lingers always the thought of the empire, and to it in the end the dominions and their subdivisions turn with excessive loyalty and devotion. British statesmen approach the idea of "devolution" with confidence, feeling that the war has given the last test to the solidarity of national feeling among the people, and trusting that local government will solve many of the problems that now vex the imperial government, and which should properly be left to the settlement of those directly affected.

Pursuing this, it is easy to see the assemblage some time of a really imperial government, in which will be seated representatives from the six continents, dealing with questions of empire and not of parishes. It was long ago pointed out by The Bee that the British empire is truly a league of nations, and the one that is most likely to endure. With self-government for the provinces and dominions, and a general assembly where the common interest of all will be forwarded, the bonds that hold the British together will be knit more firmly, and the destiny of the great empire will be more nearly realized.

### Place to Hang a Picture.

A speaker at a convention of artists criticizes the modern architect because in building homes he leaves no place to hang a picture. This is not all. In the quest for nooks and corners, big openings between rooms, numerous windows and the like, it frequently turns out that little place is left to put anything, except in the middle of the floor. This has had a direct effect on the home life of the people. Good taste forbids the cluttering up of rooms with an excess of furniture, but it also requires an opportunity or two for books, a place for the piano, and by all means the desk that is now indispensable to the wife and mother. How to get these into the home and not set one or another in front of a window, or where it will block a doorway, is a never-ending problem in the small home. The architect provides liberally for closets, for built-in cupboards, for cubbyholes and gimcrack devices, but in breaking up the big wall spaces he destroys much of the opportunity to make a home instead of just a place to stay. The Bee suggests that the draughtsmen who are doing their utmost to wed beauty and utility, and whose devotion to the esthetic is beyond question, take up this point for serious consideration. When they have solved it, we will again venture an opening for further reform. That is, that the bath tub be located against the inside and not the outside wall.

### A Premier Press Agent.

Time cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of the theatrical press agent. Mr. Ziegfeld, who has been successful in alleviating the ennui of tired business men with his girl shows, posts a notice back-stage in the Amsterdam theater, and next morning every man in the United States likely to visit New York reads it in his home paper, and the Ziegfeld "Revue" and "Midnight Frolic" shows get half a million lollars' worth of advertising paid for by a flash of nimble wit. The notice reads:  
I shall not permit the use of paint, powder, mascara or any of the other articles to enhance beauty. Neither will I permit the girls in my "Frolics" to have their eyebrows trimmed. They must not blonde or tint their hair.  
A psycho-analyst is Mr. Ziegfeld. He knows that in this period of calcimined and enameled faces, dyed hair, powdered necks and painted lips, both on and off the stage, men will flock to see pretty girls just as nature made them. He also knows with what avidity the press snaps up unconventional happenings. Wise Mr. Ziegfeld! His last was a golden idea.

## Two Paths to Peace

From the Outlook.

The gist of the president's challenge to all in or out of his party who wish to amend his league of nations we publish in our news of the week. What the answer is to the challenge which we wish the republican party and the country would make to that challenge.

There are two plans for international cooperation and adjustment of international difficulties, which for convenience may be labeled: The Judicial Method. The Diplomatic Method.

The judicial method grew out of an International conference called by the czar of Russia in 1899 to meet at The Hague for the purpose of considering what steps could be taken to prevent a great and growing increase in armaments. At that time McKinley was president and John Hay was secretary of state. The American delegation to this conference proposed the establishment of some plan of obligatory judicial arbitration. The principle was approved, but no plan for carrying it into effect was worked out. The conference did, however, create a court of arbitration, which has had an honorable history. The second conference was held in 1907, under the Roosevelt administration. At this conference provision was made for the organization of a truly permanent court of arbitration, and for future meetings of the International conference, which would probably have been held had it not been for the outbreak of the great world war.

When President Wilson went to Paris to negotiate a treaty of peace with Germany, he discarded the steps which had been taken at The Hague for international fellowship through obligatory judicial arbitration, and substituted for it what we have ventured to call the diplomatic method. In his plan there is a conference without power and an executive council with power. This council is composed of diplomatists. There is no other provision for a court than a suggestion in the covenant that a court may be organized.

There are two important differences between these two plans and methods. 1. The Wilson or diplomatic plan vests all power in a body which almost necessarily is, and in point of fact so far has been composed wholly of diplomats. Each diplomat, necessarily and rightly, regards first the interest of the nation which he represents. The proceedings of the council are bargaining between the representatives of the different nations, each primarily seeking its interests, the nation which he represents. The agreements reached are compromises. No new addition is made and no new interpretation given to international law. The object to be secured is peace, not justice.

In the McKinley-Roosevelt or judicial method there is no room and no opportunity for such bargaining between rival powers and adjustments of conflicting interests by compromise. There is a conference in which all nations are represented, but which is without legislative power. Its decisions are purely advisory. It is fashioned on the plan of the Postal union, whose decisions, by the way, have, in fact, always been accepted by the nations represented. And there is a court to which the nations may, by special agreement, submit any controversies that may arise between them, or may, by general agreement, submit all certain and certain classes of questions. It would be the business of this court to secure, not primarily peace, but justice, and to interpret and apply international law to the settlement of such questions as might be brought before it. These decisions of the court might rest upon the practices of the nations—that is, on what among Anglo-Saxon peoples is known as common law; or they might rest upon the recommendations of the conference, which they would accept and apply, in this way giving them the moral force of law.

2. In the Wilson or diplomatic method the senate is vested with power and the nations which enter the league will be called upon to unite their military forces in compelling obedience to such international agreements as the council may reach in its deliberations. In the McKinley-Roosevelt or judicial method neither the court nor the conference is clothed with military power. No provision is made for enforcing by armies the decisions reached by the court or the recommendations made by the conference. The plan assumes the existence of an international public opinion which will be sufficient to secure the execution of the decisions of the court for the present and leaves the question of any military means of enforcing such decisions for future consideration. The distinction between the two was very clearly put by the instructions of Elihu Root, then secretary of state, to the American delegates to the second Hague Peace conference. "What we need," said he, "is the substitution of justice for the diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility." And he added: "We need for arbitration, not distinguished public men concerned in all the international questions of the day, but judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty."

When the McKinley-Roosevelt plan of a judicial league was proposed by America and accepted by the European powers, we welcomed the fact as a great step in the progress of the nations toward a Christian civilization. When President Wilson ignored the work of his predecessors and brought home from Europe a radically different plan, we regretted the fact and frankly expressed our regret. But we believe that in our international relations the country should, if possible, present a united front to the other nations. We hoped that by amendments before the adoption of the president's plan it might be made safe, and by amendments subsequently adopted by the league itself the power of the executive council might be diminished and the power of the court to be organized might be increased, and the league thus become a judicial, not a diplomatic league. That hope has been destroyed. The republican leaders in the senate have made, we think, wisely, made a patient attempt to secure a non-partisan approval of an amended league. The president contemptuously scorns all proposals of compromise, and his party will not adopt what their leader so disdainfully rejects.

The senate will not accept the Wilson plan without reservations. The president will not accept it with reservations. There is one escape, and only one that can be seen from this deadlock, and we should like to see the republican party adopt it.

It is not probable that the statesmen of other countries will follow President Wilson's leadership as blindly as his party follows it. We should like to see the republican party and its presidential candidate pledged to call a third meeting of the Hague conference after the election. Before the conference meets the question of international relations could be laid with reasonable hope that in such a conference an adjustment could be made between the McKinley-Roosevelt plan and the Wilson plan which would transfer the emphasis in the Wilson plan from the executive council to the as yet uncreated court, and would secure the co-operation of all peoples in a common movement by justice founded on law and bringing with it the promise of peace, rather than on diplomatic agreements enforced by arms.

The whole country, with few exceptions, desires some organic and well-defined international fellowship. The patchwork made by the endeavor to save the diplomatic league by judicial amendments is very little understood by the people at large and very far from satisfactory to those who do understand it. But the policy of national isolation which has been urged in some of the campaign appeals is a policy both impracticable and dishonorable. It is a revival of the President's original position that the war does not concern us, and is an attempt to revive in a new form the slogan, "He kept us out of war."

## How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1920, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

### HOME NURSING OF MEASLES.

Maybe there is no reason why the general run of folks should know anything about appendicitis. Some say the disease is a rich man's disease and the patient furnishes nothing but the case and the fee. Not so with measles, for measles is a disease of Abraham Lincoln's plain people. Everybody has 'em.

Measles is no hospital proposition. Most folks have 'em at home, nursed by mother and fed up on sheep tea or other home made brews. Therefore, when Dr. James Wheatley writes on home nursing of measles he is getting home to the "meed of things," as Kipling would say. He tells us that measles is infectious from the first day (and he might have said a few days before) and continues for 10 to 14 days. A sick person is not likely to spread the disease except during the first 10 days of the illness. The incubation period is given as 14 days.

Babies under five months of age rarely have the disease and when they do it is mild. Breastfed babies seem almost immune to it. Babies over six months are not immune and when attacked get very sick. In fact, one-third of the babies over six months of age sick with measles succumb. The disease is more apt to attack children in the second year, but it is less severe in those of that age. In fact, the older the child gets the milder the disease, the chance of getting well being six times as great among children between three and four as it is in children between one and two. One-half of all deaths from measles occur in children between

six months and two years of age. Measles begins with "watering" of the eyes and nose, redness of the eyes, swelling of the lids, fever and dry hacking cough. Ears throat is infrequent. About two or three days after the onset of the disease the rash appears on the face. The rash is much coarser than that of scarlet fever or German measles. The disease is spread by the eye, nose and mouth secretions. There is no evidence that clothing or carpets can spread the disease. The organisms which get on the clothing and the rugs die speedily as a result of drying and sunning. Fumigation after measles is not done.

In order to do away with such danger as there may be Dr. Wheatley advises visiting nurses to: First, Wash her hands before approaching the next patient. Second, Wash the hands in an antiseptic as she leaves the patient. Third, Wash her hands before approaching the next patient. Fourth, Also to wear with antiseptics thermometers and other instruments used with measles patients. The mouth, throat, and nose of the measles patient should be washed frequently with boric acid solutions. Children with measles should be kept in bed for the first 10 days and continues for 10 to 14 days. The sickroom should stay upstairs for the next three or four days. The sickroom and the patient should be kept clean.

### Overcoming Pigeon Breast.

N. J. S. writes: "Please write an article on the pigeon chest and its cure, if any."

Pigeon breast results from rickets. Your rickets is cured now, but it has left you with a deformed chest. If you are persistent and determined you can improve matters considerably. Join a gymnasium and take exercises to build up your back and neck muscles. Keep it up for years.

### Brush and Grease Hair.

McF. writes: "I find that ever since I was a victim of the flu a year ago my hair has not ceased

## FROM HERE AND THERE.

The latest English dictionaries contain nearly 500,000 words. In Japan, tobacco smoking is almost universal with men, women and children. The Chinese have special fans for the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn. The first biblical illustrative art consisted of the symbolic frescoes of the catacombs. In the last 500 years Mexico has produced more silver than any other country in the world. Twins are more common among mothers of between 25 and 30 years than at other ages. In Constantinople it is impossible to communicate with any one by mail. Instead, one must send a servant with the message or go oneself. A peculiar institution in Stockholm is an "old servants' home," where servants too old to work are given shelter and care in their last days. The business hours in Mexico are from 9 to 12 o'clock and from 3 to 6 o'clock. Between 1 and 3 o'clock everyone sleeps or naps, and after 7 o'clock none of the shops is to be found open. Clocks have been made within recent years which seem almost to solve the problem of perpetual motion. For instance, there is a clock which has already gone 15 years with one winding, and its inventor claims it will run for 50 years. The great English philanthropist, Jeremy Bentham, directed that, after his body had been dissected for the benefit of certain medical students, the skeleton should be reassembled, clad after the custom of the period, and exhibited in a glass case at University college, where it may still be seen.

### Here's One Theory.

S. C. writes: "I note with interest your discussion of the declining native American stock. The question is always suggested, 'What are we going to do about it?' It seems to me the way to get this question answered is to raise another question, 'What is the cause of the decline?' I was taught in college that from the beginning of American history our population has doubled every 25 years. We always either have imported or begotten the increase. Whenever the imports have risen the birth rate has decreased, and vice versa. The cause for this is economic. A native born baby cannot compete with an imported adult. It is easier for four adult foreigners to make a living each for himself than it is for an American father to make a living for himself and four children. In either case America gets the same population. We take our choice, best or import. For too long we have been importing. Right now when the war has revealed how poorly we have assimilated our imports it is a good time to remember that if we will stop bringing in foreigners America will recruit her own population unless she is to reverse the history she always has made. Instead of scorning the American parent for not getting his kind let's point out and try to remove his handicap."

### REPLY.

Your information that the birth rate rises when the immigration rate falls may not be accurate. Certainly they do not wholly compensate since the census reports taken at 10-year intervals show that the increase in population from all causes is not even.

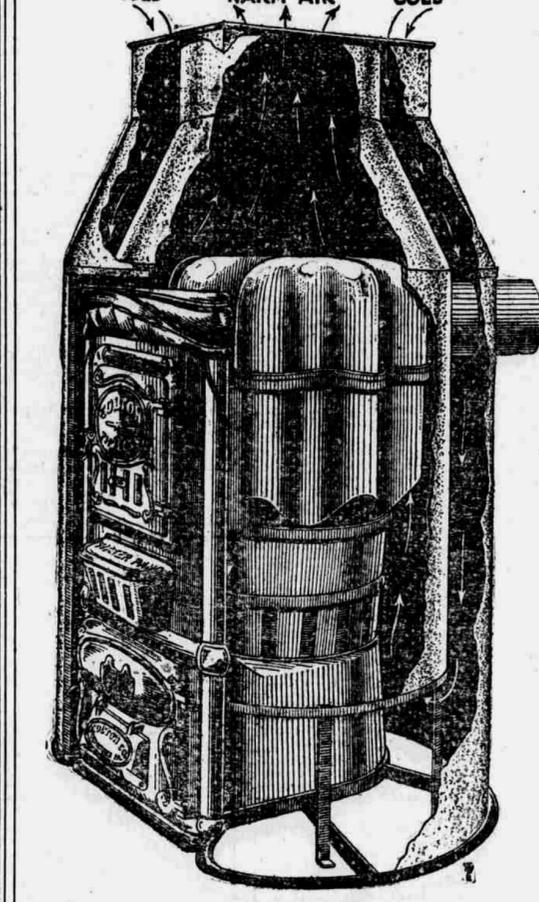
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# Notice This When You Clean House



Spring house cleaning is in vogue. Maybe you are putting it off until you can quit using the furnace. No use cleaning the walls and hanging new curtains if the old, leaky furnace is going to continue smoking things up, is there? Of course not, but—it isn't necessary to have a smoky furnace in the house to make all this bother every year. There is no need to have a register in each room—they only bring more dirt and do not add to the comfort of the house.

# The Colton Pipeless Heating System



heats the home from one combination register. It delivers clean, warm air to every part of the house. It leaves no cold rooms or damp corners. Solidly built, there is no chance of gas and smoke coming up into the house to ruin walls and soil curtains. Your Spring house cleaning will be so much easier after a winter's use of the Colton Pipeless.

The rapid air circulation makes it possible to heat the house quickly in the morning, yet so perfect are the regulating dampers that the degree of warmth may be controlled to a nicety for mild weather.

Doing away with pipes has many advantages other than cleanliness. Pipe furnaces require deep cellars to function properly. The Colton can be installed in low, small cellars which do not extend under all the house. Without extensive piping, the cellar remains cool so that vegetables may be stored in it. A small cellar is thus made to serve a dual purpose, at the same time inaugurating a great saving in fuel formerly consumed in heating endless pipes and the cellar.

The Colton Pipeless Heating System is cheaper in first cost than hot water or steam. It is far cheaper in operation—we guarantee it to save a third of the fuel required by stoves or pipe furnaces. It purifies and moistens the air. It makes for better health. It prolongs the life of your furniture because it does not "bake" it out. A man and boy can install the Colton furnace in any house, new or old, and give you heat in one day's time. Decide to have a warmer, cleaner house at less cost. Order your Colton Pipeless Furnace today—at present prices.

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