THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

AID FOR STRICKEN EUROPE.

Of all the miserable, unworthy attempts at deception now being made by desperate democrats, the effort to array foreign-born voters against the republican candidate is the most despicable. In pursuing this course the advocates of Cox are seeking to create the impression that because he opposes Wilsonian policies Senator Harding is without sympathy for or interest in the problems of Europe. All that is needed to expose the deception aimed at by the democratic clacquers is to read what the republican candidate said in his speech of acceptance. No more generous purpose of assistance to foreign peoples, consistent with the substantial interests of Americans, could be given than is pledged by Senator Harding. In his address to the notification committee yesterday, Governor Coolidge made similar pledges. The republican platform is also explicit on the point. What is there other than this that can be done, unless it is to accept the Wilson plan?

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas publicly declares:

> I voted against the League of Nations as brought to us by President Wilson. I refused to bind this country to a contract to send our young men to fight and die in defense of the territories of foreign governments. I opposed the plan which would compel us to make war in foreign lands without specific instruction from congress or the people.
>
> I am opposed to any scheme of world government that will impair or destroy the sovereignty or independence of this republic.
>
> We will help Europe. We will help all the world in every way we can that does not mean the impoverishment of America. But we will not send our young men to be killed in foreign lands. We will not spend millions and billions of the people's money to support the military schemes of foreign governments and their scheming diplomats. To block such a game, I believe American history will one day say, was worth all the trouble, all the delay that it cost.

Is the Woodrow Wilson plan the only one by which America can serve the world? Has all our experience, our example, our achievements, our inspiration for ourselves and for others, been swallowed up in this one great scheme for a super-nation? When the Russians, the Swedes, the Danes, the Germans, all the representatives of all the races who have sought asylum in this land of opportunity, came here, it was to escape unbearable conditions or to better themselves. Are they ready to jeopardize all they have achieved here by connecting our government with those they left, or do they expect to improve the situation in Europe by inextricably entangling our affairs with those of that present unhappy land?

Progress is being made in Europe, material and spiritual, improvement socially and economically is noted generally, and without the aid or consent of the League of Nations. It will continue, but its service will not be in any way enhanced by democratic appeals to foreign-born citizens of the United States that they vote the democratic ticket because the republicans are pledged to undo the harm Woodrow Wilson has done.

White a Wilson Victim.

Much curiosity exists as to the attitude of George White, the new chairman of the national democratic committee, on the League of Nations, the president, the wet and dry dispute, and campaign contributions.

Personally, White is bone-dry in his sentiments. We have no line on his League opinions, but would suspect him of favoring strong American reservations. His opinion of Mr. Wilson, after that gentleman issued his big political blunder in the form of an appeal to the country to elect none but democrats to congress in 1918, was too violent for publication. White was one of the democrats nominated for congress, and had his normally republican district well in hand when that mean and narrowly partisan slop-over came along and set the hair on every republican in that district. Wilson's stupidity lost the fight White had won, and retired an unusually capable and popular democrat from representing the Marietta (O.) district in congress.

Knowing George White as a successful oil man we are of opinion that in the matter of campaign contributions he will favor "gushers." He would never limit one of his wells to 1,000 barrels a year; nor would he favor a hole that had to be pumped over one that flowed freely. We strongly incline, therefore, to the belief that Mr. White will welcome campaign contributors of the freely-flowing kind, and receive "gushers" with marked consideration. But where necessary he can pump for the oil that lubricates the political machinery.

Settling With the Soviets.

A conference between Lloyd George and Millerand over the request from Lenine that a parley be held looking to a settlement generally to outline the relations between soviet Russia and the established governments of the world impends. It is reported from Paris that Washington is to be sounded on the point, and may be asked to have a representative at the meeting if it is held.

It is hardly likely any progress will be made on this line, unless Mr. Wilson has changed his mind since he gave the cold shoulder to Huerta in Mexico. Huerta's title to the office rested on the Mexican constitution, and in this regard was impeccable. Our president could only see the blood of Francisco Madero, however, and visited his utmost displeasure on Huerta, while encouraging Carranza in every way except open assistance.

Lenine and Trotzky have no claim other than that supported by force. There is no reason to think that soviet Russia actually represents anything in the way of organized government. On the other hand, it is known that the peasants have not accepted the soviet control, save where it has been forced on them by bayonets, while the deluded city workmen who originally formed the backbone of the government set up by the bolsheviki leaders have been disillusionized, and are said to be longing for some relief.

The approach of Lenine to the Allies at this moment rests on the defeat of Poland and the effort to negotiate a peace there. If the proposed parley is held it will mark a most interesting stage of a remarkable incident in history.

"Back to the Farm" Once More.

A new impulse is given the "back to the farm" slogan by Prof. Eugene Davenport, dean of agriculture in the University of Illinois, who proposes that young married couples be not only encouraged but assisted in settling down on farms. He finds a difficulty, however, in providing such with the capital needed to make a proper start. This, he believes, may be done by the establishment in each local community of an association to "grubstake" the beginners. His proposition has something attractive in it. Building and loan associations have solved in a large measure the problem of home ownership, and have been found a very profitable way to employ small sums of money regularly contributed by a large number of investors. The extension of the principle and the service as well to cover farms in addition to city lots might easily be worked out.

Dean Davenport is of the opinion that the loaning of money to give ambitious young persons a start in farming is beyond the scope of either state or federal government, although Oklahoma actually has set up a fund of $1,000,000 which is to be used for that very purpose. The farm loan banks, too, have carried on a considerable business, although not along the line the dean has in view. A farmer who can negotiate a loan with a federal bank can get the money from any banker or loan broker, and sometimes even on more favorable terms—that is, the private loan agency will place a higher valuation on the land and loan above 50 per cent of the appraisal, which is the government limit.

Another question arises here. Not long before the war the tendency was to support the big farm as desirable, because of economies that were possible in its operation. Are we to turn away from this and take up the policy of small holdings, with the consequent increase in proportionate expense? Small farms occupied by their owners may be more intensively cultivated, and will assure a comfortable living and economic independence to more people. It is quite possible, too, that the net yield will be increased, because of the more careful management and use of the land, made necessary by the fact that the small farmer has less ground from which to extract his living expenses and any profit he may hope to enjoy.

It will be interesting to watch the development of Dean Davenport's idea. If the young people are to be lured back to the farm, it must be through some method that promises them more than a bare existence of drudgery. A lot of idle money is seeking investment in schemes more or less hazardous and uncertain. Why not turn it into the channel here suggested, where loans will be amply secured and where the capital will be employed in solving one of the real social as well as economic problems of the moment.

Opportunity for Chemists.

There is much talk of the possible synthetic production of petroleum from western shale. Utah, Colorado, Wyoming and other states have the oil shale in inexhaustible quantities—that is, rock which contains in proper proportions, the carbon (80 per cent) and hydrogen (20 per cent) which when united make petroleum. The combining of two or more substances to form another, is synthesis, the simple meaning of which is "a putting together." When these combinations have to do with chemical substances, the process is called synthetic chemistry. So it is now believed that when the vast pools of crude petroleum under the earth shall be exhausted, the synthetic chemists may be able to fill all demands from the treatment of the oil shale.

England is much interested in the matter just now, and a suggestion has been made that congress offer a reward of $500,000 for a practical commercial method of producing the golden grease synthetically. The reward suggested is ridiculous. Whenever oil shortage grows menacing private interests will have millions for the chemist who invents or discovers a cheap method of extracting petroleum, or rather bringing together the things which combine to make it, from the shale.

Prices to Recede.

The price tide is to turn soon, the economists tell us. We grow skeptical. With railroad wages up $600,000,000 a year, and railroad fares and freights to go up as much or more, it does not look much like lower prices in a hurry, to us.

Senator Harding says: "We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We debased the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore it in honesty."

For forty years we have noticed that the republican party has always had the job of restoring the country to a sound and honest basis after the democratic leaders have held its purse strings for a few years.

Speaking of Wilson and Cox the complacent democratic Roosevelt says: "Their splendid record and their high purpose are an inspiration." Yes, yes; an inspiration to vote the the republican ticket with a bang.

Nebraska is not bragging about it, just stating it as a fact—that this state pays the highest per capita income tax to the federal government. There's a reason.

The brewer who crossed from Texas to Mexico and fell into Pancho Villa's grip had better taken his chance with the Volstead law.

Kansas City has a milk problem also. Omaha won a similar battle long ago.

Chile's earthquake had a vertical movement; that in Los Angeles did the "shimmy."

No, dear reader; Cox never beat Harding for governor or anything else.

Jack Johnson's way to freedom is rocky.

A Line O' Type or Two

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

AN expert reports that the ouija board is increasing the number of patients in the New Jersey state asylums. But this is merely another instance of confusing the effect with the cause.

REASSURING.

Sir: Might it not be well to announce that there seems small danger this year of an epidemic of dementia precox? PEDAGOGUE.

IF Joseph Wood Krutch, who contributes a defense of book reviewing to the New York Evening Post, cannot contrive to hobble into the Academy of Immortals, we'll be glad to put casters on him.

A BARBER'S COLLEGE, PERHAPS.

(From the Danville Commercial News.)

Dr. George Steely has returned from a three weeks' trip to New York City, where he took a special course in hone surgery at the New York Post Graduate school.

BREVITY is not only the soul of wit, it is the soul of common sense, and is therefore opposed to oratory. In periods as perfectly rounded as Peter's dome, Pericles charmed the Athenian ear. In phrases chaste as ice, Woodrow Wilson has portrayed the idyllic state of the tufted Slovenes and the duck-billed Esthonians. Demosthenes said a mouthful, but it was chiefly pebbles. Many solemn persons have essayed, in book and tract, to summarize the causes of the nation's unrest and indicate the way out of the complexity. But Mr. Marshall of Indiana summed up the situation in just ten words. "What this country needs," observed Thomas, "is a good five-cent cigar."

SCALY IMMORTALS.

Sir: Puls and Puls, dentists of Sheboygan, seem to be pulling along together better than Pyke and Herring, who recently dissolved a partnership fish business at Widewater, Va.
IN THE NET.

SPEAKING of brevity and common sense, Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English socialist, who has been looking bolshevism over, packs a verbal wallop in eight words when she says, "Communism is the child of scarcity and want." Where there is work and food in plenty communism is only a topic of conversation among well-fed intellectuals.

WHITHER, AS NOAH INQUIRED, ARE WE DRIFTING?

(From the Galesburg Republican-Register.)

Mr. Jenkins is a man of sterling worth and by his integrity and honest dealings has made for himself a name as a retired farmer.

OCCASIONALLY we are able to trace the life history of a joke. Thus, London Punch printed the following on June 23:

"That's the sort of dog I'm havin'."
"Tommy, you've forgotten the 'g' again."
"Gee! That's the sort of dog I'm havin'."

In 1904 or '05 we paid a gifted humorist fifty cents for that joke, when we were buying manuscripts for a certain or uncertain publication. Since then it has made the rounds, and was in due course lifted by the discriminating editors of Punch, who are regular readers of American periodicals.

London Correspondence.

Sir: Have just passed a movie-house billing these two: PAULINE STARK IN "THE ARGUMENT:" FIVE REELS and ANNA LURING IN "THE MAKE-BELIEVE VAMPIRE;" but they may be imports, and, so, old stuff out your way, although you cannot deny their mere verbal values. But, just where Fayremaid Lane gives onto Pusey's Mews [quaint—eh?—how the English drop the 's!']—just there, as I was saying, you'll find the shop of Gukkle & Geeck. I'll go you four pounds of Irish bacon (which is now down to 4s. 6d. the lb.) that none of your several readers will guess the gentlemen's line of trade. I'll help to the extent of saying that, e'en so, G. & G. are sticking close to their work. An eminent British composer of music is off the cocoa press because the music-critic of one of the journals so classified referred to the e. B. c.'s "new chloral work for tenor, mezzo, and ensemble." F. D.

WE grasp by a Duluth dispatch that Akonstant Kiikka, one of the editors of a Finnish daily in that town, has been arrested for sticking close to his name.

THEY CONTEMPLATE REBUILDING, PERHAPS.

(From the Oelwein Register.)

For Rent—8 room house. Family of six or seven wild children. Mrs. Minnie Zenft.

"YOU can't heat a pot on one side," declares Senator Lodge. Except, perchance, the melting pot.

LIVERIGHT AND LET LIVE.

Sir: One of your contributors wonders why Boni & Liveright did not publish "Eat and Grow Thin." Had we been in business at the time Thompson's book was published it undoubtedly would have been brought to us. While Boni has not been in this country for a couple of years I had a letter from him the other day from Poland, and he tells me he is getting thinner every day.
HORACE B. LIVERIGHT.

"FREIGHT Grows on Erie," narrates the New York Times. Well, if the Erie is as slow as when we used to commute on it, it is not surprising to learn that the freight has taken root.

WHAT A MOTORIST WONDERS.

Whether there are other street cars in the U. S. A. as noisy as those in Springfield, O.

"HARDING Has Quiet Day; Few Callers."—Headline.

And those soft ones, no doubt.

AND IS DOING AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED.

(From the Holstein, Ia., Advance.)

Lester Reginnitter passed his 23d milestone Sunday.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Esperanto Association, that so-called language has been made compulsory in the schools of Russia. But an affliction more or less makes little difference in that messed up land.

"MY connection with other reform would make it impossible for me to focus my attention upon the Prohibition question alone."—Mr. Bryan.

Meaning that there is more money in lecturing on a variety of subjects.

KANSAS UP WITH THE STYLES.

(From the Peabody Gazette.)

Lost—A small coin purse containing $5 gold piece and an evening gown. Call 149.

"OKLAHOMA Visitor to be Given Breakfast," reports the Salt Lake Tribune. Apparently the visitor missed the 5:15. By L. T.

As You Like, Governor.

Governor Cox is either needlessly alarmed concerning the attitude of his Republican opponent toward the laws, State and Federal, governing the expenditure and publication of campaign funds, or the governor is feigning alarm for the purpose of currying favor with those members of the electorate susceptible to political buncombe. The governor can, we venture, be certain that Senator Harding will be no less insistent than he that the Republican party shall practice what it preaches in regard to enforcement of and obedience to the laws as written, including the election laws.

As we remember these laws, they have for a number of years required the public filing of complete returns of receipts and expenditures before election day. If the governor wishes to file every week instead of just before election day, either because he expects to have more subscriptions to file than his opponent or because he thinks the voters may find it harder to remember the contributors and their contributions, of these are strung out over many weeks instead of receiving publicity in the last week of the campaign, the laws permit him that option and Senator Harding should not object to his opponent's exercise of it.

But be it remembered that the laws in the premises are made by Congress and not by the democratic nominee for president, and that it is the laws as they are written and not the amendments thereto proposed by Governor Cox, to which Senator Harding may properly address his attention.—Boston Transcript.

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 a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

GUARDING CHILD'S HEALTH.

Dr. H. M. Biggs, health commissioner of New York state, circulates a list of symptoms, any one of which observed in a child suggests the need for further observation. The symptom may pass away without further development, for children develop symptoms on slight provocation. On the other hand, any one may be a warning finger pointing to some danger which can be lessened by intelligent attention.

Most children's diseases begin with the following easily observed symptoms: Disinclination to study or play (most parents with more than one child have learned to be on guard when this abnormality in conduct is in evidence), unusual tired feeling, drowsiness, lack luster of eyes, cheeks flushed or pallid. These symptoms of fever may be the beginning of bowel or stomach trouble, an acute infectious disease or a cold.

Chills always demand attention. A chill may mean the onset of an acute infection. It may mean malaria.

Vomiting may be due to indigestion. It may mean the onset of scarlet fever or other communicable disease.

Nervousness, restlessness, irritability may be due to eyestrain, skin disorder, or insufficient sleep; may indicate St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, or beginning of a disease of brain or spinal cord.

Cough may be the beginning of whooping cough, tuberculosis, measles, or a simple cold.

Loss of weight, if associated with slight fever, swollen glands of neck, a lump or pain in the back may suggest tuberculosis.

Cold in the head may be simple coryza. If associated with red eyes may mean measles or German measles.

Pallor may be due to anemia. If accompanied by puffiness of face may mean kidney trouble.

Swelling in neck may mean mumps, tubercular glands, beginning diphtheria, bad teeth, suppurating glands.

Sore throat may mean diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, septic sore throat, or tonsillitis.

Earache may be due to adenoids or beginning middle ear disease.

Running ears may be due to adenoids, middle ear infection.

Pain, if referred to hip and accompanied by limp, may be first symptom of hip disease. If referred to back may mean Potts disease; if to right side of abdomen may mean appendicitis; if back of ear may mean mastoid trouble.

Discharges from one nostril may be due to foreign body. Bloody discharge from nostril may mean diphtheria.

Faulty eyesight causes scowling, squinting, headache, and holding book at improper distance in reading.

Eruptions, accompanied by itching, if on head, may be due to lice; if on hands, to itch. Acute eruptions may be due to infectious disease. Chronic eruptions may be due to ringworm, impetigo, or itch.

Too Much Meat Bad.

A. O. R. writes: "When my boy was 6 and 7 years old his father insisted on feeding him a great deal of beefsteak because the child liked it. He ate some raw meat. The veins in his back and legs turned very dark, almost as if traced in ink. His face and body were pale. He was nervous, rising at 3 and 4 in the morning. He made no complaint and did not seem sick. I took him to a doctor. He improved, his flesh seemed normal, but his tongue and lips were too deep a red. Now at 17 he is well but not robust. A white spot is on his chin, not so very noticeable, but still plainly seen.

(1) "What is that whitish spot and what the cure?

(2) "Can he do anything to improve his general health?"

REPLY.

(1) I do not know.

(2) Stimulate him to take as much out of door exercise and do as much out of door work as possible. When he was young his veins were prominent because of the pallor of his skin. A heavy meat diet for a child makes for nervousness.

Fighting Cooties' Infants.

F. R. writes: "1. What is the cause of nits? 2. What should be done to get rid of them?"

REPLY.

1. Nits are the eggs of lice.
2. Wash the hair in vinegar. Leave vinegar on the head an hour. Wash. Grease with vaseline. Comb with fine tooth comb. If the lice have previously keen killed this will end the nits.

BROUGHT HOME FROM FRANCE.

Here lies the body of my boy,
Brought home to me.
They will not let me see my son—
Though mine is he—
Shut in his coffin, 'neath his flag
As he should be.
Strange that it was some other one
Across the sea,
In a far land, who did for him,
Instead of me,
What I in happier days have done,
When as a wee,
Sweet babe he lay upon my breast,
So fair to see—
Close down his eyes against the sun.
Ah, woe is me!
Now they are closed forever, but
He waits for me
In Heaven, his race superbly run;
And I and he
Will (joined together at God's throne,
Bowed head, bent knee)
Receive the crowns his life has won
For him and me.
—Caroline Russell Bispham, in the New York Times.

Fate of Leagues.

The Iroquois Indian league, we read, was the first league of nations. And nothing left of it now but the reservations!—Boston Transcript.

Quantity Measurement.

If exchange goes a bit lower it may be found to be more convenient to deal in German marks by the liter.—Indianapolis News.