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DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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- The Bee's Platform**
1. New Union Passenger Station.
 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highway, 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.

Self-Determination in Application.

The note Secretary Hughes has dispatched to Panama is indicative of a firmer attitude of the United States towards the lesser American republics. Having accepted responsibility for them under the Monroe doctrine, guaranteeing their integrity and assuring them of independence and security, that note is a warning that they are also to be held to accountability by the United States. When one of them enters into a solemn engagement, it will be expected to fulfill that to the letter. Treaties and agreements are not scraps of paper in the estimation of the United States.

This new form of self-determination will not be especially palatable to a certain type of politician, who has flourished for several years south of the Rio Grande. Not only in Mexico, but all the way down to Puntas Arenas it has been popular to flout Uncle Sam. No need to look for the cause of this; the anti-American propaganda has been carefully fostered and widely spread by nations pretending a great friendship or the United States, but secretly and for sinister purposes undermining our relations with other American governments. Many signs of the effect of the campaign so insidiously carried on have been noticed lately, especially in the manners of the Central American republics. Therefore the notice served on Panama may be accepted as intended for the reading of all.

The United States has never undertaken to interfere with the external relations of any other American republic, save so far as was needed to require it to carry out its agreements with other nations in good faith, or to protect it from aggression. When we have intervened in the internal politics of these turbulent and unsettled nations, it has been solely in the interest of good order and the welfare of the people. At no time has our paternalism towards them taken on any aspect of aggrandizement, or attempt at profit. We have sought to maintain friendly relations with all, to foster trade and commerce with them, and to establish a mutual respect and confidence that is for the good of all. If the leaders of thought in Latin America prefer to listen to the siren song of European agitators, we can not help it, but we can hold them in check when it comes to making this country ridiculous through breaking of pledges for the carrying out of which our national faith is pledged under the Monroe Doctrine.

That is what the governments to the south of us may read in the note to Panama. It is not the gauntlet of steel under the glove of velvet. On the contrary, it is merely the restraining hand of a big brother, kindly holding back the little fellow who would rush headlong into danger.

Embarrassments of Gold.

The plight of Midas, whose touch turned all things to gold, even his food, has its modern instance in the present situation of the United States. The gold of the world has flowed into our land, and yet with scarcely more benefit than when the ancient king's very food changed into the precious metal.

Financial experts agree that it would be unfortunate for our debtors overseas to endeavor to pay their debts here by draining themselves further of their gold, so that they could not purchase our goods. At the same time, it is with extreme reluctance that the prospect of being paid in goods is regarded. In the same way the Allies, while pressing Germany for reparation, do not relish payment in manufactured articles, which to their own mind would cause further unemployment at home.

The way out for America, according to its advisers, is to finance business and government abroad, thus using our surplus to start Europe back toward a position of self-support and at the same time avoiding being buried in the golden flood that Midas learned to fear.

Compared with its purchasing power before the war, the American dollar is said now to be worth about 65 cents. According to the conventional theory, the more gold is available, the less it is worth, and by sending some of it abroad, the dollar will rise again. This much is certain, that no one can eat gold, and that real wealth consists only in the things that can be consumed by humanity or used in the process of production. Coins are but counters, making trade easier than barter, although business, now so easy, really consists of the exchange of one article for another.

A Jill for Every Jack.

Among the other attractive characteristics of Omaha may be included that it is a likely place for matrimony. The opportunity to become a wife is better here than in many other parts of the United States, according to the new census, which shows the number of males exceeds that of females by 6,306. The total of actual or potential husbands is set at 98,954, and that of the other sex is found to be 92,648.

Since ten years ago the percentage of women has gained slightly, although, actually, Omaha gained more men in a decade than it did women. What the complete census will show for the whole country is not to be guessed, although in 1910 there was a surplus of almost 2,000,000 men and boys.

Omaha is what is sometimes called a he-town. Not all our cities can thus be characterized, for there are industries that depend mainly

on woman labor, as in the textile trade, communities exist with a surplus of women. According to the census of 1910, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina and the District of Columbia were thus affected. Nebraska as a whole then had an excess of 60,900 males, and in Wyoming, the women were outnumbered nearly two to one.

No need in this happy land to live in spinsterhood. The injunction of Horace Greeley may well be brought down to date to read: "Come west, young woman, come west."

Lloyd George and His Cabinet.

The retirement from the British imperial cabinet of Bonar Law is accepted as an indication of the existence of a political crisis of first magnitude by the London Times. It is barely possible that back of this may be discerned the wish of Northcliffe, whose desires and ambitions frequently have stood as parents to his thoughts. Northcliffe is not and never has been friendly to Lloyd George. As far back as 1909, when the little Welshman, then chancellor of the exchequer in the first Asquith cabinet, went to the country with his budget, Northcliffe, not yet elevated to the peerage, pursued him with all the power of his great newspapers, but Lloyd George was endorsed by the people. In 1915, when Lloyd George unhorsed Herbert Asquith and formed his first coalition cabinet, the result was partially due to the terrific bombardment of the war office by the Northcliffe papers, and for a moment it seemed as if a rapprochement had been effected between the two greatest forces in British political life.

When that cabinet was formed it contained the names of two men whose presence astonished the world outside, those of Bonar Law and Edward Carson. Law, at least, might have been taken as a concession to Northcliffe, but certainly did not typify the ideals of the premier. He was accepted, as it was understood that the cabinet was intended to bring to the service of the United Kingdom all the elements of national life, then undergoing a terrible tension. In the events that have ensued since the Armistice Bonar Law has not been especially prominent, although he has given such support as he might to the government in the efforts at reconstruction. He is regarded as an ultra conservative, and when Sir Robert Cecil broke with Lloyd George and made his ineffectual attempt at consolidating the opposition, it was a foregone conclusion that Bonar Law soon would follow.

The coalition cabinet may be doomed; it would be singular if it did survive much longer. But in the realignment of political forces it is quite as likely that Lloyd George will again emerge triumphant as that the elements represented by Northcliffe will control. Conservatism is not dead in England, but the reactionary tory type will scarcely be permitted to regain ascendancy at once. A progressive spirit is prevalent there, and the line between the classes and the masses is becoming more and more that of a shadow, its outline appearing sharply only among the elect who are unmoved by anything short of actual extermination.

Bonar Law's resignation from the cabinet may precipitate a real political crisis, but Lloyd George does not appear to be in real danger because of that alone.

Uncle Sam's African Nephew.

In the gorgeous uniform of his office, with a bird of paradise plume in his cocked hat, the president of Liberia has landed in America, seeking a loan from the government of \$5,000,000. Concerning the soundness of such investment of public funds no one at this distance can pronounce; it is probable that some proffer of a naval base on the coast of Africa will be advanced to the authorities. Since 1901 the Liberians have been eager for the United States to establish a coaling station on their shores, and their invasion or amalgamation with other African lands would be insured against if there were an American base there. A warship was sent to investigate at one time, but for diplomatic or other reasons, found there was no available site.

The one spot in Africa that Europe has not touched is Liberia. Cheated and bulldozed within an inch of its life, this little republic may yet give a favorable answer to the query: Can the negro stand alone? Its independence it owes to the fact that it has always been a protegee of the United States. Freed American slaves constituted this independent republic on the green shores of West Africa in 1847. Before that, in the administration of President Monroe, after whom their capital, Monrovia, is named, the first settlement had been made. By a treaty signed during the Civil war, the United States undertook to preserve the constitutional form of government and its independent existence.

The nation is about half the size of Nebraska, and its trade was ruined by the war. Affection for America is said to be very striking there, and has at various times been heightened by the appearance of German warships bearing demands for indemnity and suggestions for annexation, and by French and British encroachments as well. Under President Taft the State department furnished an expert to act as customs receiver, and altogether, relations have been more intimate than most Americans realize, with this distant black republic.

Thomas M. Orr.

Omaha's list of worth while men is short another name, that of Thomas M. Orr, who has just surrendered to the conqueror of all men. He was a name to hundreds of thousands who had business with the Union Pacific railroad, but was known only to a few. Quietly pursuing a chosen path of usefulness, he found himself long ago removed from direct personal contact with the world, yet daily wielding more of influence because of the growth of the great institution of which he was a part. In the Union Pacific organization he had become so nearly indispensable that when he withdrew at the time of the reorganization under Harriman he was soon called. As assistant to the president, he was not only intimately acquainted with the workings of the road, but he possessed an inexhaustible fund of detailed information concerning the business, and so was a great factor in its operation and its relations with the world. Those who knew "Tom" Orr well loved him because of the many manly attributes that endeared him to his friends, while those who knew him only in a business way were impressed with his fidelity to the company and the accuracy of his knowledge. Forty-four years of genuine usefulness might have warranted his retirement, yet he died in the harness, just because he was useful. He leaves the world richer because of the example he set, poorer because he has gone.

Ontario Farmers Not Rubes
Teach British Cabinet a Trick in Real Politics

By John R. Bone in the Boston Transcript.

A member of a disappointed urban deputa-tion to Ontario's farmer government the other day exclaimed disparagingly: "What do you expect, they're only a bunch of farmers anyway?" Subsequently an important Ontario citizen made contrite apology for that thoughtless slighting remark.

For this "bunch of farmers" is getting on in the world and is obliged to take its results on its own. So far-reaching has its influence become that last week it accomplished the defeat of a member of the British cabinet, no less a personage than Sir Arthur Griffiths-Boscawen, newly appointed minister of agriculture, and to keep him in the government Lloyd George may be obliged to raise him to a peerage, for which he has the qualities, and make him a member of the House of Lords.

It is an omen for President Harding that he cannot afford to disregard, particularly as the issue which drove the Ontario farmer into British politics had its origin in the United States.

When Mr. Fordney, a neighboring Michigan, threatened a strong of the pen to cut off Canada's market for \$50,000,000 worth of animals a year, and when simultaneously Henry Ford threatened to produce cowless milk, Canadian live stock dealers got distinctly nervous. The first thing to do was to find another market for their beefs.

There was a time, thirty years ago, when Canadian cattle could be shipped on the hoof to Britain. And then it was charged that Canadian cattle were affected by foot and mouth diseases or pleuro-pneumonia or some such thing, and the British minister of the day slapped on an embargo which has not been lifted to this day. The representatives from Canada then there was not and never has been disease among Canadian cattle made no impression on the government of England and the social fastnesses of the landed proprietors. Every representation to the government was referred to the agricultural experts and the agricultural experts being in the hands of the British government, the proposal was inadvisable. No industry in any protectionist country was ever protected as completely as has been the cattle growing industry of free trade Britain.

All these representations from Canada went through the "regular channels." First a resolution would be referred to the Canadian minister of agriculture, then to the Canadian government, next to his excellency the governor general, then overseas to the colonial office in London, then to the British cabinet, next to the British minister of agriculture, and then to the British government. "Regular channels" must be maintained, rendered anxious by Mr. Fordney's threatened embargo, decided to make one more effort to get into the "regular channels" and that was enough. Instead they sent their own minister of agriculture direct to London.

Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, in an agriculturalist's cabinet is an interesting figure. At official dinners and other functions it is often remarked that he made the best speech of the evening, and it is always remarked that he is the best dressed man in the hall. He is on the sunny side of the life, and shaven and bright as a new dollar. He knows his way about in most any kind of company.

When he went to England, however, he found that neither he nor his government had any standing whatever. The imperial authorities might deal with Dominion governments, but governments of Dominion governments were certainly not recognizable. "Regular channels" must be maintained. If Manning Doherty's course at the Agricultural college didn't teach him the meaning of "intradig" the imperial officials taught it to him when he went to them representing merely a provincial cabinet.

Then Manning Doherty did what many another man in perplexity has done before—hid himself to a newspaper office. A short while ago he might have found London newspaper offices as impenetrable a brick wall as Downing street officialdom, but the office he happened into, that of the Daily Express, is owned by a fellow Canadian, Lord Beaverbrook.

Beaverbrook took up the fight. In a month Manning Doherty, through his irregular channels, made more stir about the cattle embargo than the regular channels had ever dreamed of in thirty years. And when a new British minister of agriculture sought re-election Manning Doherty's friends fought him—not merely on the ground that his embargo policy was unfriendly to Canada, but also because it was keeping up the price of meat to the British laboring man. And Sir Arthur Griffiths-Boscawen, thanks to Manning Doherty and Lord Beaverbrook and the unemployed and perhaps hungry working man of Dudley, went down in defeat.

The fight was not yet over. Manning Doherty has returned to England to continue it. Many Canadians think there is something of impertinence about this mixing in British affairs, but if he gets that cattle embargo removed it will be another bright star in the cap of Ontario's "bunch of farmers."

Lord Beaverbrook, it is said, would like to be Canadian high commissioner in London, a post that has not been filled since Strathcona died. But he can hardly have been prompted by that ambition in taking up the cattle embargo fight because the Ontario government has no influence in the appointment. It is more likely that Beaverbrook was among other things responding as a Canadian to the call of the blood.

Removal of the British embargo would render Canadian live stock raisers independent of the United States market. It would probably also result in an embargo against United States cattle entering Canada, for when Canada formerly shipped to England a condition of the privilege was that a 90-day quarantine had to be imposed against the United States. This is a step Canada will be loathe to take and it will probably only be taken if it appears that the new Washington tariff regulations are unfriendly to Canada.

Some British experts are advising the Canadian farmers not to bother about the live cattle export trade, but to get into the chilled meat business. They say there is no reason why they should not successfully compete with the Chicago packing houses and eventually oust them from Europe.

Waste of Wood.

And we waste wood from the time the tree is cut until the finished product is put on the market. Logging operations in the woods are enormously wasteful. Losses in the seasoning of wood in this country are estimated at \$50,000,000 annually. The use of preserving processes on ties, poles, posts, pilings, shingles, lumber and other wood exposed to the weather would save the country about \$75,000,000 a year. The annual loss from fire in this country is about \$200,000,000 a year. A large part of this is in wooden structures, and a large part of it could be avoided by the use of fire-retarding paints and compounds and fire-resisting construction. With the country-facing a paper shortage, which is rapidly putting books beyond the reach of all but the well-to-do, 55 per cent of the wood fed into the pulp digesters is now lost in the waste sulphite liquors.

There are only a few of the problems which the wood using industries face. All of these wastes are in some degree unavoidable. The ways of avoiding most of them are already known in theory and have been demonstrated experimentally. What is needed is further experiment to perfect and standardize methods and to put them into general use. This is the real constructive work of industry—Anaconda Standard.

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A Bit o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year
By John Kendrick Bangs

A PROMISE.

Just for Today
As you run your way
Do all you can amid the rough and
rubble
Completely to forget
Your own regret,
And bear a bit of other fellow's
trouble.
I promise you that you
If this course you pursue
Will find that bit of kindly self-denial
Upon the road
Will cut at least in half the pressing
load
Of your own trial.
(Copyright, 1921, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

South Africa Prosperous.

The year 1919 was one of undiminished prosperity for the Union of South Africa. Highly remunerative prices ruled for all classes of produce, and these to a large extent, if not wholly, counterbalanced the losses suffered by the farmers through the severe drought experienced the latter part of the year.

Peter Pan's House.

New Haven has within sight of Derby avenue, on the road to Yale Field, a four-room house perched on the branches of a huge oak about 25 feet from the ground, with a ladder leading up to it. It is occupied by a number of boys who with the help of their fathers, built it for fun.

Gift Edge.

A Country club housewife hired a Jarkey to carry three tons of coal from the curb to the basement the other day. A little later the housewife discovered that she had no money except a \$5 bill. Calling the Jarkey, who was about half through with the job, she asked him if he could change the bill so that he could get his pay. "No'm," he replied. "I can't. But I can get it changed over at the grocery store." The woman hesitated, trying to decide whether to take a chance. "Don't you worry, Missus," the Jarkey assured her. "I'll come back with the change. An' just so show you it's all right, I'll go after it right now and leave this other ton of coal I ain't carried in yet out in the street as security."—Kansas City Star.

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Do all you can amid the rough and
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Completely to forget
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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 space limitations, where stamped address is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

TIME OF GREATEST GROWTH.

We are now just entering the season of rapid growth. Mallery-Hansen, a Danish scientist, has shown that between the latter part of March and the first of August children grow with maximum rapidity. From the first of August to the last of November growth is almost at a standstill. Between November and March the rate of growth is twice as rapid as it is during the summer period of pause.

Using 2 as representing the rate of growth in summer-autumn, 4 expresses the rate for winter-spring, and 5 for the period between March and August.

This seasonal variation in growth is doubtless dependent in some measure on the food. It has been proved that the milk from cows fed on certain vegetation contains more of certain vitamins than milk at other seasons, also that the milk of mothers eating fresh spring vegetables is likewise richly endowed. If it is true of milk, why is it not true of other foods? Every mother should bear in mind that spring is the season of growth and do what she can to promote the physical well being of her children.

This suggestion carries with it several corollaries. If mothers understood better that children are not expected to grow much during the winter months, the following of August they might be content to feed less during the hot weather.

Another fact worth remembering is that for some reason this spring season the maximum growth is the season of maximum prevalence of contagion. Precautions which have proved ample for safety in the winter part of the year will not suffice during the spring.

There is a form of eye trouble which is closely related to nutrition. It is obtained by feeding young rats a ration wholly free from butter fat the animals not only stopped growing and failed to bear young, but they developed ulcers of the cornea. If you want to take an eye medicine take Blaud's pills.

Needs Light Exercise.

M. L. writes: "The seven weeks' illness of a member of my family has been diagnosed as sleeping sickness. Should the patient during convalescence be forced to exert herself physically when the mind seems incapable of giving the impetus to any action?"

REPLY.

The patient should be moderately stimulated. Some exercise will prove helpful. But do not have her overdo.

Several Reasons Possible.

W. J. C. writes: "Several days ago I wrote you a letter for advice, but have not seen your answer. Please tell me why."

REPLY.

I do not know why your letter was not answered. It may have been because it was unsigned and not accompanied by stamped, addressed envelope. It may be that the question called for a diagnosis or treatment or the subject was of no general interest.

Upper Silesia Is Cut Off From World During Plebiscite

Berlin, March 18.—(By The Associated Press.) The international plebiscite commission has ordered a suspension of telegraphic and telephonic communication with Upper Silesia from Saturday to Monday. A plebiscite will be held in Upper Silesia Sunday to determine whether Poland or Germany shall have sovereignty over the district.

Press telegrams are exempted from the commission's order, but will be subject to the approval of the authorities in Silesia. The sale of wines and other spirits probably will be prohibited during the same period.

Submarine Is Floated

Westerly, R. I., March 18.—The submarine N-2, which ran on Watch Hill reef yesterday, was floated early today and taken in tow for the New London submarine base. It was apparently undamaged.

Curing a Birth Mark.

Miss W. writes us that she knows of a case in which a port wine colored birth mark was cured by treatment with a Kromayer lamp. The color gradually faded, leaving no scar. This method is very successful in treating this kind of birth mark. Other varieties are better treated by radium, and still others by carbonic snow.

For Real Bargains in Used Sewing Machines MICKELS Lead

-for Saturday we offer

A Singer, used but in first class shape; light oak case with five drawers... **\$35.00**

New Home, one of old standards. This machine is a five-drawer late model and in A-1 condition... **\$22.00**

Real discounts on many WHITES returned from rent and shop worn machines.

If you want a real machine for little money, be here early.

MICKELS
15th and Harney

THE FEAST OF REASON.

Our Omaha has had a dose She found it hard to take. Her mind is still all puckered up She has a cerebral ache.

A feast was served at the Fontenelle On Monday last, at four. The cost of it was a thousand bucks. The feast was worth much more.

There was no cocktail of flattery To serve as an appetizer; (He didn't hand bouquets to our midst, To wait— He will next time, if he wishes.)

The mental viands were bits of truth That were unadorned. We gaped that such ordinary common things Should be served by a chef so noted.

'Twas finished off without dessert. Our system was unprepared for it. Of that there is no question.

Some hint that G. K. C. is a nut. Some think he's a high-brow—plus. Some say he's a joke, and laugh and laugh. But it may be the laugh on us.

—HAYOL NE TRELL

A Vose-- "Small Grand"

This designed instrument is built especially for those desiring a Grand Piano with but a limited amount of space.

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Q. R. S. PLAYER ROLLS

A. Hospe Co.
1513 Douglas Street
The Art and Music Store

Second Wind!

The Business Morgue is filled with "first wind" successes; with business men who could fight only when the battle went their way; with those who could not take the punishment of body blows long enough to get their "second wind" and so be standing at the finish.

The business man is a contender for the championship in the squared-circle of success. Business successes battle with a full knowledge of the game; with keen, alert senses; with the sheer grit and will to smash on until the deep breathing of "second wind" comes and carries them over into the opponent's corner with a finish blow.

Those who throw the sponge into the circle or through plain yellowness refuse to stagger to their feet before the count of ten, who give up before they are beaten, deserve their failures.

"Second wind" in business is given to those who have the ability, the spirit, to fight even when knocked to their knees; to those who say, "I can," even after their bodies have said, "Let's quit," to those who can smile even as they return for further punishment.

To them is given "second wind."

"Second wind" goes only to real fighters.

Think it over.

L. V. NICHOLAS OIL CO.
"Business Is Good, Thank You."