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.

"Old Man Dollar" Convalescing.

Certain comparisons easily made show that the value of the dollar is steadily increasing, and while it may never reach the 100-cent basis as represented by prewar prices, it has long since ceased to be the 32-cent affair it was not many months ago. Accompanying this is another state of affairs which must have full weight in any calculations made. Consumption has decreased as well as prices, and production naturally has ceased. Within fairly marked bounds this holds no cause for alarm. We are letting ourselves down from the peak attained in 1918, slowly getting back to something like normal relations and a stable way of living.

A great deal of talk is yet being heard about Europe's industrial and commercial condition. That is deplorable, but talking about it will not remedy it, nor will lending assistance that amounts to little more than charity. Whatever help is given to Europe, if it is to be effective, must be of a sort that will encourage Europeans to help themselves. "Freezing" of large sums of capital in long-term credits to foreign buyers is likely to prove disastrous at home; so also will the opening of our own markets to European-made wares. We want to furnish raw materials for them, but we realize that if we buy back the manufactured articles, we are cutting off just that much of a market for our homemade goods. What Europe has to sell that we need or want, we will buy from them, but we owe to our own people the protection of the home market. British, German, French and Belgian institutions are anxious to regain their place in the world markets. Here they met and will meet again Americans, but on a different basis. We will compete more sharply and effectively with them than ever, and their recovery will be delayed by just that much.

This seems a harsh conclusion, but it is inevitable. Russia is not the only land that has a long road to travel back to normalcy. Results of centuries of labor, of productive effort and thrift, were dissipated in a few months of stuendous madness, and these will not be restored in a short time. When this is realized, we will hear less of bringing France back directly to where she stood in August, 1914, and more will be done along the only way that leads back to prosperity for France.

In America effort will have to be directed to the production of things that are needed. Great stores of raw materials are accumulating, not because there is no demand for them, but because conditions will not permit their immediate use. Copper mines are shutting down, because of great surplus and slack demand for copper, yet the principal users of that metal have adjourned extensive programs because they can not proceed on present conditions. The copper will not disappear, and in time it will all be used. So, too, with other things.

The way back is not a pleasant one, for it means the abandonment of war prices and war profits; it means close computation and not the happy-go-lucky method of "cost plus," and it means that success will be for the competent and careful, not for the reckless and improvident. We have learned the lesson, however loath we may be to apply it. "Old Man Dollar" is convalescing, all right.

The Kind of Discipline.

Distrust and dislike of discipline is perhaps a characteristic of Americans, and it is sometimes pointed out that the nation had its birth in the casting forth of the discipline of the British crown. But it must be remembered that another, a self-discipline, so to speak, was substituted.

Yet Dr. W. A. Evans was right when he told the convention of Nebraska teachers here the other day that, "There is too little discipline in this country, too little governmental discipline, school discipline and home discipline." His plea must not be misunderstood as being for more general use of the switch, the paddle or the palm of a chastising hand, but rather as for greater emphasis on character and the maintenance of stricter standards of conduct.

The best sort of discipline is that which controls the child or the citizen by appealing to his reason and conscience-to his self-respect rather than to fear. The day of the iron hand in the home, the school or the state is gone; the lower forms of discipline would no longer be effective if they were tried, and the appeal now must be to sympathy, intelligence and self-control.

Protecting the Middle West.

The position of those who oppose a tariff on farm products imported from abroad might have some color of logic if no other line of industry were enjoying protection from foreign competition. When democratic politicians such as Senator Hitchcock oppose duties on raw materials, consistency would demand that they demand the removal of tariff restrictions on other products. Why should mining or manufacturing have protection that is denied to agriculture?

It is evident that the manufacturing interests of the east are laying plans, praiseworthy in themselves, for expanding America's foreign commerce. They will do this under the shelter of a tariff, but look with disfavor on extending the tariff to cover the raw materials which they refine, desiring to be free to purchase their wool and other essentials wherever they can get them

cheapest, it order to hold down the costs of

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has pointed out that to reduce their labor costs they also want to keep food prices low. "If they can send shiploads of their manufactured goods to the great producing countries south of us and bring back these ships loaded with food products raised on cheap lands and with cheap labor, that would seem to them to be good business," Mr. Wallace declares.

He is right in saying that this would ruin American agriculture and injure the whole nation. The thing is too one-sided. Freight rates on grain from Argentina to New York are said to be one-half those from Nebraska to New York. Cheap water transportation thus gives foreign lands a further advantage in the eastern markets.

Something has to be done for the American farmer. President Harding has announced his policy that the same fair treatment must begiven agriculture that is given other industries. The proposed tariff is a conscientious effort to meet one side of the emergency. Have any of those who oppose this measure anything more practical to offer?

Lloyd George and the Miners' Strike.

Some time ago Lloyd George expressed himself with regard to the labor movement in Great Britain in terms that now seem to be justified by the strike of the miners. He then characterized the trade union activity as revolutionary, rather than economic or constructive. The present strike of the miners is anomalous in some respects. In 1915 the miners sought to force the nationalization of the industry by setting up a strike at the time when England's need for bunker coal was greater than ever in its history, and when fuel was even more important than food in the winning of the war. Government control followed, rather than government ownership, and a scale of wages resting on the selling price of coal. This agreement has expired, and a reduction in wages is urged by the owners. Miners admit that some mines can not be operated at a profit on the present lage scale, but they urge a pooling of output and profit, with the alternative of payment of any deficit out of the national exchequer. The plan is substantially that proposed by Plumb for the operation of American railways.

As a sidelight, it is interesting to recall that at world conference of coal miners, held in Amsterdam some years before the war, American delegates presented a resolution calling on all miners ceased to dig coal in event of war being declared. This resolution was withdrawn at behest of the German delegates, who said they could not sit in the conference while such a proposal was present.

Coupled with the miners' strike, the railway men of England also threaten to go on strike, paralyzing industry as far as possible. The government made preparations to meet the situation, revolutionary in its character, and by various plans hopes to keep up communication and carry oh. In its broad phases the situation is as serious as any the Lloyd George government has faced, and holds its fate. He must win this or surrender power; and, on the other hand, if the miners are the losers, the labor movement in England has suffered a defeat it will be a long time recovering from. It is not likely that either the fuel or the transportation industries of the United Kingdom will be nationalized, but damage may be wrought that will imperil the nation for a long time, because f the immense cost of restoring the colleries and railroad lines to productive service once more.

Short of actual invasion by the enemy, England could not be more seriously menaced than it is now by the conduct of its own people. The strike holds all the elements of the revolution the reds have been working up, and provides for democracy one of its severest tests. John Bull is sore beset at home, but his faculty for muddling through offers hope for his recovery.

Four Hundred Careless and Dangerous.

Saturday night was a splendid night for joyriding. Part of its record is 400 drivers intercepted by volunteer motor police, because of improperly lighted cars. Some had no lights. some had one, some were running cars without tail lights, but all were violating the ordinance and traffic rules in so operating their cars. Not only were they careless, but they were dangerous to others as well as themselves. Each of the cars stopped was the potential cause of an accident, in event of which life was in jeopardy.

Never was the futility of preaching more perfectly illustrated. All the admonition of every agency that can be brought to bear on the subject seems to have been wasted. Mount the car, turn on the starter, give her the gas, and away we go. It doesn't matter if it have no headight or tail light. Why should we worry? We will take a chance, and make the other fellows do the same. It will ony take a minute to inspect the lights and find out if we are properly equipped, but why waste a minute?

Up in Minneapolis they are sending such offenders to the workhouse to spend ten days or such a matter in contemplation of their error. We have no workhouse in Omaha, but a substitute of some kind may be devised. At any rate, something ought to be done to put respect for the law and the rights of other people into the minds of the careless, reckless, dangerous automobile drivers. Four hundred in one evening is quite a bag, and amounts to disgrace for the

It Always Might Be Worse.

Among the literary projects of Southey, never fulfilled, was to write an essay after the manner of Addison on the notion of a board of suicide, instituted to grant licenses for that act, upon sufficient cause being shown. Any such proposal, of course, is nonsense, but it is interesting to speculate on the question whether anyone after having gone through the cooling process of legal discussion and having had the matter consid-

ered from all sides, would still desire to die. The world, perhaps, is better off with some men dead than with them alive, and thus we have capital punishment, but as far as the individual is concerned, while there is life there is hope. Things might be better, but they might be a great deal worse, too, and there is a strange sort of consolation in knowing that however badly off one may be, there are other miserable creatures with whom he would not ex-

change places. Not long since a woman estranged from her husband commented on his disappearance and threat to end his life that he did not have the bravery to kill himself. It is indeed questionable whether self-destruction requires any hardihood or anything more than a weak despair and lack of adequate reflection.

What Constitutes Income

Supreme Court of United States Again Defines Term

Profits derived from the sale of capital assets are taxable under the income and excess profits great exten the editorials, but of late law, according to a unanimous decision by the supreme court of the United States. The profits may be in the form of gain derived from corporate securities or other corporate assets of any letter, but I would like to have an increase in the value of a capital investment, when realized.

Arthur Ryerson, who was lost on the Titanic, left as part of his estate capital stock in the firm of J. T. Ryerson & Son valued at \$560,000 on March 1, 1913. In 1917 this stock was sold for \$1,280,000, and the cash obtained was

added to the estate. The collector of internal revenue collected a tax of \$311,000 on the \$700,000 difference between the values stated and the tax was paid. Suit to recover was brought and the court below held

that the tax should stand. The case turned practically on the determination of what was "income" in the meaning of the law. In the decision, which was read by Justice

Clark, the court says: "It is obvious that this presents a question of definition, and we think that the answer to it may be found in recent decisions of this court. The corporation excise tax act of 1909 was not an income tax law, but the definition of the word income' was so necessary in its administration that, in Stratton's Independence against Herbert 231 U. S. 399, it was formulated as a gain derived from capital, from labor or from both com-

"This definition, frequently approved by this court, received an addition in its latest income tax decision (Eisner against Macomber, 252 U. 189) which is especially significant in its application to such a case as we have here the definition was then made to read: 'Income may be defined as a gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined, provided it be understood to include profit gained through sale

or conversion of capital assets.'
"It is obvious that unless this definition be modified, it rules the case at bar, and notwithstanding the full arguments heard in this case and in the series of cases now under consideration, we continue entirely satisfied with that gards to conquered Germany. definition, and, since the fund so taxed was the amount realized from the sale of stock in 1917, less the capital investment determined by the trustees as of March 1, 1913, it is palpable that it was a 'gain of profit' 'produced by' or 'derived or feel inclined to do the request. from' that investment, and that it 'proceeded Such policies as have been to from' and was 'severed' or 'rendered severable' from it, by the sale for cash, and thereby became that 'realized gain' which has been repeatedly declared to be taxable income within the meaning of the constitutional amendment and the

acts of congress. 'A second contention is that the word 'income' as used in the sixteenth amendment and Let's have what we want and if it in the income tax act we are considering does takes men, ammunition, yes, the not include the gain from capital realized by a single isolated sale of property, but that only the profits realized from sales by one engaged in buying and selling as a business (a merchant, a real estate agent, or broker) constitute income which may be taxed. In other words, it is conceded for the purpose of this part of the argument that the gain assessed would be taxable if

a broker had realized it, instead of an investor. Ashtabula, O., and Sacramento, Cal. "It is sufficient to say of this contention, that no such distinction as is here urged between an investor and a dealer was recognized in the civil war income tax acts of in the income tax act in Michigan. In addition to Denof 1894, which was declared unconstitutional on mark, it is used in nearly all the if elected city commissioner. an unrelated ground; that it was not recognized Swiss cantons, all over in determining income under the excise tax Canada, for 11 seats of the Englis act of 1909; that is not to be found, in terms, in any of the income tax provisions of the internal in Sydney, Australia; British Colum any of the income tax provisions of the internal bia, South Africa and for school revenue acts of 1913, 1916, 1917 or 1919; that boards in Scotland and elsewhere. the definition of the word 'income' as used in the sixteenth amendment, which has been developed by this court, does not recognize any such distinction; that in departmental practice, for now seven years, such a rule has not been applied; and, finally, that there is no essential difference in the nature of the transaction or in the relation of the profit to the capital involved whether the sale or conversion be a single, isolated transaction or one of many.

The interesting and ingenious argument which is earnestly pressed upon us, that this dis-tinction is so fundamental and obvious that it must be assumed to be a part of the general understanding' of the meaning of the word 'income' fails to convince us that a construction should be adopted which would, in a large measure, defeat the purpose of the amendment.

"Plainly the gain we are considering was derived from the sale of personal property, and very certainly the comprehensive last clause (in which is necessarily minority rule Section 2), 'gains or profits and income from any source whatever,' must also include it if the trustee is a taxable person within the meaning

"It results that the judgment of the district court must be affirmed."

Salesmen and Hotel Prices

Massachusetts has found how difficult it is to get a definite idea for the basis of hotel charges, but the 600,000 traveling salesmen who protest the high prices charged by hotels through the country aren't going to hold any "investigation." They aren't going to dig into complicated accounting schedules. They are going to employ direct action in the form of a boycott and let everyone, from the supreme court down to the legal department, of the hotels they think profiteering, do the worrying

The traveling salesman is one of the elements to be considered in hotel keeping. He doesn't frequent the Peacock Alleys; he doesn't engage the four-room suite, he doesn't part of the communication o the four-room suite, he doesn't patronize the roccoco restaurants-but where those who do requent, engage and patronize them come to the hotel once a year he comes perhaps every week. Where the casual patron will stand the gouge once, and do his grumbling at home, the salesman, who has to be on the road, and who has to patronize the hotel as a part of his busi-railroads—controlled by Wall Street salesman, who has to be on the road, and who ness and livelihood runs against the charges continuously. He knows food prices are falling, he knows labor is cheaper, but evidently some hotel men don't. Therefore he avails himself of the only weapon left him-publicity and definite

warning to his brothers to beware. He knows, moreover, that the best advertisement a hotel can get is from its patrons. He knows that unfavorable comment upon prices will result in those warned steering clear of the hostery mentioned when arriving in town, and also that they will tell others what they have heard. A hotel depends more perhaps than most business institutions upon good will. If it loses that—unless it has monopoly of accommodation for traveling public-its balance sheet be-

gins to suffer. When the organization says that "Jesse James was a piker beside some hotel managers" the hotel managers are going to do a little thinking. Hotels have to have patrons to keep going .-Worcester Teleram.

The Puzzle That Remains.

While Robert Lansing has revealed how more than we suspected Woodrow Wilson at Paris refused to accept counsel, how he was secretive as the Japanese, how he was unprepared with any program for the day's work, how to save the league covenant he yielded his convictions upon other articles of importance, conspicuously Shantung. He does not explain satis factorily why in the face of discourtesy and rebuff and of disregard that must have been humiliating he remained as secretary of state until his resignation was asked for, long after the treaty was signed.

He does not attempt to explain, as one who had not the confidence of the president could not, why the president delayed so long to ask for his resignation, which should naturally have come soon after the arrival at Paris, if not indeed, before the commission went to Paris.

Really, Mr. Wilson should write a book. Syracuse Post-Standard.

Stamford, Neb., March 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer has political power according to its been a reader of The Bee for a number of years and appreciates to a many of them are off color, especialship. The one appearing March 26 is again of such a nature. I do not writer of "Let Us Have Bergdoll," wish to appear controversial in this which appeared in the Letter Box explanation and, I think, a few others of your readers will welcome Your article "Movie ensorship" is the same as used by the liquor element of a number of "dotting of an "I or the crossing of a "t." Just substitute for movie censorship the word prohibition and you have the argument of the saloon ture him. If Germany fails to come element. why are they right when used in

favor of the movies? ditorial the editor makes this sig-"It is admitted ificant statement: that the picture promoters have offended good taste and frequently have gone very close to the verge of harm has come, etc." Is it really as bad as all that, that the movies have actually come "very close to the verge of decency?" I had thought that a great part of the pictures pre-sented were of the decent sort, but I cannot tell since I seldom go to them. But if they are really so bad that they have come close to the verge of decency it truly is time that legislators awoke censhorship law. Or is that quoted sentence a mistake? Did the editor through the Letter Box, I am, H. W. SAEGER.

Calls for Bergdoll.

Antioch, Neb., March 29.-To the Editor of The Bee: I am very said bill. much disappointed with the policy the government is following in re-Why not "demand" Bergdoll and let Germany understand if this country wants a certain thing done that it means it must be done that very

Such policies as have been followed of late are disgusting to exservice men. I hope the new administration will put the fear of the cannons in the Germans again. It is a disgrace to have the deserter run at large and the two that had him about captured behind lock and key. Let's go to Berlin if necessary. whole country to do so

EX-SERVICE MAN.

For Proportional Voting. Omaha, April 4.-To the Editor

of The Bee: Thank you for your editorial of last week on proportional representation. It may interest to know that Boulder, Colo., are using this method of voting and that it was recently adopted by ton, O. It has been used in Kalamazoo, but was found unconstitutional House of Commons, in New Zealand Moreover, it is uesd in Ireland Hopkins and John Kilmarten, acnstates that majority rule is right, there is no connection between their but a sa moral issue, especially when candidacy and the organization mensustained by a strong caucus and an industrial lobby, majority rule Kilmarten and Hopkins are clean, works queerly. European students of political economy tell us that, of all the ways of counting votes, the Linted States would be be be called the city would be be be compared to the city would be United States usese the worst. It is two such live wires are elected to half a century since John Stuart the city commission. Both are Mill maed a little formula for our square-shooting, hard fisted Ameri-edification and from which we may cans, and they are making the race profit. Majority rule develops into independent of any factions, grourule by a majority of a majority, or cliques. RICHARD F. WOOD. That is why we are actually governed by small groups, usually of the most interested, active and greedy of our politicians and why the rets so little for his vote that he is discouraged and quits. Proportion-al representation not only gives con-

How to Tell Who Controls Papers

The Louisville Courier-Journal has compiled a formula by which anyone at a glance may determine ruary 1, I have become accustomed just what interest owns or domin- to food prices which are about what anyone at a glance may determine ates any newspaper any time." The object, the Courier-Journal states, is to save much vexatious tion among those who readily per- that my expense accounts for meals ceive a hidden and ulterior motive are double the amount it has cost behind a newspaper's policy but can-

trolled by lamp manufacturers. For free textbooks for public whose toes are stepped on.

school children- dominated by the book publishing houses.

and railroad interests.

For government ownership of railroads-dominated by Wall Street and railroad interests who desire to trade their fluctuating and watered stocks for gilt edged United States Against profiteering—dominated by radicals who desire to bring dis-

aster to capital. Against incompetence or abuse of authority by a democratic officecontrolled by the republican organizaiton. Against incompetence or abuse by

republican officeholder-dominated by the democratic organization.

For a policy in the public interest, pursued by a republican—owned body and soul by the republican par-Against socialism, bolshevism and

ommunism—owned by Wall Street. For prohibition—controlled by a coalition of soft drink manufactur-ers and politicians. prohibition-bought by

the distilleries and breweries. fares-purchased by socialists and radicals For an increase in street car fares subsidized by the railway compan

Against one-piece bathing suits for women-bought by Ziegfield, to overcome competition with his "Fol-For longer skirts for women-

controlled by the dry goods manufacturer.

For a revival of interest in poetry purchased by poets.

Against clouds of smoke in the city air—dominated by the manu-

acturers of smoke consumers. For another epidemic of Spanish influenza—controlled by the physicians and undertakers. Against said epidemic-subsidized

by the theatrical interests

righteous strength.
MRS. CHAS. T. NEAL.

Germany and Bergdoll Kearney, Neb., March 26.-To the Editor of The Bee: Good for the writer of "Let Us Have Bergdoll, of The Bee, Friday morning, March 25. He has expressed my sentments exactly and also-I am sure

of every other boy who served his hitch in the A. E. F. Let us start a campaign through ears ago, it is the same without the the press demanding the immediate surrender of this yellow cur, Berg doll, and the release of the two Yankee soldiers who tried to capdement. Why were those wrong across pronto, there are any number when used by the liquor element and of us who will gladly volunteer to go in and get him and also liberate Neuf and Zimmer

Let's get busy, boys, and demand the immediate surrender of Bergdoll together with the release of our two soldiers from a German prison. And let us let Germany know that we are decidedly in sympathy with secency and that much of positive the allied demands on reparation. Let each man do this in the name of your buddy who gave his all and whose resting place over there is marked by a little white cross. ANOTHER AMERICAN. Alleges Unfair Discrimination.

North Platte, Neb., March 29 .- To he Editor of The Bee: The gener al revenue bill, now pending in the to pass a senate file 65, prepared by the senate committee rankly and unfairly discriminates against mutual building mean to say the promoters have and loan association in this: That very close to the verge of in- after provding that the capital stock decency?" Perhaps a typographical and surplus of all domestic corporations. Thanking you for the privilege of making the above inquiry mills on the dollar actual valuation thereof, including the capital stock and surplus of demestic building and loan associations. This tax is pro-vided by Section 1, of Article IX of to his surroundings. Yet even this

Under the provisions of Section 3. of said article domestic building and loan assocations are also required to pay a tax of four mills on the dollar on their gross earnings. No bank trust company or othe domestic corporation is required to minute and not when they are ready pay this tax. In al lother domestic corporations the four mills on the capital stock and surplus is the only tax required to be paid on their in-

tangible property.

The only possible excuse for such rank injustice would be a determination on the part of the legislature to sociations.

We do not believe that any fair minded legislature will knowingly food, lack of home surroundings, perpetuate this injustice, hence we lack of medical control, lack of call their attention to it at this tme, nursing service, any or all of these that justice may be done. THOMAS C. PATTERSON.
President Mutual B. & L. Association

Word for Wallweber.

of North Platte.

Omaha, April 2 .- To the Editor een a citizen of Omaha all his life and is for the welfare of the workwork for the unemployed. A working man himself, he will see

BEN BAUER. Kilmarten and Hopkins. Omaha, March 31 .- To the Editor of The Bee: There is an uderstand-

ng, more or less general, that John generally, with the consent of the didates for city commissioners were English government. Proportionists induced to file by a group of young

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 30 -To the Editor of The Bee: Fo more than 18 years I have lived in Omaha, and believe me, I do not think there were many in Omaha who talked Omaha longer or thought Omaha stronger than the writer. February 1, this year, business necessitated my removal to the south and since that time I have been con-

siantly on the move from such towns as St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, San Antonio and other In making these cities since Febthey were before the war. The other day, however, I was called to Omaha and was there two days and I found

It seems to me that with your "Onward Omaha" and other forward For enforcement of ordinances requiring tail lights to be kept burn-ing on automobiles at night—constarted and completed,

You may take it from a very re-cent ex-Omahan that you are alone

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, annitation and prevention of disease, to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Addresse of The Bee.

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PARADOXES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

reason for the marked deast 20 years is the common-knowedge of the disease. loes not know something about it, medical and nursing service. now to prevent it, what cause one to suspect it, and the ad- the ability of climatic advantage usual. magic cure for consumption, as newspapers give it space, so wide s the interest in the suicet.

Dr. E. O. Otis makes a few suggestions for those who consider themselves posted on consumption. n his opinion some of their know ledge is not well founded. A com-mon idea is that the bubbling sound known as rales heard on listening tive means the disease is active. Con- will benefit her. sumptives think the disease is not daughter was very nervous and arrested so long as any rales can be threw up very badly for almost a rales may be heard in some chests trouble, but it did no good. for years after the disease has her to a child doctor, and he told healed. An arrested case is not justified in thinking his disease has enlarged tonsils. We had the tonsils flared up again merely because rales removed more than four months reappear. Dr. Otis recognizes that ago. The child has not had a throw signs both of the presence and prog- six pounds and is no longer nervous ress of consumption, but he also In fact we are delighted over the thinks many convalescents have results of the operation.

Certainly one of the most valuable signs of consumption is appearance of tubercle bacilli in the Finding them, there has settled many a dispute over diagnosis. They mean that the disease has become rather well advanced. Furthermore, they mean that the well known old lightship does not always tell the exact truth. tinues to throw off diphtheria bacilli after he has been cured of the disease. A tuberculosis carrier is one who is throwing off tubercle bacilli in his sputum, but in whom the disease is not active.

Another somewhat erroneous belief relates to the efficacy of climate. tion' Dr. Otis says there is no greater misconception than that open air is all that is needed for the cure of consumption. Tuberculosis can be cured in any climate. Climate discourage mutual co-operative as- of aid in the cure. So is life in the homesickness, work, fatigue, poor can more than offset the advantages of open air or climate.

One man overworks trying to hold his family together and seeks to gain

alize how disgusted, not from the Omaha, April 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: W. Wallweber has of principles, this makes all Omaha visitors I do not believe you could ing men. He will do his best to get ing hogs as they should be dealt resist dealing with these profiteer with I will venture to say that you can-

not get a bunch of men who travel together any where throughout this mid-western section start talking about food prices and to a man they will declare Omaha is in a class by itself. A DOUBTFUL OMAHAN.

Invest in the

6%

Real Estate

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his cure by sleeping in open air and resting in the sunlight all day Sunday. Another man goes to New Mexico or Colorado for the climate. crease in consumption during the cure, but worries, is homesick, works when fatigued, lives in a poor room The man who eats cheap food, and suffere for

So widespread is the fallacy as to vantage of open air treatment is un- overcome all disadvantages of the When anyone announces a hard life of a sick and poor man among strangers that the Texas auhappens about once a moon, the thorities widely distribute a warning card advising the people of the disadvantages under which many consumptives labor, which disadvantages may outweigh the advantages of climate.

Removing Bad Tonsils.

Mrs. G. S. writes: "Mrs. M. P is worried over her little 8-year-old daughter. My experience probably My 6-year-old s are one of the most valuable ing up spell since. She has gained

> "Attention, Brig. Gen. Sawyer." C. T. C. writes: "Your eloquent confrere, 'Eye Witness,' in describing the closing scenes of the Sixty-sixth congress refers to Mr. Harding sitting with his legs crossed, the right leg rising and falling a little 'in that way which,' 'Eye Witness' says, 'I have been told, indicates

> "Would it be too much to hope." most learned doctor, that in quoted phrase you may find an appropriate text for one of your mirable health sermonettes. noticed many a leg, both left and right, rising and falling when crossed over the other. What is the significance of this movement and what relation does 'high heart ac-

> bear to the better known high blood pressure?' REPLY. When the legs are crossed "correctly" the large blood vessel on the back of the leg crossed above other is compressed somewhat. It is

possible under these circumstances to count the pulse by counting the little "kicks" of the foot. If one could standardize the way of crossing the leg it might be possible to form some sort of a rough idea of force with which the heart is beating. Dr. Eye is a very estute alert physician if he can form much of a dependable opinion from this sign. We will see that Brig. Gen. Sawyer hears of the observation.





amount of money in strong boxes, vaults and other places of "safety" through unjustifiable distrust of financial institutions. If that money were put into circulation, building and

other dormant business could immediately become active. Put your money where it will work-and help to pull

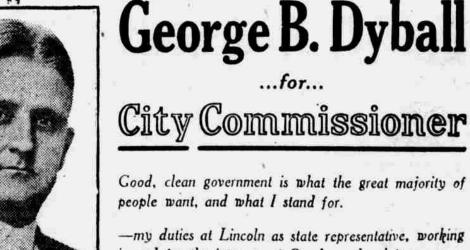
industry in the Omaha Empire out of the doldrums!





American Security Co.,

Be at the Polls Early to Vote for



George B. Dyball

Good, clean government is what the great majority of

-my duties at Lincoln as state representative, working in and for the interests of Omahans, has left my campaign for city commissioner in the hands of my friends, but I here announce my willingness to serve the public. if elected, in a straightforward and business-like manner throughout my term of office.

GEORGE B. DYBALL