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.

Back to the Farm for Jobs.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the greatest supply of farm labor known in years is now available. Consequently, agricultural operations may be carried on during the coming season with less of the uncertainty that has attended crop raising for several seasons. Men will be on hand for the jobs. This is not a remarkable situation, denoting as it does only that the farm workers who sought the city a few months ago have come to the end of the rainbow. Whether they found a pot of gold or not is scarcely in question, although the evidence is against the notion that they did discover any great wealth.

What they did find out, though, should be of much value to them, for they would have been satisfied in no other way. They found out that toil in a factory is quite as arduous and as tedious as on a farm. While the hours are shorter when measured on the clock dial, they are longer by experience. The factory worker sees nothing but the work just under his nose. He is within walls, covered by a roof, usually behind dusty windows, and only a favored few in range of them. He hears no song of bird, notes no budding of tree or blossoming of flower. It is his machine and not nature that works the miracle of creation. Everything about him is artificial.

The plowman has a task of drudgery, to be sure, but it is drudgery relieved by all the variety of the great outdoors. Life surrounds him on all hands, in the trees, the skies, the fields, the flowers, the birds, the clouds, the tiny animals that "flee wi' mickle brattle," all contribute to give him cause to forget the ardor of his toil and keep alive his interest in a world that is unknown to the man who is housed in a factory. He is impressed with the mystery of life and the majesty of the Creator, and daily witnesses the wonders of animate nature.

Wages on the farm may not be so high as those paid in the factory, but at the end of the week the farm worker is generally as well off as the town toiler, for the small pay is not swallowed up in demands for board and lodging, for laundry work and street car fares, for movie tickets and other little details that interfere with accumulation. And not at all negligible is the fact that the factory hand goes to the job rain or shine, while now and then the farm hand gets a day off because conditions will not let him work in the open. All in all, those who fled from the farm to the city have found that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and that the glitter of life under the bright lights is mighty dim when the sun shines on it.

Efficient in Work and in Life.

Americans live better than the people of any other land, and that they are not satisfied is not entirely to their discredit so long as they go rationally about bettering the general and particular condition. Look at it either way you will, that Americans are better off because they are more productive than other people, or that they are more productive because they have more healthful and efficient living conditions which give them strength for their task, the importance both of maintaining the output and improving social factors is not to be missed.

According to the United States bureau of mines, the average production for each underground worker employed in the coal shafts here in 1918 was 1,134 tons. Our closest competitor in this field is, as might be expected, in another region where conditions of life and labor are easier than in older parts of the world, New South Wales, with an average of 814 tons. The smallest individual output is in Japan, with an average of 155 tons to the man. Underfed, underpaid and overworked, the Japanese miner produces one-seventh as much as does each miner in America.

It would be interesting to have similar comparisons for other industries. Hasty conclusions that the longer hours people work the more they produce, or that the lower the wages, the lower will be production costs, might not be borne out if the facts were available.

Need of a Navy

Something that seemed hardly suspected by a people only now recovering from eight years' of bombast and high flown professions has been revealed by Admiral William S. Sims. This is not the first time that he has been just a little more outspoken than his associates, as witness his declarations of friendship for the allied nations before America entered the war, and his brushes with the then secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels. It is not surprising, in view of this character, that the admiral should announce before a meeting in Boston that the navy is for one purpose: to fight.

The man who says that we need a large navy to do our share in policing the seas of the world is not to be believed, the admiral makes plain. By implication at least he does away with the theory that naval armament is designed solely to maintain peace, evidently reasoning from the human analogy wherein men or boys, hopelessly outmatched, yet losing their temper or their fear through resentment, tackle their larger and stronger antagonists. Cruises of the world by our great fleets, ceremonial visits to South American neighbors or to Japan are not the primary purpose of the navy. Those great armor-clad vessels are not even designed as a means of support for officers and seamen, or as modes of transportation for public officials.

The purpose of a navy is to fight—and to win. Admiral Sims has contributed by his frankness a new note in American affairs. The size of the navy should depend entirely on the prospective relationships of the country with other lands, he points out. If we are to keep a finger in European and Asiatic complications, we will need a large navy to enforce our opinions. From this starting point both advocates of disarmament and disarmament must set forth.

Further Debate on the Mandates.

The note from Secretary Hughes to the Allies on the subject of Yap has, as might have been expected, stirred up considerable debate. From Paris and London come expressions to the effect that the note may very likely reopen the whole question of mandates. This, it is hinted, rests on the disposition of Japan. England having hinted to the mikado's government that it may well afford to consent to the further discussion of the Caroline Islands, which include Yap, it is expected that the reply will lead to a revision or at least a reconsideration of the acts by which the former German overseas holdings were disposed of.

Assertions that President Wilson tacitly consented to the award of Yap to the Japanese demand that the records be opened for inspection. Mr. Wilson says he did not, and the American cases rests on that. One of the unpleasant features of the affair is the existence of a secret agreement by which England and France agreed to give Japan all the German-held islands in the Pacific north of the equator. This bargain had been made long before our government entered the war, but did not come to the surface until events at Paris forced its disclosure. To argue now that the United States is bound by a secret treaty of the existence of which we had no knowledge, is to beg the question. Whatever the arrangement between the Allies and Japan, the disposition of the former German possessions cannot be made without consent of the United States. The treaty of Versailles provides for this, and it is clear that the present administration intends to insist on its rights.

It is not a hard bargain our president seeks to drive. We ask only that Yap be internationalized, so that no one government can control so important a point. If to insist on this means to undo a considerable part of the work accomplished at Paris, then Yap may allow both England and France to get away from certain assignments that are not so attractive in possession as they were in anticipation. But Yap will not go to Japan.

Putting the Sky to Work.

Down in Oklahoma is a man of inquiring mind who writes to a scientific magazine for an opinion on whether or not he could run his automobile on compressed air. A great deal of gasoline is produced in Oklahoma's oil fields, but there is a great deal of atmosphere obtainable at considerably less cost, and this motorist has been pondering over how far a bottle of air compressed to 1,000 pounds per square inch would drive his car.

Pneumatic pressure is used for a lot of things other than filling tires. People paint houses by air sprays, cut stone, run machine shops, load tanks, pump water and chemicals, blow glass, run windmills, sail ships and win political campaigns by this means. If only the same power could be applied to automobiles, this Oklahoman perceived, oil wells could be pulled up and filling stations turned into relics of a bygone era. The scientist who replied to his question was quite sure that motor cars could run on air; a bottle of the size specified would produce one horsepower for six minutes if the air was sent through the engine. At the end of that time it would be up to the motorist to get himself a new supply.

However, there is this hope conferred: By putting a turbine on the back axle, the reply states, considerable more power could be obtained, and by a system of induced currents of air, the volume might be vastly increased. If we understand this correctly, the breeze stirred up by the movement of a car is said to offer possibilities of power. That is, the faster one travels, the more air pressure he can obtain, with the result that his speed can constantly be increased. Perpetual motion and getting power from ocean waves and tides fades into unimportance beside this scheme and, aided by one of those Oklahoma winds, the air-driven flivver offers an attractive possibility.

Nebraska As a Dairy State.

This is not going to be a presentation of figures. It is merely to ask again a question that has been asked many times: Why does not Nebraska take higher rank as a dairy state? Omaha produces more pounds of butter than any other city in the world, but that does not give the state precedence. New York is first in rank when all dairy products are considered, but Minnesota leads in butter production. Wisconsin comes second and Iowa third. Neither of these states has any advantage over Nebraska in the way of natural facilities. We have grass and grain and running water. What is needed is cows to turn this into milk. Our farmers have been devoted to the creation of raw food materials in the form of wheat, corn, potatoes and the like, with hogs and cattle as a second line of endeavor. Why not extend this latter a little, and put the milk cow to work? On January 1, 1921, Wisconsin had 1,828,000 milk cows; Minnesota had 1,395,000; Iowa had 1,252,000 and Nebraska had 560,000. If the dairy industry were not profitable, it would not be so extensively followed in the enterprising states that are leaders in dairying. Is it not reasonable to think that Nebraska can profit by the example of these through adding another branch of endeavor, increase the wealth and prosperity of the state accordingly?

Viviani speaking in French to an American Chamber of Commerce may have stirred the imagination but hardly could be expected to have conveyed more real information than did Sarah Bernhardt when she drew applause for counting to 100 in her most dramtic tones.

Mrs. Elwell, who protests that she is not especially interested in the detection and prosecution of the persons who slew her husband, does not consider the public's inherent right to have a new sensation every week.

If Charlie Chaplin gets married again, the ceremony should be revised to require the bride to swear to love, honor and be amused.

Spain is massing troops to quell the Moroccans, and if it can't whip them, there's always the League of Nations that can be called on.

Peace by Resolution

Road to Normalcy Opened By President's Firm Stand

From the Boston Transcript.

Developments of the last few days re-enforce with evidence in plenty the intelligent conclusion of the last few months that there will be no undue delay in the adoption by the new congress and the approval by the new president of a resolution of peace between Germany and the United States—a resolution in substance the same as that adopted by the retiring congress and adopted by the retiring president. Nearly a week ago Stephen Lauzanne, the alert and accomplished editor of the Matin, who accompanied the Viviani mission to Washington, cabled to his paper the following succinct statement of the situation as he found it:

The American senate will vote the Knox motion (the Knox resolution) for separate peace with Germany.

Neither President Harding nor Secretary of State Hughes will ever ratify the Versailles peace treaty or the League of Nations.

The sooner the French people place themselves before this reality, however hard it may be, the better for France.

After the cabinet meeting yesterday the President received the Washington correspondents and informed them plainly and finally: (1) That he would not submit to the senate the treaty of Versailles either in its present form or in any other form; (2) that the United States is not going to ratify the treaty of Versailles, with or without reservations, with or without amendments; and (3) that the United States is not going to enter the League of Nations, set up by that treaty, unconditionally or conditionally. He reminded them that he had voted as a senator for the adoption of the Knox resolution, that as the republican nominee for president he had said to the American people, "I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a republican congress can pass its declaration for a republican executive to sign," and that he saw no reason to change his attitude. He disclaimed any intention of acting "precipitately" in foreign affairs and expressed a characteristic preference for the path of prudence. All of which reveals the president at his best. All of which goes to prove that nothing is further from his mind than trifling with the stern mandate of "the great and solemn referendum" of November, last, either by resorting to procrastination in the fulfilment of the paramount pledge of his campaign, or by flirting for support with the honeytongued covenanters of the press and platform, some of whom are persisting in their attempt to distort the true meaning of the president's remarks by suggesting that in preferring the path of prudence to a precipitous route in foreign relations Mr. Harding is trying to find a way to wiggle out of his promise to sign a resolution of peace as soon as the new congress sends it to the White House.

But actions speak louder than words. Following a long conference yesterday between the president, Senator Knox and Representative Porter, who will introduce the Knox resolution in their respective houses when the congress convenes next week, it was announced that the resolution, as approved by the president, would be so introduced with his approval. The fact that the resolution cannot be adopted as soon as the senate assembles is due to an agreement that the Colombian treaty shall be disposed of as the first work of the extra session. By the time that treaty is out of the way the senate will doubtless have its business in such shape that it can begin consideration of the Knox resolution, debate it and put it upon its passage in open and orderly fashion. And what is true of the senate is equally true of the house.

Whether the Knox resolution shall include the enunciation of future policy contained in paragraph 5 is naturally a debatable question. If we believed that the declaration in that paragraph that a threat to the peace of the world would in the future be regarded as a matter of concern to the United States, were limited in its reference—a threat aimed only at the nations with which we are still at war—we would be against the inclusion of paragraph 5 in the resolution. For the Knox resolution is not for an occasion, but for the future, which is fraught with many possibilities. The lineup against civilization may not be the same in 2017 that it was in 1917. In terms the resolution, including paragraph 5, is properly as general as the Washington policy, of which it is a logical development, and as that policy's corollary, the Monroe Doctrine. The interpretation placed upon paragraph 5 in the following clear statement just issued by Senator New of Indiana, squares with the interpretation upon which our support of that paragraph has been predicated from the day Senator Knox conferred with Senator Harding at Marion last winter and submitted his resolution in substantially the same form that it will be concurrently introduced next week:

The attitude of the United States is equivalent to a declaration of a new world policy that has its parallel in the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine related to the countries of this continent. The proposed declaration defines the future attitude of the United States with reference to the preservation of the peace of the world by whomever threatened. It is directed toward the preservation of civilization. It declares no direct alliance and countenances none, but it is notice to the world that the United States, determining for itself when and how it shall interpose, will stand ready to do its full part for the preservation of world peace wherever and by whomever assailed.

In 1814 Napoleon sought to subjugate Europe and to conquer the world, and all but succeeded in doing so. A century later it was the German kaiser. Who can say but that a similar attempt may be made by some new emperor or kaiser in some other nation's behalf a century hence? But the policy to be defined is general in its application, just as the Monroe Doctrine was general, even though both had their origin because of specific acts.

The development of policy enunciated in paragraph 5 of the Knox resolution does for the Washington policy precisely what Roosevelt did for the Monroe Doctrine—it takes cognizance of the responsibilities imposed by its privileges. In other words, Roosevelt enunciated the principle that the United States could not hope to enjoy the protection of the Monroe Doctrine without shouldering its responsibilities. The Knox resolution, in paragraph 5, enunciates the principle that it would be of little avail for the United States to eschew "entangling alliances" without being prepared at all times to shoulder its responsibilities as a member of the family of free nations, whenever the peace of the entire household is put in jeopardy. It is indeed "the covenant of conscience" which Mr. Harding, in his speech of acceptance last July, declared to be better than any "written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world." The Knox resolution would return the United States to peace. It would leave the United States free to act at all times, under the compulsion of the national conscience, and in discharge of the national obligation in respect of the peace of the world. Until this resolution is adopted and in effect, "normalcy" will not be the state of our foreign relations; and until these return to normal the other nations must look in vain to us for leadership. Peace by resolution is the road to normalcy.

Nothing New in New York.

When D'Annunzio was asked whether he would consider a vaudeville engagement in New York, he cabled back, according to a New York report, that he "would consider anything which gave him a new experience in life." This, in view of his Fiume experience, practically amounts to a rejection of the New York offer.—Kansas City Star.

A Grand Young Woman.

It might not be the best choice of words to call Sarah Bernhardt the grand old woman of France. But she is 76 years old and a great-grandmother, has only one leg and is about to fly from Paris to London to take the part of a 25-year-old love-stricken youth in her new play. Sarah is a wonder.—Springfield Republican.

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha Has Reserve Officers Organization.

Omaha, April 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Fearing that the government would get seriously out of touch with the Officers Reserve corps and that much of the good that the body of men might do is in danger of being left undone, there has recently been organized here in Omaha the Reserve Officers Corps Association of Nebraska.

It was noticed by many prominent reserve officers in the state that the army was paying little attention to the reserve body and that it was absolutely losing contact with many of them through change in address and many other causes. Likewise in these times when, due to the natural public reaction from the war and all things military, the army suffers from lack of attention, it was believed that the failure to band together such a uniquely public-spirited group as the men who have placed their services at the call of the government, would be the neglect of a great opportunity.

Consequently the Reserve Officers Corps association was formed some time ago and they are now well on the way to 100 per cent membership. Men in this organization are kept constantly in touch with the activities and general orders of the various branches of the army, especially as relating to the reserve corps.

As the organization has grown, more and more opportunities to use its influence to good public advantage have developed. For instance, it is now engaged in keeping the strength of the officers reserve corps up to the present number by preventing resignations through the circulation of Washington's official word that prior to June 30, 1922, no reserve officer will be called to go in to two weeks training unless he signifies that he is willing to go.

The association has pledged its support to the regular army, the National guard, and the American Legion and is receiving their wholehearted co-operation in return. The staff officers at the headquarters of the Seventh Corps area, located in Fort Crook, have signified their willingness to help the organization in any way that they can.

If highness of purpose is any gauge by which success may be measured, the Reserve Officers' Corps association is destined to become one of Nebraska's most valuable organizations!

The next meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce. They have been fortunate enough to secure Maj. Dr. E. C. Henry to speak on "Americanization," and Colonel Upton, chief-of-staff of the Seventh army corps has promised an officer to speak on a subject of vital interest to all. There will be music and an interesting evening is promised. All members and reserve officers who are not members are requested to attend.

MEMBER.

"Get Bergdoll."

Burwell, Neb., April 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Good for you two ex-service men whose letters appeared in The Bee of Tuesday, April 5. Your sentiments are right, 100 per cent American and no sympathy for slackers. Should the United States demand Bergdoll? Yes: in justice to the boys who gave their all, and the ex-soldier, that slacker should be put where he and all the rest of his black and yellow breed belongs.

There are those among us today who would have us extend the hand of friendship to Germany and forgive and forget; bear in mind that Germany alone was responsible for the war, and should be made to pay in full the allied demands for reparation; never to the end of time can the true American people take in friendship the bloodstained hand of Germany. We must not break faith with those who sleep in "Flanders fields" nor with our true friends and allies."

It is a rotten shame that people calling themselves Americans, will cast aside our own soldiers, wounded and gassed in their country's service, while cattle, badly needed here are given to the huns, and money just as badly needed is send to a band of slackers in Ireland, that they may make war against a friendly nation.

American Legion men stay by the brave, loyal stand you have taken, for we are back of you, and may the Legion posts soon extend over all our land. Let our slogan be "Lest We Forget, Lest We Forget."

S. O. S.

Defense of High School Frats.

Omaha, April 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: My defense of the high school fraternity comes, not from being a member of a high school fraternity, but from close observation in a town in which there were two high schools. In one of the schools two national fraternities flourished, in the other there was no semblance of a secret order. Eta Bita Pie, I think that gives me legs to stand on in my defense. You give yourself away, Eta Bita Pie, when you say you were a member of a national high school fraternity and then in your recent letter you state that being a member of this fraternity you feel capable of arguing against high school fraternities generally. What kind of a frat did you belong to? I shouldn't think they would want to claim you after your letter of April 1. Did your fraternity promote snobbishness; did your fraternity tend to teach you to disregard your parents' rules; did your fraternity tend toward fast living; did your fraternity tend toward lawlessness; did your fraternity tend toward serious misconduct? If it did I must say that your fraternity was not up to standard. In any defense of high school fraternities I had reference to fraternities that really amount to something—fraternities that promote not only good-fellowship, but righteous living.

C. D. H.

Endorses Roy Towle.

Omaha, April 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Almost any person who has lived in a really up-to-date western city is struck on entering Omaha by the appearance of the streets, the prevalence of sooty smoke and the lack of civic attractions such as boulevards, parks in which municipal band concerts are given, etc.

That such conditions in a city tend to drive away home seekers and give a bad impression to transient visitors long ago has been realized by such cities as Denver, Salt Lake and Minneapolis.

In Denver, for instance, about 15 years ago Mayor Robert Speer started a city-wide plan for spick and span streets, grading and a system of boulevards. He encountered bitter opposition and was reviled for burdening the citizens with heavy taxes. Today these same people who condemned him revere the memory of Robert Speer, for the cleanliness of the Queen City and her attractive boulevards and parks have been largely responsible for boosting the value of property then worth hundreds to thousands of dollars and for raising the city to the metropolitan class in population.

While the writer cannot endorse the slate of the Committee of 5,000 as a whole, regarding a number of them as moss-backs, there is one on the list to whom he wishes to call attention as representative of the kind of stuff that can make Omaha into a peppy, up-to-date city. That man is Roy N. Towle, commissioner of public improvements, an official with a true, clear vision of the Omaha as the Gate City should be, a city with beautiful parks and boulevards and clean streets.

Those who are putting out all of this Onward Omaha talk could make their efforts seem far less like hot air by getting back of a campaign to make this city decently clean from a civic standpoint.

The time is not far distant when work on boulevards and other civic projects may be undertaken. Wages and materials are sure to reach normal levels within the year. Let's get together and stand a little taxation, if necessary, to advance Omaha about 10 years by putting our city abreast of other wide-awake western metropolises. Let's scrape the moss off of our commissioners' backs, get them to enforce the smoke ordinances and keep our city streets clean. Let's get behind projects of the kind Roy N. Towle believes in and put them through. These moves will bring actual cash returns. We have as pretty a surrounding territory as any city in the west and our climate is one of the healthiest in the country. Let's put Omaha in her proper place as an ideal middle western city.

NEW CITIZEN.

"Render Unto Caesar."

Omaha, April 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: A veritable carrying of coals to Newcastle was the publication of the following in a Kirkville, (Mo.) daily newspaper:

"Try This on Your Hiccoughs. 'Tis a Very Simple Plan."

"Paris, Feb. 1.—The official method for preventing or stopping the hiccoughs has been announced by the Medical Society of French Hospitals.

"It is the simplest thing in the world. Even a child can operate it. Here is what there is to it as put out by the famous French doctors:

"Place the index finger on the left subclavicular hollow several fractions of an inch above the middle clavicle. Then press carefully the fifth cervicular nerve, whereupon the hiccoughing will cease."

"If this had appeared in June it could have been thought to be celebrating the 47th anniversary of its discovery by Dr. A. T. Still, father of osteopathy. Excitement over this had not died down when appeared in the columns of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat a picture in which Dr. Copeland of New York City is conspicuous, and under it the following: "The Medical Society of French Hospitals has found that hiccoughs may be stopped by pressing the index finger firmly on the fifth cervicular nerve on the neck. The trick is to find the nerve. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health of New York City, is shown illustrating the method."

Students of physiology know that hiccoughs are caused by a spasm of the diaphragm; that the diaphragm is a large breathing muscle forming the floor of the chest; that every muscle action depends upon the stimulation of the nerve which supplies that muscle; and that pressure on a nerve may modify or even inhibit the passage of the nerve current.

For nearly 50 years the osteopath has been "pressing" the fifth nerve in the neck to stop hiccoughs. Standing the patient on the head is successfully used by some. Hundreds of other rational pressures are made to adjust pathological rhythms.

If mechanical adjustments were practiced only by a quiet individual his methods might not be known the world over, but when they are the fundamentals of a school of medicine legalized in every state and practiced in every city and many foreign countries, it "gets on our nerve," to see a man occupying the distinguished position of health commissioner for the word's greatest city to exploit a "discovery" which discovery of not, but osteopathic text for the past 30 years.

Whether these wise (?) men are asleep or only pretending we don't know, but we are sure the D. O. would be "pinched" if he would write a prescription for internal drugs, whether he heralded it as a discovery or not but osteopathic medicine is common property.

Really we do not believe this unfair attitude is found amongst the truly cultured M. D.'s, but for those seeking adventures we would say that these same osteopathic texts contain many things which are waiting the discoverer in the shape of a medical explorer.

JENNIE M. LAIRD, B. S., D. O.

Catch the Poisoner.

Osceola, Neb., April 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: What is the law in Nebraska for parties poisoning dogs without giving any warning. Some one in Osceola is scattering poison all over the city. Eleven dogs already have died, some valuable ones.

We have been informed that nothing could be done. If so what advantage have citizens in paying any tax.

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer: If any of the dogs poisoned were listed for taxation, the poisoner can be prosecuted as if he had destroyed any other domestic animal. Untaxed dogs are not so protected. It is possible that the poisoner can be prosecuted for cruelty to animals.

A Commendation.

Gothenburg, Neb., April 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: Wish to commend your editorial, "The Occupational Divide." There are, indeed, altogether too many "Groups filled with selfishness, with hate, with fear and the unbending determination to advance some special interest of themselves or their associates." There is much food for thought, for serious meditation, and for action in that entire article, in these trying days of reconstruction, of unrest and the clashing of various interests.

It seems to me that now, perhaps more so than ever before there is need for the spirit and the character of "The Man of Galilee" to dominate the lives and actions of the people of the world over, realizing that the other fellow has ambitions, rights and privileges which we are reasonably bound to take into consideration in order that this nation of ours may indeed be a "more perfect union," living, standing together, and working in harmony each for all and all for each.

I think that President Wilson did a splendid thing when he vetoed the Fordney tariff bill—if we need any tariff legislation it ought to be carefully considered with relation to justice to all the interests of all our people, and also in accordance with the financial and economic conditions of that part of the world with which we have business transactions giving them a chance with us to straighten out and untangle the chaotic conditions now existing.

Yours truly, YAN KEE.

Some New Motions.

The special session of congress will be called for April 11. This congress will have some new ideas regarding the demands of public opinion when it assembles.—Buffalo Express.

That Good Old Antmosphere.

Former President Taft called at the White House to sniff again the Republican atmosphere in that storeid structure.—Chicago News.

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.

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HAVING SMALLPOX.

Mrs. H. was taken sick with a fever and a headache and backache which were the achiest aches she had ever indulged in. Her illness was a lesson in anatomy to her. She ached in parts she never knew of before. It seemed as if her legs were a mile long and ached every inch of the mile. Her back ached throughout all of both its latitude and longitude. And her head kept it company.

The fever was not so very high. She had had malaria more than once and in that disease the fever was higher and the aching less. She had no idea what caused her trouble. It was not malaria. She did not sweat and the symptoms did not intermit. It was not a cold or pneumonia. There were no chest symptoms. It was not rheumatism—the joints were not involved. It was not measles. She had no hacking cough and her eyes were not red. It was not tonsilitis or diphtheria. Her throat was not sore. She did not know what she had nor did she care very much, she ached so hard.

On the third day she began to get easy. By the evening which started the fourth day she was feeling fine. Her aches had disappeared, her fever was gone, and her appetite had returned. She felt so well she and her husband got in the flivver and went downtown for a swell dinner at a restaurant. After dinner they went for a long ride into the country. They rode more than 50 miles, came home healthily tired, went to bed, and caught up on sleep. Then morning came and with it a smallpox eruption. Where did she get it? Nobody knows. She knows no more about it than did some of the people who caught it from her in the restaurant that night, in all probability.

Vaccinated? No. Never vaccinated. Somehow just never had it done. Mr. H. was vaccinated at once, wore a shield, and got up a pretty arm, suffered a lot with that arm, believed he had rather have smallpox than a vaccinated arm. With this Mrs. H. did not agree. She had been through smallpox and it was no theory with her. She remembered those aching members.

Not only does the patient suffer more, but some of them die, and then there are others to be thought of. A case of smallpox upsets lots of people and costs a lot of money to the town and the neighbors as well as the family. None of this is true of vaccination.

Of course, to boast of one's ailments is an inalienable right. Mrs. H. was willing to allow Mr. H. the privilege of talking about his arm, but he must not say it was worse than smallpox. This is a typical history of mild smallpox.

It's Probably Hay Fever.

F. N. writes: "I have been a sufferer with asthma for many years and have tried all remedies I have ever seen mentioned, but without avail. Lately I have heard of a serum treatment which has been tried with a certain amount of success. I hope you can give me some information about it. This treatment is administered by injection at a certain time of the year before attacks come on, and the first few injections act as a preventive, and after two or three years the cure is supposed to be complete."

REPLY.

I judge you are interested in hay fever rather than in ordinary bronchial asthma. Bronchial asthma is not much of a seasonal disease. Of course, hay fever is. The desensitizing treatment or serum treatment of hay fever is moderately successful, but it is quite troublesome. It must be begun some time in advance of the hay fever season. The first step is a skin test to determine the cause. The next is the use of the "serum." This requires time.

Are Both Mentally Sound?

A. B. L. A. writes: "If you say the word I will shortly marry my father's sister's son's daugher. Obviously this relationship makes the young lady my econd couin. We are both robust and strong in health. The writer is 36, the lady 21. What are the chief dangers in a marriage of this character, I mean from a health standpoint? Are any precautions necessary? The lady in question is an alien.

REPLY.

The young lady is your first cousin once removed. I do not think there is any law against your marriage. Whether or not it would be advisable from the genetics standpoint would depend on whether you or the young lady has any inheritable defects or diseases of mind, disposition or body. On these points you furnish no information.

How to Get Pamphlet.

Mrs. F. G. B. writes: "A short time ago an article appeared in your column saying that a booklet on care of consumption would be sent for 10 cents. How can I get it?

REPLY.

It was written by Dr. Miner and printed in the Journal of Outdoor Life, 381 Fourth avenue, New York City. This magazine reprinted the article and sells it as cost.

Ether Cone for Hiccoughs.

I. H. W. writes: "Since there is an epidemic of hiccough will you publish this remedy? I was cured of a three-day spell of hiccoughing by a physician giving me a few whiffs of ether gas on a cone."

Seems Scarcely Enough.

Dolly writes: "Every night before retiring I take one tablespoonful of olive oil. Following this I take one tablespoonful of wine. Do you think this is a good tonic and, if so, am I taking enough?"

REPLY.

Olive oil is a very good fat food. If you need more fat take it. However, a tablespoonful is not much. It is not a tonic except as all good foods are tonics. As far as the wine is concerned, that does not help any. But then one tablespoonful is not enough. Your address will not be supplied to any one.

To Children's Bureau.

Mrs. W. writes: "To whom do I write at Washington, D. C., for free booklet on prenatal care?"

REPLY.

Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Better Wear Glasses.

Wanda writes: "What causes the eyes to become bloodshot? I find this to be the case whenever I attend a movie show or am in some place where the lights are very bright, such places as a ballroom, restaurant, etc. I have rest glasses that I wear only down at business. Is there any cure? If so, what?"

REPLY.

Eye strain. You need to wear glasses regularly. You may need colored glasses when in overilluminated places.

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