# ΤΗΕ ΟΜΑΗΑ ΒΕΕ DAHLY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

# THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

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rirate Branch	BEE TELEPHONES Exchange Ask for AT lantic 1000
Editorial Depa	For Night Calls After 10 p. m.i riment AT lantin 1091 or 1062 OFFICES OF THE BEE
Council Bluffs	Main Office: 11th and Farnam 15 Boott St. 1 Bouth Sids. 4935 South 24th Br Out-of-Town Offices:
New York	154 Fifth Ave.   Washington 1811 G St. Bieger Bidg.   Paris, France, 420 Rue St. Honore

### The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Theroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaka, with City Manager form of Government.

### America's Position Made Clear.

The address of the American ambassador to Great Britain, delivered at a formal dinner in London, may be accepted as a frank statement of President Harding's attitude towards the League of Nations. Why, it will be asked, was it necessary for Colonel Harvey to reiterate what the president himself has said so many times? Simply because the ardent advocates of the Wilson plan for an international super-government have resolutely declined to accept the verdict rendered in November, when the "great and solemn referendum" disapproved of the league pact as presented to and rejected by the senate of the United States. These had seized on many little things to support their hopes, even pretending to derive some sort of sustenance from the action of the "irreconcilable" senators, who opposed peace by resolution as energetically as they did peace by treaty. The striking similarity of the mental processes of the two groups suggests a closer sympathy than their open professions would indicate.

Colonel Harvey very plainly told the world that President Harding is sincere in his stand, and that the League of Nations pact, so far as he United States is concerned, is as dead as any of the edicts of Cyrus or Ashurbanipal. This ioes not imply that our country is undertaking to evade any of the responsibilities that devolve upon a leader. That our ambassador is to take part in the discussions with regard to Silesia is a proof of the active interest of America in such problems. Co-operation in world affairs is dis- Nand isolation have been removed, but in which tinctly separate from the obligation that would have been assumed with membership in the League of Nations. Now the United States is able to help because it is free to act, and that is appreciated by those who will most need our friendly counsel and help.

In his pronouncement as to the relations be-

all points on all railroads." He recalls the old system of excursion rates, when many lines voluntarily sold round trip tickets to certain points at about 2 cents a mile, and comes to the conclusion that this must have paid through attracting heavier traffic. This system, however, has not been discarded, and railroads today are selling round trip tickets at a rate much lower than normal to tourist and holiday resorts. But it is for an extension of this method that

the Kansan is pleading. He would have one way tickets to any station sold at a one-day bargain rate, good only on a certain train. The increased travel, he suggests, would make up for the reduced fare. If this honorable gentleman would consider abandoning his garage and running for president of some railroad, he would be sure of a heavy majority, but the recall might be resorted to if it developed that no one traveled except on the special day.

### **Removing Mental Barriers.**

Rainy days are not without their influence on our industrial habits and mental attitude even today. Outdoor workers are then driven from their tasks and a damper is put on the thoughts that only the sun can remove. The effect, however, of stormy weather is much less now than in the early days of man. The invention of the umbrella, of the raincoat and of waterproof footwear represents a victory of man over nature and illustrates the struggle with climate and weather conditions that has exerted so much influence over the development of the various races.

The ill-protected, scantily clad and poorly housed primitive man was pretty much the creature of physical circumstances which have been offset by his modern successor. It is said that the people of Europe, in spite of their efforts to maintain their distinction one from another, are each year growing more and more alike. Artificial control over temperature by dwellings and by altering the weight of the clothing with the degree of heat or cold, the changes in diet due to easy communication with other regions, and all the inventions that tend to make life in one part of the world much like that in another are making for similarity.

Many influences are drawing mankind to a closer agreement in feelings, habits, and even in manner of thinking. H. G. Wells has now come forth with a final proposal to this end. It is that standard books dealing with all phases of human knowledge should be compiled and printed in every language. With this common basis, he hopes that the world would be able to come to complete understanding of itself, arriving at a tolerant and pacific conclusion. Attired in this mental raincoat and rubbers and equipped with a mental umbrella, there indeed seems a possibility of a new age in which the different races would render themselves immune to a large extent to the physical factor of prejudice and the natural misunderstandings that so complicate modern life, in which all the buffers of distance the mental barriers still remain.

### China Puts In Saving Clause.

The note of protest forwarded by China to Great Britain and Japan is worth very little more than its face value, and yet it is quite significant. A common practice, since John Hay | in other branches of industry for the solution of disturbed the Europeans in their complacent carying up and apportionment of the Celestial Empire among themselves, has been to insert in treaties some reference to the preservation of the integrity of China. A sort of saving clause, like the pro forma phrases that appear in contracts, indictments, and other documents of a legal nature, wherein the phraseology is frequently of more import than the actual contents. China has been making some progress, however, and is beginning to wonder why contracting powers sometimes do not consult the people most concerned when they begin to guarantee the integrity of the Chinese empire. Inspired by the experience at Paris, where the Shantung peninsula was awarded Japan in despite of the outspoken objection of the American delegates, the Chinese government is slowly coming to realize that it has some rights, and maybe plans on exercising a few of them. If the group of statesmen who assemble at Peking will read the record made at Geneva a few weeks ago, when Argentine withdrew from the assembly of the League of Nations, they may discover that the doctrine of equality of nations on which they now rely is academic rather than practical. Considerable distance remains to be traversed before that theory is transmuted into practice. However, the note just emitted is quite likely to set the leaders of British and Japanese politics thinking, and it surely will be closely conned by the rest of the world.

### THE BEE: OMAHA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1921.

Industrial Conditions in Europe

Yield to the New Movement

(From the Boston Transcript.)

ticipation of employes, to a greater or less de-

gree, in the management and direction of indus-

try, is gaining ground. A publication from the international labor office, recently received in

this country, quotes the report of the Italian Chamber of Deputies when the workers' control

bill was introduced last February, as describing

how workers' control of industry had been in-

stituted by law in Austria in 1915; in Germany in

1920; and in England by means of the Whitley

councils. Even in Norway, there will shortly be

in operation "works councils, district councils, and

a supreme council of industry and commerce rep-

resenting both workers and employers, whose

duty it will be to stimulate production and regu-

well known, the seizure by the metal trades

workers in Italy of certain large factories last

summer was the direct occasion for the present

legislation in that country. But it is a mistake

to suppose that all representatives of labor are

enthusiastically in favor of the pending propos-

als. The extreme left says bluntly that the min-

isterial bill will satisfy no one. The secretary

of the General Confederation of Labor is quoted

as saying that the bill will hamper production

instead of assisting it; the journals of the

Catholic party assert that control without profit-

sharing can not satisfy the masses. On paper,

the controversy is as hot and furious as it was

tion in Italy has come from Sole, the organ of

the Milan Chamber of Commerce and of several

employers' associations, which declared in a re-cent issue: "The bill for trade union control

of industries is not the natural result of an

economic situation demanding new measures, but

the sad expedient of an opportunist government,

which despises legal methods and has been un-

able or unwilling to withstand a gust of suicidal

distinct service in bringing together these vary-

ing views, together with the documents presenting the proposals of the different parties to the

controversy. Of interest as showing to what

length employers are willing to go to meet the demands of the workers is the following list of

suggested duties for each industrial commission

and general conditions of labor in the industry, in

2. The improvement of the hygienic condi-

3. The compilation of statistics and returns

4. The consideration of economic and finan-

cial questions concerning the industry (customs,

transport, home and foreign markets from the

point of view of demand and of the supply of

raw material, selling price, exchange, credit,

trial development and of scientific research with a view to the improvement of industrial

5. The encouragement of the study of indus-

6. The tabulation of statistics concerning the

7. The administration of laws for social in-

8. Co-operation with the competent authori-

ties in the organization of vocational instruc-

surance accident, sickness, old age, unemploy-

ment and all the laws of the same nature which

progress of industry and the development of pro-

concerning the supply of raw materials.

relation to the cost of living.

tions of the workers.

rates, taxes, etc.).

may in future be enacted.

processes.

duction

tion.

1. The regulation and control of wages, hours

The international labor office has performed

For the employers, the most violent opposi-

This development is being accomplished not without violent change or the threat of it. As is

late the progress of industry."

last summer in the factories.

folly

of control:

Throughout the world the movement for par-

# "Workers' Control" Gaining

By DR. W. A. EVANS Questions concerning hygiens, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Editor of The Bee: Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

WHEN THE BUYER GAINS.

A certain meat market advertises y distributing a dodger or circular all over that part of the city in which it is located. The last half is devoted to direct advertising, giv-ing the price of different articles and the usual claims as to quality. The first half is devoted to indirect advertisment The circular is headed in large

caps: "Why Does a Fly Fly?" The answer follows

"Because there is less danger in flying than there is in walking and she gets to her destination much quicker. Do you know that the fly is the most detestable and dangerous insect to human beings? A fly's favorite playground is a place where there is filth and lots of it. It will crawl on dead rats, cats, dogs, or any other attractive filth, especially garbage.

In a few seconds the flies are having feast on it, and do you know there follows: are thousands and hundreds of Car coal. thousands of people suffering with that terrible disease called conar lumber ..... Car grain.

sumption? These people are apt to spit more frequently than a healthy explain many things-melons, stock person; the flies will carry some of dividends and such-and the furthat diseased expectoration on their ther fact that tonnage is declining. eet and deposit it on whatever place Now, the public must be to the railroads and no doubt the railroads were entitled to rate adthey will select next. It may be on our next meal such as steak, pork chops, lamb, yeal, or pot roast, vances during the war inflation. boiled ham, and many other catables Especially in central states territory like Illinois and Indiana, when even too numerous to mention. One asks why all those adjectives the less than carload shipments took and this grimy realism in an adver- moderate rates. For instance, "be-

fore the war a car of wheat moving from our town east to Chicago had of a meat market? tisement The answer starts in the next paragraph 'proportional" rates as follows per of the ad. It reads: This store is so well protected "This store is so well protected against flies that it is almost impos-sible for a fly to get near any one of our meats and poison them. No-body wants to wash a nice, tender, juley steak, pork chop, or veal cutlet and thereby spoil the flavor of it. "But how do you know that no flies have crawled over it before you bought it?" ewt.

The answer follows: "Buy your railroad felt necessary to collect for market" Then on top of this came the arbi-

market. trary, unscientific, and in many This dodger is backed up by a request for an inspection. Especialases unjust advances of rates, until the territory west of the Missouri ly do they ask for a comparative in-spection of markets in the same part river is, so far as shipping some of its crops is concerned, practically of town. When meat markets, gro-cery stores, and dairies begin to

to out of the running. One trouble with our railroad afcompete in this particular, when they advertise that they are fly free fairs today is that the "powers that and invite trade on that basis, a drop be," while men of ability no doubt, are not men of practical experience in the typhoid rate, diarrhoea rat There are too many politicians, lawand baby sickness rate is bound to follow. An advertisement which calls up a matter as easily observed

have said they were due to hardenas an abundance of flies and which ing of the arteries, high blood pressure, neuralgia, neuritis, etc. Hard-ening of the arteries seems most causes esthetic revolt when flies are seen on food is very poor business likely to me, because the pains ap-pear when my bowels are not movpolicy unless the claims are made good. If made good so that the casual customer can see it the ad is ing as freely as they should. The pains scarcely ever appear in same a good one.

Probably the market is building place in rotation, and so far have ap-peared only in my legs or feet. The its case largely on screening and screening is valuable, but flies will affected spot is not sore nor does not swell, but lightning pains strike come in when doors are opened. ome establishments protect the spot every few minutes for a period of six to 10 hours, then I may a fan, flies not being fond doors of tackling a strong air current. go for several days and when the pains appear again they are at an-other place. Is there any cure for these pains, and if the trouble should be hardening of the arteries But whatever method is employed there will not be success unless the

establishment is kept clean. There-

yers and stock jobbers at the whee Loomis, Neb., May 18.—To the ditor of The Bee: If I remember For instance, Jim Hill was when there should be farmers and

Correctly, and if I am wrong I woul be glad to be corrected, Mr. James J. Hill states in his memoirs that it cost them about \$20 to move a car 2,000 miles. To be fair let us raise this 50 per cent for changed condi-tions and get a sort of yardstick to measure present freight rates and as a guide to what they should be, ap-proximately, at least if somewhere proximately, at least if somewhere near "normaley." Now, how is this rate situation

tear "normaley. Our local dealer states that an average car of coal costs for freight from \$225 to \$300; and lumber from \$400 to \$600 per car. \$400 to \$600 per car. Applying our yardstick on coal, we find from the mines to central Nebraska and back to the mines with Nebraska and back to the mines with

the empty car, a total distance of 1.090 to 1.500 miles, would cost the railroad company, adding 50 per bushels corn, is taxed about \$1.200 to get this to market, say New York or common points. Of this \$1,200 about \$500 or \$600 comes from pure Again applying our yardstick to lumber from the west we find, addng one-half to Mr. Hill's estimate, arbitrary advances, made without rhyme and not an over supply or reason. With our farmer "shorted" hat it must cost the railroad about \$120. Again on grain from central reason. coming and going \$600 or \$700 Nebraska to eastern United States freight alone, is it any wonder he consuming points, we find a 1,500-bushel car taxed about \$600. In In isn't buying? And when he can't buy, the re Mr. Hill's time it cost about \$\$0 to

move it, or say \$120 now. Now, to be absolutely fair, let us tailers can't sell and the bank can't loan and the jobber can't buy of the "Did you ever see a person spit-ting on the floor or on the sidewalk? find the railroad "cost" and "sell-Well, what's the remedy? For one ing" prices of their freight about as thing, everybody must "holler." The west wants two things

Cost Sold at \$110 \$225@\$300 150 400@ 600 150 600 First, the general lowering of rates. and second, the unjust discrimina tions of the past done away with. It doesn't cost any more to haul freight A study of these figures may help stock

up the Platte valley than it does back in muddy old Illinois and there's no sense in Nebraskans paying twice as much for it. Every community club, every com mercial club, every farmers' union every business club, such as hardware, grocers, millers, and all must realize their interests are mutual join hands to get rid of the heaviest load of taxation that was ever pulled off on a supposedly free people. J. A. M'GUIRE.

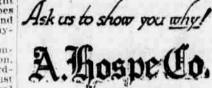


he leadership of the world in fine musical instruments by common consent among those who know is given to the matchless

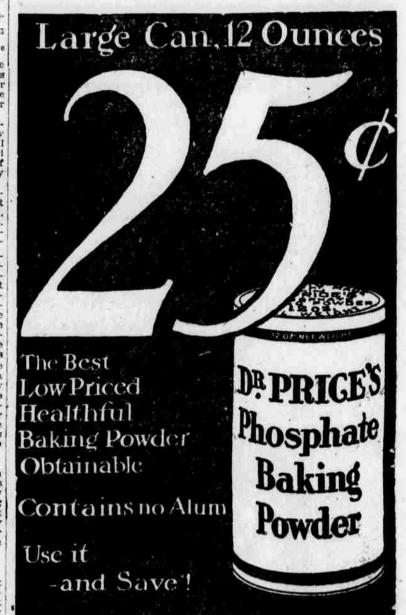
# Mason & Hamlin

Preference for the Mason & Hamlin is indicative of a superior musical nature."

It could not be better phrased.



1513 Douglas Street The Art and Music Store



tween the United States and Great Britain, Colonel Harvey merely restated a traditional policy. More than a century of unbroken friendship, disturbed at times by questions of deep import, cometimes acute and frequently vexatious, shows how completely and durably the English-speaking peoples are united. War between them is all but impossible. They have worked together in the past, not for the exploitation but for the. improvement of the world, and will continue to influence the march of events to the betterment of conditions of life for all mankind.

World policies are slowly but definitely crystalizing along lines that are not the less entouraging because they hold not so much of the incertainty of altruism and a little more of the possibility of reality. We give over none of our deals in declining to risk them on the uncharted waters of internationalism, and will be the stronger because of holding firmly to our naional independence, with an ever present willingness to help all and to meddle with none.

### Showing Them the Farm.

Regent Judson's little plan for taking groups of big business men to visit the state farm at Lincoln is a wise one. The gentlemen who make up his parties are men of affairs, who understand that agriculture is one of the world's basic industries; that it is practiced in its highest form n the United States, and that in Nebraska its levelopment has reached a climax. As to deails of modern agricultural practice they are, for the most part, profoundly ignorant. Their ways in life lie apart from the farm, and it is unair, for example, to expect the head of a great railroad to possess intimate knowledge of a lister. a tedder, a disc harrow, or the application of these or any of the other numerous implements to the preparation of the seed bed, the cultivation of the growing plant, or the harvesting of the ripened grain. Nor is such real knowledge likely to be acquired by a single visit to the state farm. What will be gained is that these city dwellers, Who are deeply versed in the processes of commerce and industry and accustomed to deal with materials after they have left the farm, will learn how processes of production are improving, how cience and agriculture are getting together for the benefit of humanity. Such diffusion of inormation is worth much more than the effort taken to impart it, and Regent Judson may rest serene in the belief that he is doing something very practical.

A Bargain Day for Travelers.

Almost everyone has a plan for solving the transportation problem. Except in the case of those directly interested in the profits of the railroads, these center about a reduction in rates. While most of the attention is directed at freight charges, yet the opening of the vacation season has bestirred some to think of the passenger tariffs.

Representative Flood has a bill in congress now providing for a flat reduction of one-third in passenger rates through the sale of mileage booklets. Down in Kansas is a plain citizen ,who emerges from merely local fame with a suggestion that tickets he sold on certain days at 2 cents a mile instead of the present price of 3.6 cents.

"Honorable F. J. Blake." to quote his local newspaper's account, "the gentleman who is here conducting the office work for the J. I. Plumb garage, believes that there should be cheaper railroad fares at least one day in the week to

Section of the sectio

## Getting Trouble in Perspective.

The fascination of moving pictures is illusrated by the extreme incident of a 15-year-old girl who attempted to commit suicide because her parents would not allow her to attend the theater with a group of girl friends. The sorrows of childhood indeed weigh heavily, but scarcely ever press to desperation such as this.

Things really of small importance bulk very large in youthful minds, and the fact that a whole lifetime of film shows lay before her could not lessen the grief of this one deprivation. Grown-ups are not free from this tendency to exaggerate the importance of little things, either. It has been necessary for a philosopher to give the advice, "Never run after a street car or a woman-there'll be another along in a minute."

So many happenings that bring worry and distress are really small, after all. If this girl, or if the rest of us, could only stop and ask ourselves what difference a certain event that seems of preponderant present importance could make a year from now, many troubles would be put to immediate rout.

Colonel House has written a book on "What Happened at Paris." One thing we know is that President Wilson did not allow Secretary

Lansing to run the show.

The season for overland hikers is upon us, but those mysterious benefactors who used to make bets that they couldn't accomplish a certain distance in a certain number of months or years seem to have disappeared, and high train fare is the popular excuse.

The marvel is how people lived before there vere government positions for them.

Lower freight rates will serve the public better than lower pay for section hands.

Lloyd George is talking turkey to the Poles.

9. Co-operation with commissions of control problems of common interest

These are to be the duties of each commission of control, composed in equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, manual and otherwise. The object of control, declare the employers, should be "knowledge of the position of a given industry," with the ultimate end of facilitating good relations between employer and employes "as well as their common action for the development of industry, the vital source of national life."

Should it turn out that "control" in Italy follows this line, there will be few to dispute its value,

# Starving Brains

Maxim Gorky, through an appeal published n Finnish newspapers, invokes the aid of "the whole world" for his colleagues of arts and letters in Russia.

About 5,000 savants, he estimates, have not enough to eat. Russian teachers and writers have an order the effect of which will be two-fold: (1) to pave the way for an act of congress that will provide in legal and effective terms for the transfer of the postal service to the protection of the civil service law, and (2) will apply by executive or-der civil service procedure as far as is possible to the filling of vacancies as they arise: in advance of the processary logislation which congress ocen carrying on under the greatest difficulties. They have sat in freezing rooms without fuel or light, muffled in all the clothing they owned. The torpid brain refuses to function properly under these conditions.

They have disposed of necessary garments iecemeal or had them confiscated by searching arties. Life has been a ceaseless stillhunt for lood and fuel.

Instruments and books for rsearch have been mpossible to secure. Doctors have had to do without antiseptics or anesthetics. H. G. Wells n one of his articles described a great composer who would presently have to cease writing because of the exhaustion of his supply of music paper

What science there is must be soviet science. A lecturer on astronomy is rebuked if he fails to tell his audience that there is no God. As for the printing of technical or artistic or general literature, there is complete stagnation. The only publications are those that bear the hallmark of soviet officialdom. Science must be censored, and Truth is on the scaffold to bolshevist headsmen.

The significance of Gorky's plea arises from his peculiar independence. He had been a vigor-ous antagonist of the soviet rule. Yet he was made head of the bureau of publicity and propaganda. He continues to speak out in a way that sometimes embarrassing to the supreme autocrats. It does not suit them to have him ask the world to help, while they are doing their very best-or their very worst-to keep the whole world out. Nor do they care to have him depict a state of starvation while they are attempting to exhibit a panorama of prosperity .- Philadelphia Ledger.

### Just Like American Police.

Among the conditions in soviet Russia reorted by the local newspapers is this:

"The militia, or otherwise police service, is omposed mostly of women in Petrograd, but owing to severe frost they do not go on duty or, if they do, they hide themselves in the houses on their beat, so that one seldom sees them about. Furthermore, owing to the total absence of lights in the streets at night time, robberies and assaults are plentiful.-Vladivostok (Siberia) Daily News.

### Kind Word for the 44-Hour Week.

About the most that can be said for the fortyfour-hour week is that the man who can work no longer than forty-four hours a week makes the going a little easier for the man who expects to get there .- Indianapolis News.

#### Another Perennial Puzzle,

It might bear explanation why a woman can appear at this season with a straw hat, while the same proceeding by a man would attract a crowd and result in a riot call.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### That Saved Hundred Million.

That \$100,000,000 Germany didn't pay to Mr. Schwab will come in handy now in making up the payments for reparation .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat

another guarantee. If a place is should be hardening of the arteries can anything be done other than to fyless it means not only good screen-ing and fans before the door but al-

high standards of cleanliness The mention of lightning pains in back as well as front. the feet and legs always suggests locomotor ataxia. I do not know how you would go about keeping

**Trust Your Own Doctor.** your blood thin and if you did it S. writes: "I am troubled with would not affect a hardened artery what one doctor calls 'lightning His name well describes the

or locomotor ataxia. Trust your physician to do whatever can be done for you. trouble, but I would like to know what is the cause of them. Some Have Throat Examined.

Miss D. F. writes: "For a week The New Postal Order I have not been able to swallow any-thing hard. I had my tonsils cut

two years ago. The inside of my throat is red and swollen. Some-(From the Boston Transcript.) times I can hardly catch my breath. Can you tell me the cause?" The theory that four years of Harding is to be only four years

more of Wilson, received today a rude jolt, when the Wilson order REPLY. No case of sore throat should be neglected for so long a time. If the infection is due to the diphtheria which placed postmasters of the first, second and third class permanently under the civil service, withbacillus the need is even greater. Have your trouble attended to at out the formality of a competitive examniation, was rescinded. In its once place President Harding has issued an order the effect of which will be

Write for New Dr. Price Cook Book-Its tree Price Baking Powder Factory 1003 Independence Blvd. Chicago, III

# **Business Friendships--**

are the greatest asset of any alive growing concern.

Elbert Hubbard said of making friends-"If you want a friend-be one." The entire art of making and holding friends is that sincerity which wants to give the best there is in you-not just get by.

Our organization pride themselves on their "Nicholas Oil" friends-we want to give you the best we have-we want you to know we appreciate your friendship which makes our successful business possible.

As fast as we can discover new ways for making friendships, either in better goods or better service, we will pass them on to you as the price we are glad and proud to pay for Business Friendship.

M. Micholas President

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

manently under the classified civil service. The executive has gone as far as he can in this direction; the logislative branch must bridge the tremaining distance,

nominations for offices paying above \$2,400 in salary contained the names of only eight republicans, it began to dawn upon the country that instead of introducing civil service reform into the postal service, the old order had only introduced Burlesonism into the civil service. Our appeal to the new administra-tion last March was "if postmasters of the first, second and third classes are to be covered into the competitive classified civil service, let it done legally and in good faith."

as they arise: in advance of the necessary legislation which congress will be called upon to enact. The rescinding of the order of March 31, 1917, and the terms of the

new order, realize the hope we expressed in our issue of March 15

that the postmaster general would take soundings before recommend-

ing a course of action to the presi-

vinced that the circumstances under

which the old order was drawn up were not such as would inspire con-fidence in its efficacy. The republi-

excluded from the conference which

the former postmaster general held with the democratic members of

the commission, after one of the lat

entered a vigorous protest against the exclusion. His protest was ig-nored, and the order as formulated

in partisan conference has stood un-til today. The first examinations un-

der it were not held until eight months after its issuance, and these were only to fill a few vacancies in offices of the third class. It was not until 1918 that any examinations

were held for the higher grade of

fices, and when the lists were sub-

mitted to Mr. Burleson he held up the nominations in some instances

for another year or longer. When it was discovered that the first 67

Mr. Charles M. Galloway, had

can member of the commissi

sated.

ter.

The more Mr. Hays investi-

the more he became con-

long step in this direction has been taken by the issuance of the new order. President Harding and Post-master Hays have not only advanced the cause of postal reform but they have lifted from the cause of civil service reform the curse of political hypocrisy placed upon it by the order they have revoked. It now re-mains for all citizens interested in civil service reform and postal reform to join hands and support the administration in its efforts to obtain from congress the legislation necessary to take the postal establishment completely out of the field of partisan politics and place it per-

with