THE BEE: OMAHA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1921

but 200,000 emigrated, largely due to lack of THE OMAHA BEE ocean transportation."

Astonishing as it may sound to hear the general manager of a great nation discuss the necessity of something very like exile (even though it be economic and not political) yet it may be true that Italy has more people than it can support. Relations between America and Italy are of the most friendly character, and the presence here of the present large number of this nationality has been a source of advantage to our nation, industrially and culturally. But with employment and other conditions what they are, it would be far from a kindness to admit any race to our land in excess of the capacity to provide them immediate and profitable occupation.

Disciples of the New Unrest.

Steper Bidg. | Paris. France. 430 Bue St. Bonore Never has there been a time when helpful and enthusiastic support of the constituted authorities of the United States has been more needed than now. The backwash of war, with its sluggish, stained and treacherous current has left a menacing silt. Whether it is to their credit or not, the radical forces that seemed so active a few months ago have calmed their clamor. But new adhesions to the forces arousing discontent and suspicion can be noted. Instead of united counsels on affairs of state and instead of sincere criticism designed toward constructive ends, a blindly uscless partisan policy is raising its head. Ignoring the need of the nation, now convalescing from a period of hysteria, for calm and sincere consideration of public questions, political opponents of the Harding administration are engaging alternately in dust raising and mud government designed to be of constructive value throwing. to industry instead of hampering and obstructing

What is to be gained from a policy of obstruction when by a majority of 7,000,000 the American people gave the republican party a mandate to carry through a program which was clearly outlined in the campaign? There has been no disavowal or turning aside from any pledge.

This is the time for all good Americans to abide by the will of the majority and assist in the readjustment that is so necessary, instead of some splitting into noisy and insincere factions hoping for nothing so much as a continuance of depression and confusion in order to make political hay before the sun shines.

Porto Rican Labor to Hawaii.

Instead of importing Oriental labor to meet the labor shortage on the sugar plantations of Hawaii, an arrangement much more to the interest of America has been made. Work has now been begun recruiting 5,000 families in Porto Rico to be taken to the Pacific islands. The first group, including 1,300 laborers, will sail this month on a steamer chartered especially for this trip.

As far as possible only married men will be taken and they will be accompanied by their families. By this adjustment the reliance on Asiatic labor that has hindered the Americanization of the Hawaiian islands is rendered less necessary. Porto Rico, which is overpopulated, can Well spare some of its labor supply. The natives there have come under the influence of American education and as settlers in a new land will carry with them a more sympathetic and understanding relation to the United States than could possibly exist among the coolie labor.



Today's Problems and Preachers Temptation to Deal With Economic Affairs Seen as Duly.

Lloyd C. Douglas in the Christian Century.

It is a great temptation to preach on present economic conditions, particularly in respect to wages, at this hour when more people are thinking of that matter than of anything else. It is more than a temptation: it is a solemn duty. The church has a right to speak concerning an issue that so seriously involves the welfare of the bulk of our American people. But, before he makes this adventure, the preacher needs to consult every reliable source of information, that he may be sure of his "facts;" for merely wishing to be honest and sincere in this matter will not furnish a satisfactory alibi if the figures are in-correct or the natural deductions are misleading.

We must use considerable discretion in the handling of a subject so brimful of high explosives. Many a man, chattering vague generalities about "capital" and "labor," only drives the wedge deeper between the men who work and those for whom they work. One cannot predicate of all capital that it is greedy and souless; nor may it be truthfully said that all labor s downtrodden. It is a mistake to job all employers and all employes into two grand and militant divisions.

Herein lies one of the iniquities of the Amercan process of reasoning. We like to tie people up in neat little bundles, and label them, and card index them. The problem is not so simple as that. We persist in cataloging people into classes and groups; attempting to standardize their place in, and value to, society, with the assurance of the hardware merchant wrapping up packages of 4, 6, 8 and 10-penny nails. Every time we prophets and soothsayers begin mouth ing large phrases about capital and labor, we take a chance of widening the breach between the honest people of both causes who would like to arrive at amicable understandings. It is part of our business to operate a sorting machine that will discriminate between the decent folk of both parties; and the others.

Salvation in Gross Lots.

If any profit may be derived from experience is about time the church learned that she will have to leave off trying to save humanity in the mass, and by gross lots. We have had an epidemic of huge campaigns-noisy, gusty, windy, bumptious campaigns. Most of them have pre-dicted great results before firing off their master shot. They have been surprised and bewildered when the discharge was emitted from the breech end of the gun into the very laps of the people who had forceold the victory. We must get back to the Galilean idea of talking to people, and We can dealing with people, as individuals! make no headway shouting maxims and truisms at, and of, the "masses," (How I have come to hate and despise that word!) the "classes," "the ch," "the poor," "capital and labor." Just now this task is all the more important rich."

or us because all "capital" and all "labor" seem bent upon being thus tied up in two definite parcels. They have arranged their affairs so that the general public will judge all "labor" as solidly committed to certain propositions-some of which are obviously unfair; and all "capital" as of-a-piece in consenting to practices-some of which are notoriously mean.

There must be a disposition on the part of the church to say to the employer who has tried to do the square thing by his men, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" And to him who has followed a policy of grinding his workmen to pieces, at a miserable wage, and then tossing them out the back door for the infirmaries and jails to gather up, "Thou art a low-lived slacker!"

To the honest laborer, Christianity must say, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things. We will help thee to larger freedom and better



cent more deaths. The mothers of tody are having ple. You drink lots of things not "You Scotch are a wonderful peogood for you and live healthy in spite about one-third the death rate among their bables that they, the of it. Condensed milk is a badly balanced ration, but as between conmothers, suffered from when they were babies. The mothers of today densed milk and old, dirty, warm liquid cow's milk the former is to be know far more about mothercraft liquid cow than their mothers knew, and they, I

Only Minor Operation.

W. writes: "I have had a

am sure, will be happy when they think their children will know far more about it than they do. The very great improvement has

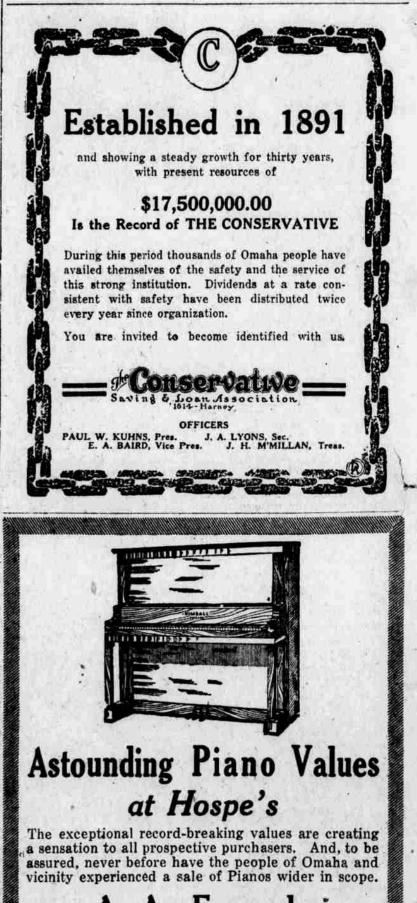
The very great improvement has been in July and August sickness. In ave had a in July and August was 732. In 1910 the number was 1.369; in 1900, 1.256. But to appreciate just how far we Please advise if it should be cut." have come let us see what were the · Reply.

hot weather conditions when the present mothers were bables. This is a retention cyst of one of the glands under the tongue. It does very little harm and is not Eighteen-ninety-three was the darkest year. The number of July-August deaths was 2,437. Other years were almost as bad. Witness be needed for cure in all prob-ability.

M.

1890 with 1.764; 1891 with 1.781; 1892 with 2.017; 1894 with 2.124; 1895 with 1.765; 1896 with 1.773. The Chicago Infant Welfare socie Cost of Litigation has a chart which shows what has been happening during the last three years. In 1920 April was the only (From the Philadelphia Ledger.) sickly month for their babies. In July and August, 1920, the mortail-ty of babies was much less than half that of April. In 1819, March was Bar associations without numbe have solemnly resolved that the costs of litigation ought to be reduced and judicial procedures sim-plified and reformed, but the prothe worst month. The six months before June was worse than the six

gress in those directions has been none the less conspicuously slow. months following. In 1918 August was the high month, but February, May, and June were healthier than There was a meeting in Washing-July. When the present mothers were ton the other day in which members of the house committee on revision of the laws and a number of leadbables all the cow's milk was mar-keted raw. Fortunately most of our Bohemian, German and Ausing representatives of the American bar took part, the immediate object



sugar trade last year it might have been possible to have escaped some of the costly errors from which the industry is still suffering.

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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Business and Government.

the processes of commerce is being developed

by the present administration. The idea of con-

demning business merely because it is large and

successful has been discarded, and instead the

plan is for co-operation and supervision aimed

to protect the consumer and at the same time

Wallace, Hoover and Fall in their indorsement-

with proposed amendments in some cases-of

the pending bills regulating the packers, the grain

trade and the coal industry. Proposals of similar

nature are coming from Mr. Hoover, looking to-

ward co-operation between the Department of

Commerce and other great industries. Fuller

publicity as to prices, production and sales is

One of these proposals, for instance, deals

with the sugar industry. Realizing that among

the producers and refiners there is certain to be

considerable objection to this new arrangement,

the editor of the sugar trade publication advises

industry desire to enter into a co-operative ar-

rangement such as the secretary of commerce

has in view, or whether they prefer to await

the adoption of coercive measures, is one that

point on which the representatives of practic-

ally all industries appear to be agreed is the need for reliable and up-to-date information as

to production. In the sugar world the value

of such information is obvious, and that it is

not made available now is apparently because

of the lack of an authoritative and impartial

agency for directing the compilation and dis-

ribution of the required data. If exact in-

formation of the kind that could and should

be made available to the sugar industry

through co-operation with the Department of Commerce had been supplied promptly to the

demands immediate attention. . . .

The question whether members of the sugar

One

his readers thus:

expected to have a beneficial effect on trade.

Such is the spirit that animates Secretaries

aid the producer and distributer.

It is well to take note that a new policy of

braska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

1. New Union Passenger Station.

Main Office: 17th and Partnam. 15 Boott SL ' South Bids, 4935 Bouth 2418 St Out-of-Town Offices:

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It is further pointed out that wasteful crosshauling, excessive shipments to consignment points and other expensive and wasteful practices might be eliminated by proper arrangements. Thus does the editor of "Facts About Sugar" present the case for co-operation with the government. The whole plan is to let in the light and assure strict adherence to fair dealing. Something like this must be arranged if the drift toward state ownership of the key industries is to be checked.

Welcome to the French Invaders.

Instead of a resentful hostility with which the coming of Georges Carpentier to contest for the pugilistic championship might have been met, the French invader is being welcomed on every hand. The reason for this is less the unpopularity of the American title holder than the innate good sportsmanship of the people. The coming of Carpentier has done more to keep Americans in a friendly state of mind toward France than all the speeches about international amity by Gallic diplomats.

And now it is said that Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, woman champion of the world at hard court tennis, may be sent over here by the French government. Appropriation of 30,000 francs is being considered by thoughtful statesmen in Paris on the grounds that this shock-headed girl who defeated Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, the American champion, would increase greatly adniration for the prowess of France.

This revives the theory of athletic sports as a substitute for the war spirit. The high standards of honor in sport, its democracy, the acquaintance and understanding that comes through rivalry in thletic events, together with the outlet for high spirits thus afforded, undoubtedly would have an International effect. The fierce Igarot tribesmen of the Philippines, once continually at war with their neighbors, now show their valor in base ball and wrestling instead of head hunting. Let France send Mile. Lenglen-with propaganda of this kind no American can have any quarrel.

Overpopulation and America.

Under the new immigration law the number of immigrants to be admitted from any foreign sation to the United States in one year is limited to 3 per cent of the total number here in 1910. This restricts the inflow from Italy to 42,000 a rear, or about 3,200 a month. The June quota has been largely exceeded, largely through the greed or unwillingness of the steamship companies to co-operate with the American government. Eight Italian steamers accordingly are to be withdrawn from the North American line, is the announcement from Rome, the threat of fines for bringing passengers who can not be admitted evidently having taken prompt effect.

If America has its problem in this connection. the Italian people have theirs also. "Italy is overpopulated," Premier Giolotti recently explained. "New American restrictions have dealt us a severe blow, but we must find other quarters to which we can send our emigrants. Before the war the people leaving Italy for other countries numbered 600,000 each year, of whom 500,000 returned home annually. We plan that in future we will send abroad 600,000 yearly, pro-

A wholesome reminder to the republican party that the tremendous vote of confidence received in the last election must now be earned in performance was given by Postmaster General Will Hays upon retiring from the national chairmanship. The majority of 7,000,000 votes can not safely be taken as giving license for any slackness in the conduct of public affairs. He said:

Just as our victory was unparalleled in the nation's history, so is our responsibility un-paralleled. Only in so far as party success may be translated into patriotic public service is success worth while in any political organization. It is well to remember that no majority is necessarily permanent and that certainty of continued success comes only with certainty of performance. Just as an offended electorate registered an emphatic protest against a conduct of government regarded as reprehensible, so now this same electorate, in the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation, but still keenly alert for the advancement of the nation's interest, watches to see if our steps are forward and measured by the new needs of the nation.

Thus far there has been no discernible deviation from the path marked out in the last campaign: the movement has been slow but careful. for the way is difficult. Long ago a president announced his belief that "a public office is a public trust," and the practical amplification of this thought made by Mr. Hays gives those words added significance, not only 20 logislation, but appointments as well.

Harvest Begins.

The emergency of harvest is on again in Oklahoma and southern Kansas. In spite of the establishment of a standardized wage of \$3 a day. with wheat lying on the ground for lack of shockers, some farmers around Wichita are said to be offering \$4 or \$5 a day for harvest hands. Less labor is being used in agriculture this year. but still the supply seems to be short. The work is of a seasonal character, but furnishes several months of employment in the open air as the forces move northward through Nebraska and into the Dakotas.

A survey of labor conditions made in several Minnesota counties indicates that farmers there average 11 hours a day on week days and 6 hours Sundays. In the busy season they work 15 or 16 hours a day. The high cost of labor is assigned as the reason for these long hours of farm proprietors. A similar survey in 1905 showed an average of 8.9 hours a day and 3.6 hours Sunday. Throughout the rural sections, it is safe to say, farmers are doing more of their own work and eliminating as much of the payroll as possible.

By one means and another the cost of production is being decreased on the farms. The rates of pay reported from Kansas compare very favorable from the standpoint of expense with the \$7 to \$12 a day that was paid in the flush years, and ought to attract sufficient shock troops to handle the situation.

The issue now is whether America is to have peace according to Knox or according to Porter. Surely there is no need for a deadlock here-let them match pennics for it.

When Secretary Denby gets Admiral Sims back, he might call in the medical man who had we can find a field for them. Last year such success curing that girl of talking sickness. tion of Jesus Christ.

privileges." To the lazy, sullen obstructionist, who has always been ready to throw down his tools, and quit, at the slightest suggestion; and to the professional trouble maker, who pretends to be labor's friend, while undercutting labor's cause by petty graft and nefarious dickering, Christianity must be bold enough to say, "Thou art a wicked and slothful servant!"

Whether the church will try to lead in estabishing a new relationship between the honest men of both parties to this question, remains to be seen. If one is to judge the future by the re-cent past, she will not. She has made the mistake of allowing influences, guised as children of light, but quite otherwise as to character, to lead her around by the nose, and lash her into line to serve whatever temporary interests are para-mount in the minds of selfish opportunities!

The Church and Armaments.

When, twenty-five years ago, the greater nations of the world had gone daft on a great pro gram of building larger navies, if the church had had the sense and courage to say to the powder merchants, and the greedy statesmen, and all other professional disturbers of the peace, "That will be about enough!"-our world would be in a far different condition at this moment. When the war was over, if the church had pointed the way to a quick and just settlement of the issues then confronting the worn and battle tired nations, in a voice of command, we might not now be whetting the scythe for more harvest of blood and tears.

But, whenever the church made as if she would speak, there were always kindly, warning voices, saying, "Better keep out of this. It is really not your business, you know!" The time has come for the church to engage

in some straight talk on the whole labor situation. It is not yet too late for her to make a distinct contribution to this subject, if she approaches the matter fearlessly and fairly and informed. But the preacher who thinks of having somewhat to say, anent this question, must prepare himself to hear his closest and best friends (some of whom provide for the bulk of his church expenses) say, "You are skating on pretty thin ice, old man! You had better conheaven, and telling them about the Bible!"

That was the trouble they had with Jesus! He didn't talk enough about Moses!-said the scribes and pharisces. He insisted on talking about high rents in Jerusalem, and excessive rates of interest on loans, and shady commercial transactions carried on in the very lobby of the temple! It was for this that they nailed him to a cross. And any modern prophet who goes into this business of talking straight goods to all parties con-cerned-to mean and selfish capital, and cantapkerous and unreasonable labor-must promse himself in advance that he has let himself in for something interesting. He will find himself in the predicament of the man who caught the bear by the tail, and was afraid to let gol H will be bombarded from both sides-if he has been fair-for both sides are almost equally culpable, unreasonable, and selfish. If he has told the truth about them, on Sunday, there will be certain elements, on both sides, ready to pounce upon him. But he will have the satisfaction of knowing that there are also certain other elements, on both sides, heartily agreeing with him, and hoping he may have the courage and patience to continue making his contribution to the cause of justice and the common weal.

It is time the church spoke! Roger Babson, in his regular letter to his constituency, dated April 18, says, "The need of the hour is not for more factories or materials, not for more railroads or steamships, not for more armies or navies-but for more education based on the plain teachings of Jesus." Babson is not speak-ing to the central district conference of the Soand-So church, either: but to some twenty thousand of the biggest and brainiest business men of this country!

It would indeed be a cause for considerable chagrin to the church of America, if secular business had to lead the way toward a new appreciathey gave it to their bables, else there would have been mach worse of a pending resolution looking to the appointment of a special commission to consider the whole sub conditions.

In that day it was expected that ject of procedure in the federal every child woul teethe hard. When the hot weather came on the diarcourts and to recommend appro priate action for the improvement of present methods for the adminisrheas commenced. A large part of the babies had loose bowels from tration of justice.

This is a timely step toward a long-needed reform; and the effort to bring about legislation to effect that time until cool weather came. Nearly every baby had cholera infantum once, anyway. Green stools were looked on as almost normal these reforms is a practical recog-nition of the fact that the end conand blood and mucus in the stools were not regarded as so very bad. Now the lightest of these are regardtemplated can only be brought about by the application of external pressure upon the courts. It is an open question how far the federal ed as warning signs. The mother gets busy quickly, stops the food, then changes the diet, keeps the baby laws governing the work of the cool, gives him water, bathes him, sterilizes the napkins and keeps the flies away. And the record shows she is making good. courts, or the courts themselves, are responsible for the technicalities that attend almost all judicial proceedings and for the excessive costs

which practically close the gates of the temple of justice to all save those who can afford the luxury of Many Conquer T. B. M. G. writes: "1. I would like to litigation. But there is not much doubt that the remedy for much of

the difficulties that confront the average citizen seeking justice lies Leaves of Blue Grass in the hands of the courts them-selves. So powerful, however, is the influence of precedent, so universal is the reverence paid to the techni-From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

calities of court practice, that the fulminations of bar associations The way out for Germany is easy. The rest of the world is militantly have in the past had little or no ef-fect in mitigating evils the exist-ence of which is not disputed. So far as the costs of litigation. determined not to work more than 44 hours a week. By working to pay the indemnities as hard and as long as they worked to prepare for are concerned, congress can, if it the war the Germans can pay all of their bills and grow rich at the same will, bring about so radical a change that no longer will the federal courts at least be open to the re-proach that the poor man need not look to them for help in time of time while the white collar boys and the overalls men of other nations work eight hours a day and drive automobiles after working hours.

trouble. Yesterday's conference, "Some 10 years ago." says the su however; was not confined to narrow question of court fees, but covered a wider field. The inquiry proposed by the resolutions intro-duced in the house by Representa-tives Graham, of Philadelphia, and in the senate by Generation and the senate by Generation and the senate by Senate Senat perintendent of a lunatic asylum in Illinois, "we had with us for a short time as a patient a man who today is the editor of the fiction section of a national weekly." Now, you see where publishers of the national weeklies get the sort of fiction ediin the senate by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, calls for a revision of the whole judicial procedure, for tors that accept the sort of fiction the national weeklies publish. greater uniformity of practice and,

attention, for upon a wise revision Education is emptying the Turkish harem and the American kitchen. of the existing schedule of fees and charges will depend other reforms looking to the modernizing of the whole federal judicial system. These are the days of feminism rampant, triumphant.

The difference between an in-vestor in oil stocks and the fellows who sell them is that after the companny blows up nobody causes the arrest of the fellows who bought the stock on any charge graver than vagrancy.

That the heirs of a man who dies possessed of whisky may inherit it seems now to be settled, and a new and powerful cause of cat-and-dog By MILDRED MARSHALL. The amethyst, today's talismanic gem, endows those who wear it with keen business sense and good judgrelationship between the heirs of the well-to-do is established. ment. It is especially potent as a charm for those starting on danger-

In the peaceful days of old when ous journey or for soldiers going inthe term "profiteer" had not been invented, to fill a long felt want, it commonly was said that \$2 worth of to battle, since it protects them from harm.

For those born on an anniversary material and \$48 worth of style made a woman's \$50 hat. of today, the sapphire is the natal

stone. It also is a protection against An apple a day may keep the doc-tor away, but if the apples are bought at fruit stands 365 of 'em harm, especially against contagious diseases. According to an ancient may cost as much as a few visits from the family physician and a few belief, it exercises this protective quality even after it has been given trips to see the specialist. way.

Striped materials, especially those A report of the execution of a Polish officer for communicating military secrets to a British officer is in which blue or violet predominate. bring good luck to those who wear indicative of the tenseness of the them. European situation after nearly three

The heliotrope is today's flower: years of "peace." it is said to protect from evil the It seems to be agreed that the American farmer is not profiteering in 1921. household where it is used as a dec-

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