THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Amendated Frees, of which The Bes is a member, is ex-mitting to the use for publication of all news dispatches to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the we published herein. All rights of publication of our spatial as are also reserved.

#### BEE TELEPHONES

wariness or Person Wanted. AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.t OFFICES OF THE BEE Main Office: 17th and Farman 15 Scott St. | South Bids, 4935 |

Out-of-Town Offices: 34 Pins Are. | Washington 1811 G 1 Bieger Bids. Paris. France, 420 Rus St. Honr

# The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Nebracks Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

6. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

### Peace by Resolution.

The simple declaration that the state of war between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe is at an end, contained in the Knox and Porter resolutions, has grown into a rather lengthy and comprehensive statement under the handling of the conference committee. Now the resolution contains a fairly clear pronouncement of the terms on which the United States is willing to conclude a treaty with Germany and what is left of Austro-Hungary. Our rights and the rights of our nationals are fully safeguarded, and there will be no approach by Uncle Sam, hat in hand, begging for consideration at Berlin.

While the Treaty of Versailles is not adopted, the resolution specifically declares

that in making this declaration and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals, any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby be-come rightfully entitled; or which, under the Treaty of Versailles, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers, or to which it is entitled by virtue of an act or acts of congress or otherwise,

The resolution also provides for retention of all alien property seized during or subsequent to the war until all claims, public or private, against the enemy are satisfied. In fact, the terms of the substitute resolution are as inclusive as might be expected in a treaty, and it may safely be anticipated that the Germans and their allies will find little trouble in accepting the conditions prescribed.

Senator Hitchcock announces his purpose of opposin : the adoption of the resolution, pre-

tality of rabbits and guinea pigs treated to a bit of nicotine was allowed to obscure the effect of the weed on bacteria.

Peace ought to be brought to many homes by this latest scientific announcement, and it is hoped that the investigation is not carried far enough to reveal that certain other germs are stimulated by the same fumes which slay their brothers.

## Unfair Rates on Wheat.

A situation that is somewhat amazing to the unitiated has been called to public attention by complaints of the Kimball Chamber of Commerce against alleged discrimination in freight rates on wheat.

The Union Pacific railroad rate on wheat from Kimball, Neb., to Omaha is 36 cents per 100 pounds; the rate from Chemung, Colo., to Kansas City, almost exactly the same distance, is 26 cents.

Consider what this means to the wheat grower of western Nebraska. The difference of 10 cents per 100 pounds amounts to 6 cents per bushel. The price the farmer receives for his wheat is the price at the Missouri river markets-Kansas City or Omaha-less the freight cost from the point at which the farmer sells his grain. The 6-cent excess tax for transportation to market from Kimball, as compared with Chemung, means that farmers in the vicinity of Kimball are paid just that much less per bushel than those at Chemung.

Kimball and Cheyenne counties raised 9,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. While not all of this was shipped to Missouri river markets, the price paid for the wheat so shipped determined the price of the entire crop. The 6-cent differential would amount to \$540,000 taken directly from the producers.

This discrimination is not against Omaha, as compared with Kansas City. It is against Nebraska wheat growers compared with those just across the line in Colorado. Nebraska is the loser and in turn, Omaha is the loser because its prosperity is dependent on that of the state. Entirely independent of the question of a general reduction of freight rates, discrimination such as evidenced in the case of Kimball should be eliminated.

# "Conservatives in Control."

A headline announcement that the radical element in the socialist confab at Detroit has been subdued by the moderates will be accepted at its face value. The mildest of declarations from that group, however, will be sufficiently peppery for the average citizen. It is comforting, though, to notice that Victor L. Berger, the biggest man of the outfit, has categorically repudiated "the dictatorship of the proletariat," even though the delegates present declined to excommunicate those who give allegiance to the Third Internationale.

The Detroit gathering should be carefully contrasted with that of the American Federation of Labor at Denver. One of the most advanced declarations of the latter group, that favoring the nationalization of basic industries, was stigmatized from the floor by a socialist as being so mild it would not receive consideration at Detroit. Yet a lot of folks think the Federation of Labor is "radical" in its tendencies.

The re-election of Samuel Gompers to the esidency is a direct notice that the crafts unions of America expect to proceed on what they have proven to be safe lines, meeting the extremists among employers on the one hand and the radicals among workers on the other with a firm front, moving to the orderly, evolutionary adjustment of problems. When the Detroit gathering has dissolved, the socialist group, yet a minority in America, will be found following Berger, Hillquit, Hoan and others of that ilk along the Milky Way of modified Marxism, hoping in time to lift themselves by their bootstraps. Conservatives are in control, in the ranks of labor and in the counsels of capital, despite the assertions of the extremists on either side, who would rule or ruin. And this very fact is the strongest of assurance that the approaching settlement will be founded on justice, not might.

## THE BEE: OMAHA, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921.

The Boxing Champions Classics of the P. R. Recall Many Noted Names in Order,

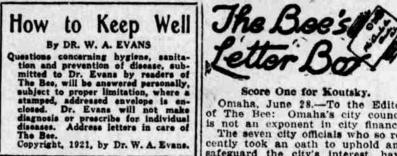
#### (From the New York Tmes.)

To an incorrigible world the most important news in the papers next Sunday will be the issue of the combat with five-ounce gloves between Mr. Dempsey, the American, and M. Carpentier, the Frenchman, in the arena erected by hustling workmen for that and no other purpose in Jersey City. Moralists may deplore the general interest in the event, but one fancies that some of them would like to be present and have a bet on the winner. So inconsistent is human nature at its best. Admiration of the gladiator triumphant seems to be ineradicable. It is in the blood, an inheritance. The lust for battle is particularly strong in observers. That form of battle known to the prize ring has always had its thousands of spectators, including such near-sighted scholars as William Hazlitt, who traveled all night in great discomfort to see "The Fight," which he celebrated so well that the narrative appears in anthologies of English prose. Physically Hazlitt could not have coped with a well-fed errand boy, but he doted on prizefighters. It may be suspected that joy in exhibitions of "the manly art" when a championship is at stake is one of the immoral but delectable emotions that came down to us from Old England when she was half civilized. In that country the pugilist was never without honor, and when eminent he was embalmed in the standard biographies. Of James Figg, the first boxing champion, who died as long ago as 1734, Capt. John Godfrey wrote in a fine frenzy:

There was a majesty shone in his counte-nance and blazed in all his actions beyond all I ever saw.

Figg was a proper man with the small sword, the back sword and the cudgel, as well as with his fists. He "established an amphitheater or academy of arms" in Oxford Road, Marylebone Fields, and there he taught his accomplishments to "a large number of gentlemen." The Tatler sang his praises. When he held an exhibition the doors were open three hours before the first contest was put on. In Dodsley's Collection of Poems may be found some verses by the poetaster Byron to the "sole monarch acknowledged of Marylebone plains," which Thackeray turned into prose for "The Virginians." Thomas Moore thought that the respect shown for John Jackson, known as "Gentleman Jackson," was 'highly comical." When Jackson, who became a champion, fought Fewterel of Birmingham at Smitham Bottom, June 9, 1788, the prince of Wales was a spectator. A hundred and thirtyone years later another prince of Wales wit-nessed the "knockout" of Beckett by the Frenchman who is to perform in Jersey City next Sat-urday. It is the same England. "Gentleman Jackson" had a boxing academy, and his pupils included the nobility and gentry. In his re-tirement he was landlord of the Sun and Punchbowl, Holborn. He sleeps in Brompton cemetery under a "colossal monument" paid for by public subscriptions.

"Gentleman Jackson" was once victor over Daniel Mendoza in the presence of the duke of Hamilton and Lord Delayel and "a vast concourse of spectators." The lords of England, have always dearly loved a boxer. Mendoza retired to the Admiral Nelson tavern. He was the author of a small duodecimo, "The Art of Boxing" (1789), and he left a book of memoirs. Dying in Horseshoe Alley, Petticoat Lane, he eft a widow and eleven children. But greater in many ways was the immortal Gully. In his first battle, with Henry Pearce, the "Game Chicken," he might have seen at the ringside the duke of Clarence, who was afterward William IV. Gully succumbed after sixty-four ids of stubborn fighting with the bare hands under the old savage London ring rules. He early relinquished fame in the P. R. for laurels in other fields. As a turfman he won the Derby three times. It is said that Lord Rosebery had three ambitions-to be premier and to win the Derby and to marry the richest heiress in all England-all realized. Gully was never premier, but he did represent Pontefract in Parliament. Riches beyond the dreams of avarice came to him as an owner of collieries. He had married two wives and had twenty-four children. Great was Gully! An English pugilist hardly less remarkable was Jem Ward, who, like many of his tribe, lived to a green old age. His most famous battle was with Tom Cannon, for £500 a side, on July 19, 1825, "in very hot weather, in the presence of 12,000 persons, including an unusual number of the upper classes"-wearing high hats, of course, as was the mode. Jem Ward became champion of England, and for a while kept the Sir John Falstaff tavern in London. Suddenly he abandoned his "pub," moved to Liverpool and, strange to say, turned artist in oils, producing "numerous landscapes and other pieces of un-questionable merit." His pictures at exhibitions were much praised. So proud were his townsmen of his accomplishment that they gave him a service of plate at a dinner of Liverpool's representative men. But the ex-champion was a talented musician as well as a painter, performing delightfully on the violin, fute and piano. One of his daughters became a pupil of Sir Julian Benedict and distinguished herself as a pianist. Another English prize fighter who left the ring for a higher sphere was the redoubtable William Thompson, "Bendigo." After fighting some of the longest battles on record with indomitable courage, he "experienced" religion and went into the pulpit as a dissenting minister. At revivals he made hosts of converts by his earnestness and vocal endurance. Tom Cribb should not be omitted from any list of deserving pugilists, for not only was he champion of England for ten years, retiring for want of challengers, but he had as good a name want of challengers, but he had as good a name for probity and sportsmanship as the idolized Sayers, who was honored with the title of cham-pion emeritus. Twenty thousand people saw Cribb beat the doughty American black, Tom Molineux, at Thistleton Gap, Leicestershire, after which memorable affair Captain Barclay raised purse of £10,000 for Cribb. A review of the pedestaled English boxers of past times, when brute courage was more essential than "science," is necessary to an understanding of the rapture for championship con-tests that excites the Anglo-Saxon, and in part the Latin, world today. It is an emotion that has never been allowed to die out. Of late years in this country it has been artificially fanned by commercialism, and it is sometimes a question whether high prices and division of the spoils will not in the end kill the sport,



of The Bee: Omaha's city council

is not an exponent in city finance. The seven city officials who so re-cently took an oath to uphold and

PHENOMENA OF LIGHT. When last Saturday the council re-fused to save the city about \$20,000 One of the best studies of light have ever seen is that of Edgar by not submitting new bids for pav-ing Dodge street, Joe Koutsky main-Mayer, who writes in the American Review of Tuberculosis. It gives about all the scientific information we have on the subject. And yet when I had finished reading it I was the sure the scientists knew very little 1919.

about light, the planthe street prac-less, and the man on the street prac-tically nothing. Strange statements tribute more toward good govern to make about ordinary, everyday light that every man thinks he knows all about. In the interest of the city even more than if he were a technically trained angineer.

Attorney F. Sheehan remonstrated with Koutsky, saying, "We are not used to having anyone save money for us." We are very glad the above rays. A ray of sunlight is a mixture of a score of different kinds of rays, some good for one thing, some for another, some harmful in one direction, some harmful in another. When mentioned attorney and the majority we prescribe light indiscriminately of the city council who rejected the we are recommending a shotgun pre-scription like Gadsberry's mixture or control public sentiment in Omaor some other old brew such as our ha even if they do hold the city's fathers compounded out of some 20, purse strings.

ICHOLA

fathers compounded out of some 20 or 30 drugs, not counting all the garbage and dead animals that lay around. We laugh at the old fei-lows now. Perhaps some day Smart Alecky young blades will be laugh-R. M. K.

ing at our shotgun prescription of light. Jerry Calls for Action.

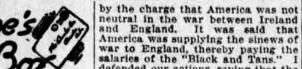
Dividing a ray of light into 1,000 Omaha, June 27 .--- To the Editor subdivisions, the human eye can only see that part lying between stations 400 and 800. Beyond the red end which is at 800 there is a beyond red of The Bee: The letter in today's issue headed, "International Finance and Ireland," wherein the writer justly commends your editorial of June 24, should be read carefully by field extending from station 800 to station 1,000 or beyond. Below the violet end which is at 400 there is an ultra violet field of more than ansvery lover of freedom and humani-ty. Your Geneva correspondent utters a pertinent assertion when he says, "The average citizen thinks there is no neutrality, to say the other 400 in which come ultra violet radium rays and X-rays and many other varieties. That part of the ray least of it, in a government at the red end is warming, that part at the violet end kills bacteria, changes cells, affects cancer, causes heavily finances one side in the struggle." During my recent visit to Ireland I was confronted everywhere hair to fall out and produces chemi-

cal changes. We know something about the We know something about the light treatment of tuberculosis, per-haps just enough to know how little we know. We have found out that the treatment is good for the cases with little or no fever, those in a well nourished state and with the disease rather stationary. The nerv-ous, high strung, the irritable, the feverish consumptives seem to be harmed by considerable exposure to sunlight. It is that part of the ray It is that part of the ray sunlight located down toward the violet end and beyond which causes the trou-ble. But it is held that it is just that part of the ray which is capable of killing bacteria and bringing about

the chemical changes which are beneficial in consumption. Therefore, it is not only a question as to which consumptives will be helped by light and which harmed but it is also a question of dense. but it is also a question of dosage. There are certain people who are made calm by lolling in the sun. On the other hand, certain parts of the sun's rays are very irritating to some people. The glare seems to throw some people into a hysterical frenzy. Kipling tells of men who run amuck under the influence of the India glare of the summer sun in

The ultra violet part of the ray is capable of inducing cataract. That is one explanation of the prevalence of cataract in India.

All in all there is a good deal of scientific basis for that natural impulse which makes us seek out dark



that

Omaha, June 28 .- To the Editor

safeguard the city's interest, have so soon forgotten their pledges.

tained that building material had been reduced 40 per cent, and labor had declined also 40 per cent. Yet the present bid exceeds those of 1919.

sure the scientists knew very inter-about light, the practicing physician Joe Koutsky may not be an en-less, and the man on the street prac-less, and the man on the street prac-icelly nothing. Strange statements tribute more toward good govern-



Wishing we had safeguarded our valuable papers, deeds, mortages, insurance policies and bonds, will not replace them if they are misplaced, destroyed or stolen.

When these valuables are kept in a safety deposit box in the Safety Deposit Department of the First National Bank, they not only are safe, but can always be found when needed and can be ex amined at any time in strict privacy. Boxes may be secured for \$5 a year.



STANDARD OIL

#### HITS AND MISSES.

Miss Green-Of course, you can't believe anything you hear. Miss Gadleigh-O, no: but you can repeat it.-Cassel's Magazine.

Elsie-I wonder why silk is more 'spensive than wool is

and England. It was said that America was supplying the sinews of war to England, thereby paying the salaries of the "Black and Tans." I defended our actions, saying that the great majority of my fellow citizens were not thoroughly conscious of the situation. I pointed out the unity between the American and Irish re-publics, adding that the lying, boast-ing, cringing attitude of the Irish-American politicians was the cause Marjorie-I guess it's 'cause it's a lot more trouble to shear the little silk worms than the big sheep .-American politicians was the cause of America's hesitancy in not telling John Bull to get out of Ireland. In my tour through Ireland and Bragg (to his table fellow)-Look

Briggs; that man is taking your umbrella from the stand. Briggs-Ssh! Be quiet; he may since my return, I am convinced that it would be advisable to send a dele-gation of American women to Irerecognize it!-Kansas City Star.

"Can you keep a secret?" "I'll tell the world!"-Cartoons Magazine.

sumably because of his tenacious adherence to the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. That issue was settled by the "great and solemn referendum," but the democratic senator from Nebraska is disinclined to accept the verdict, because it was not according to his liking. What forlorn hope he is clinging to is not apparent. The treaty was rejected by the senate, and this rejection was overwhelmingly approved by the voters. No reason exists for thinking that it will be revived in any particular or for any purpose. Therefore, the one course open is to proceed to the negotiation of a separate treaty, and this is provided for in the resolution, which expressly states the terms on which peace may be made, and these terms specifically include all contained in the Treaty of Versailles with reference to the United States.

More could not be asked, nor less accepted. The democrats, holding to the shattered remnant of the Wilson plan, may oppose the Harding method, but it will avail them little. The republican party is moving to an honorable and desirable settlement with our late foes, and the malcontents who stubbornly refuse to accept the decision attained at the polls in November will be lonesome in their contumacy.

Let the Railroads Compete.

Chambers of Commerce sometimes go wrong, and not many disinterested onlookers will indorse the action of the commercial organization in Plattsmouth which is discouraging the use of motor truck transportation. Following a protest from the Burlington railroad over the decrease in its local traffic caused by the competition of automobile truck lines running to Omaha, merchants have been asked to unite in patronizing the railroad. It is pointed out that the Burlington shops are located there and that the payroll maintains many employes who spend their money at the local stores.

Much the same puzzling situation has arisen in other Nebraska towns, among them, Wymore, where something like a feud exists over the operation of a cross-country line to Lincoln and Beatrice. Rates on these truck lines generally correspond with the charge for similar service by train, but the advantages of prompter service and the abolition of hauling to and from station platforms has popularized the use of the truck.

What business men and consumers alike desire is efficient shipping service at the lowest possible price. If the railroads are hurt by the development of good roads and truck lines, the way is open for them to meet this competition by lowering their rates. Competition in the transportation field is just what is needed to improve service and reduce charges. Appeals to business men to ruin the truck lines so that they may place themselves at the mercy of the railsey corporations can only fall on deaf ears.

#### Hard on Germs and Rabbits.

Men who have been floored by the question why they smoke, now may fall back on the testimony of the Pasteur institute in Paris for reply. The "Microbe review," as the publication of this famous scientific bureau is nicknamed, has come forth with the declaration that tobacco smoke is antiseptic. Furthermore, it is said that experiments have proved that it kills the primary bacteria of cholera, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Everyone, then, is agreed as to the deadly effects of tobacco. Formerly, however, the mor- Zhorzhay?

## A Woman Heads Baptists.

A pleasant sign of the recognition of the fine work of women in the churches is the election of Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery to the presidency of the Northern Baptists at the convention held in Des Moines. This is said to be the first time a woman has held this position, but it is not expected that it will be the last.

Slowly but surely women are being accorded a wider opportunity for their executive ability in the conduct of church affairs. Always they have been the mainstay of missionary enterprises and only through their devotion and hard work the salary of many a minister has been made certain. Few women as yet have gone into the pulpit, although one of the most remarkable preachers in England is a woman, Miss Maude Royden, and now and then they serve as assistant pastors, appointed to visit the suffering and attend to the domestic matters of the parish. In many cases the wife of the pastor is herself an unsalaried worker such as this.

It seems inevitable that the widening horizon of womanhood should not include some share in the control of church affairs commensurate with the actity in good deeds. It is not necessary or advisable to urge any such departure, for this is a matter that will settle itself, and within the various denominations.

At that, congress is probably as well fitted. to consider rail rates as are the sellers of railway equipment who protest against petitions of shippers for relief being sent to the representatives of the people.

A member fried eggs on the steps of the capitol and won a wager. This may account for the Ansorge urge to action.

expense accounts is providing all the thrills the is needed in budget making just at the present bureaucrats desire.

Playing prohibition is a great summer sport, but it does not put any foam on the beaker, so to speak.

"Vic" Berger says he has had enough of dictation. Wonder if he is planning to behave?

Stromboli started with a bang. It is the finish that counts in such affairs.

The old swimming hole looks mighty good these days.

Made your selection yet between Zhon and

# Profanity and Budget Cutting.

Praise be to an orthodox evangelical layman who as president of the United States does not let any narrow prejudice stand in the way of putting the right man in the right place! Above The way General Dawes is digging into the all things a man who can and will swear hard moment. Profanity was never more to be preferred. And Brig. Gen. Charles Gates Dawes is properly appointed director of the national budget, no confirmation by the senate being required.

"Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, but nothing to this," was the reminiscent thought of Capt. Tobias Shandy, recalled by the Dawes remarks before a congressional committee. Dawes really made his record against adverse conditions. He was a banker till he went to France to distinguish himself, and swear words, even

epithets, are not in good form in high finance. Anyhow, the deed is done. Dawes is ap-pointed. And if he develops self-restraint---which is unexpected--he will grievously disap-point a nation of taxpayers ready to say "Amen" to any expletives he may adopt or devise in dealing with our persistent burden-swellers in Washington .- Brooklyn Eagle.

laces in the summer, which drive us to caves and shades in the white glare season, particularly if we are isposed to be irritable, nervous, and have on-edge dispositions.

### Ventilate Room Better.

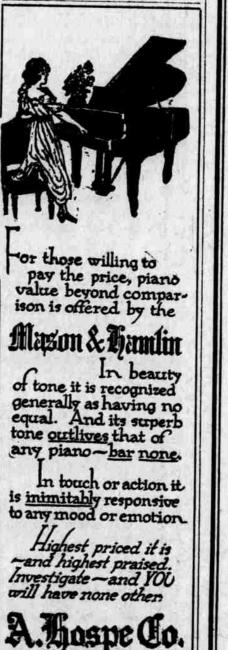
Mrs. L. M. writes: "Our son, age 5 1/2 years, is apparently an active, healthy boy. At night five minutes after falling asleep he is wringing wet from perspiration. Can such action result in weakening his constitution and could anything be done to prevent such excessive sweats?" REPLY.

If the body is in perfect health there is nothing you need do ex-cept to ventilate his bedroom well and to see that his bed covering is not too heavy. Night sweating is no harder on the constitution than day sweating.

## Sunlight May Help.

M. R. writes: "My little girl, 8 years old, was in bed for six weeks with rheumatism. She was unable to walk. She seems to be all right now. Would it do her any harm to take her to the beach and let her go in bathing?" REPLY.

If the pain and soreness have dis-appeared it will not harm her. Exposure to the sunlight on the beach may be somewhat helpful.



1513 Douglas St.

The Art and Music Store



### The importance of gasoline with a complete chain of boiling point fractions

You wouldn't expect to light a green stick with a match. Yet some gasolines are like green sticks. They neither ignite quickly nor burn up completely-because they lack sufficient low-boiling point fractions for kindling, and have too great a proportion of slow-burning elements.

Straight distilled gasoline possesses the complete chain of boiling points which assures quick ignition and practically instant, complete combustion. Every bit is converted into heat and powergives bigger mileage per gallon than slow-burning mixtures, or less carefully refined gasoline.

#### Red Crown Gasoline has a complete chain of boiling point fractions

Red Crown Gasoline is straight distilled gasoline. It meets all specifications required by the United States Government for motor gasoline. It has a complete chain of boiling point fractions - low, medium and higher boiling point fractions -which, in right proportion, assure big power and big mileage. It is uniform and depend-able wherever you buy it.

#### How to get better results at less cost

The way to get mileage and power economically, to escape carbon troubles, to have a spry, quick-starting engine, is by perfect adjustment of the motor to the fuel used. This can only be secured by using gasoline that is UNIFORM-

gasoline you can get wherever you are-gasoline that gives a clean, dry, powerful mixture under all weather conditions. Use Red Crown Gasoline.

Look for the Red Crown Service Station

Always drive in to a Red Crown Service Station. You are certain of clean burning, powerful gasoline that is as uniform as modern refining can make it-big-mileage gasoline. Polite service, free air, water for your radiator and road information and directions are some of the little things which reflect the ideals of this company-prompt, courteous service, products of highest quality, full measure - and an expanding service which anticipates the growing needs of the motoring public.

Write or ask for a Red Crown Road Map

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA

