

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BE TELEPHONES AT lantic 1000

Private Branch Exchange, AT lantic 1000

The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska highways...

"Burn the Night Lights"

If General Dawes had not attracted so much attention for his "hell'n'Maria" locution, he would have come to the surface because of his talk to the 600-odd men who do the spending for the government...

Reduction of government expenditures is the first step necessary to the lowering of taxation. It may be achieved in several ways, but to get results that will be of service requires the careful attention of responsible officials...

It has been suggested by some cynical observers that Dawes will meet his defeat because he is plunging against the solid, unyielding, irresponsible phalanx of the bureaucracy.

"Burn the night lights" will take on its full meaning in Washington when the men who administer the government have caught the Dawes spirit. Just as they get the example, so will the country be inclined to follow...

"And May the Best Man Win"

Were it not for one stubborn fact, all America would be on its toes today, shouting for the champion to win at Jersey City. A very large section of the citizenry can not forget that Jack Dempsey ingloriously sought a funk hole when the war clouds rolled over the land...

Where the West Excels

President Harding, off on a holiday visit to New York state, travels not by special train or private car, but in the chair car of a regular passenger train.

Few westerners appreciate the superior service given by the railroads out here. Old equipment that would scarcely be deemed fit for a stub line in Nebraska is found on the most important runs out of Boston and New York.

that could scarcely be endured on the long trips through the west. If President Harding wanted to go for a ride, for the pleasure of riding, he certainly would not choose to buy a ticket on one of the New York state railways.

Taft for Chief Justice

In appointing William Howard Taft to be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, President Harding has made definite the continued service of a great American to the public. Something eminently fitting may be noted in this; the Taft list of activities shows an honorable progression through a long and varied employment, in the course of which he declined to be made associate justice of the supreme court...

It is almost trite to say that he grew after he left the office of president. What really did happen is that the people of America discovered him. That he did change in some degree he admits himself; in Omaha last summer he made the statement that he had almost entirely altered his views on the labor question...

A great deal of speculation will probably ensue as to whether the aspect of the court itself is changed by the accession of Mr. Taft. Chief Justice White was of the strict constructionist group, as distinguished from McKenna, Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke, who are loosely classified as liberals...

The selection of Mr. Taft for the high place of service to his country is singularly fitting.

City Deserves the Saving

An expected situation has arisen in connection with some big jobs of public work in Omaha, particularly with the paving of Dodge street and some other projects of like nature. Since the original bids were presented prices on material have receded greatly. Cement, for example, is down 53 cents a barrel; labor is back to 35 cents an hour, prewar figures, and other factors show similar decline in cost.

The city should have the benefit of this. No good reason appears for allowing the contractors to reap the enormous added profits that are to ensue if the work is let on the basis of the original bids.

Omaha has taken the "short end" of several deals, letting work at high figures, selling bonds at unusual interest rates, and otherwise contributing to the "prosperity" of the postwar period. It is time that some advantage were being taken of changing conditions. No business man would contract today for finished product on the basis of raw material cost of three months ago, or even of yesterday, when he sees that material daily going lower.

Winning Back From Burelesonism

A sign of recovery in the management of the Postoffice department under Will H. Hays is noted in the restoration of Warren Vandervoort to the position of superintendent of the Thirtieth division, railway mail service, with headquarters at Seattle. Mr. Vandervoort grew up in the railway mail service. He was once chief clerk at Omaha, from whence he was taken to Chicago to be assistant superintendent, going from there to Boston as superintendent, where Bureleson found him.

The 2-1 victory of a republican candidate for congress over his democratic opponent in Michigan the other day will fill a vacancy, but will come far from bearing out the hopes of democrats that the Harding administration has lost any of the public favor which put it in charge of the government.

Dirt a Hard Thing to Get in New York

A gentleman living on the upper East Side has a window box and the other day he hunted for some dirt in which to grow some flowers. Getting dirt in New York is like finding a drink of cool, sparkling water in the middle of the Sahara.

He asked some workmen in Central park for a few handfuls, and although they were hauling it away to the dump, it is against the rules for anybody to take park dirt away for window boxes. It is quite easy to see that there would be no park if everybody in town started to dig fishing worms or take away dirt for window boxes.

So the gentleman finally, through correspondence with John S. Phillips, editor of the American magazine at one time, arranged to have some good plain, every day dirt—nothing fancy—sent to him from Phillips' estate up at the Hudson. The moral is: You can find dirt in New York if you keep on trying, or something like that.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Love Slain by Napoleon

The Death of Charles J. Bonaparte Recalls Romance of American Heiress

The brother of a powerful European monarch, himself soon to become king of a less important state, falls in love with a beautiful American girl.

Jerome, for that was his name, is a captain in the navy of his native country at the age of 18, when he makes a voyage to Baltimore. At a ball given in honor of the visitors from overseas he meets Elizabeth Patterson, a belle at 17, and daughter of the second wealthiest citizen in Maryland.

All that sounds rather familiar to readers of historical novels. "Ah, yes," they will say, "this royal brother opposed the match, and the girl's father, realizing that the brilliant prospect of the youth made a love match inadvisable, forbade their marriage. Romances of that sort all read alike."

And so they may, but in the year 1803 those things happened in real life. The death of Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States under President Roosevelt, removes the last living evidence of the marriage between the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte and the daughter of William Patterson, owner of a great line of Yankee clippers, a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte and a grand-nephew of the great Napoleon, he was for all that an American through and through, unlike his father, who lived much abroad, and his elder brother, who resigned from the American army in 1854 to join the French in the Crimean war, serving later in the dragon guards of the Empress Eugenie.

That ball where Jerome Bonaparte fell captive to the charms of Miss Patterson was more than a hundred years ago; it was given by Sam Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The courtship that followed was blocked first by Mr. Patterson, who, seeing clearly that the first consul would object to any such marriage, sent his daughter to Virginia.

This separation only increased the ardor of the couple, who were neither more than children, and in a short time they became engaged through secret correspondence. As soon as he reached the age of 19 Jerome procured a marriage license and the ceremony was solemnized before a large and fashionable assemblage.

The great wealth of the Pattersons did not serve to lighten the anger of Napoleon, who sent a message to Jerome that if he left the "young person" in America his youthful indiscretion would be forgiven; if he brought her with him he should not set foot on French territory.

This did not suffice to send the honeymoon pair embarked on one of Mr. Patterson's fast sailing ships to America, where they found a French frigate to prevent their landing. In a moment of desperation Jerome went on alone to Paris to plead the cause of his bride, who proceeded on the ship to Amsterdam. There two men-of-war awaited her, and she was forced to take refuge from the hate of Napoleon in England.

So great was the excitement there that the British authorities had to send a regiment to Dover to control the multitude that watched her arrival. A few days later, her son, Jerome Bonaparte, was born in America, still a little more than a child, for all her bitter experiences.

"As for your affair with your little girl, I do not regard it," Napoleon informed Jerome, and created him a prince of the empire and admiral of a fleet for his desertion. Later he was made not only a general, but successor to the throne in the event of Napoleon's leaving no son, and in 1807 he became king of Westphalia. In the same year he married Princess Catherine Frederica of Wuertemberg, by whom he had three sons.

This was the bitterest blow for Madame Bonaparte, as the American girl still rightly called herself, and she employed every means to uphold the validity of her marriage and the legitimacy of her son. Years later, when Napoleon III mounted the throne, she was granted a formal hearing.

Then occurred an incident that won the sympathy and attention of Europe for the deserted wife. Jerome, the man who had been named as a candidate of French aristocracy, Her son refused to sue for the hand of the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and insisted on marrying an American girl, and this episode alienated from her both father and her son. She then passed much of her time in Europe, reveling in the sympathy she found there and untouched by the ostracism to which she had been so liberally treated.

Her father's death left her a millionaire, but as she came on she became a miser and misanthropic, although she never lost her brilliant conversational powers and her noble airs. The dream of the glory that might have been hers never was lost, and at the downfall of the second empire and the death of Napoleon III, she was unsparing of money or effort in advancing the claims of her grandson, the elder brother of Charles J. Bonaparte, and hoped to see him called to the regency or perhaps the imperial throne if the republic could be overturned.

It is strange that she should have this elder grandson, despite the wrongs and insults that had been heaped upon them, should have maintained the close relations with the French court that they did. Her son was never naturalized as an American citizen and spent much time abroad, cultivating terms of intimacy with the father who had endeavored to disown him. His eldest son, too, served with distinction in many French campaigns, leaving only the brother who has just died, not only on the American branch of the family, which now has disappeared.

When a Feller Needs a Friend

Among the day's pathetic figures is the youngster who, as the school year draws to a close, seeks a diplomatic way of informing the old gent that he failed to pass.—Buffalo Express.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a satisfactory answer can be given. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

WHEN BECOMING DEAF.

That a great many people have their efficiency lowered no one will deny. The cause of this is not always the same. A person somewhere about middle life, accepting himself as just as good as he ever was, notices that he is gradually becoming deaf. Even more irritating are increased head noises. He has tried a doctor or two and taken several kinds of medicine, "fin" by the time he has consulted a nose and throat specialist. He is beginning to think he is getting into the stage of decreasing efficiency. There are hundreds of thousands of people who are suffering from this condition.

The physicians agree that the demand for relief is great. When it comes to explaining this form of ear trouble they are not agreed. Some say it is an inherited condition and develops after the years of puberty because of certain changes in the bones of the ear region of the skull. Others say it is because of infections of the nose and throat, which, having continued for a long time, finally extend to the middle ear. The result of systemic infections in which the infecting agent lodges in the bones of the ear, just as in rheumatoid arthritis, is the bones of the finger joints. There are still other theories.

I expect all of them are true. Certain cases are inherited, run in families and are not curable. Others are due to infection which has extended to the ear from the nose and throat. Probably certain other causes are cutaneous in origin. The most common cause of this condition is the result of a bacterial infection of the middle ear, which is usually followed by a meningitis. Careful examination will show in which of these classes some cases belong. Some cases are found to be due to an association of two or more varieties.

To the readers of this column this matter has no special interest. Whether the cause may have been, or may be, though it be neglected on his part, is now a secondary concern. He is in trouble and what he wants to know is how to get out and how to keep out. The answer is: by treatment of the nose and throat.

Dr. Pollock and Beck say that some cases are helped by the continued use of the Medical Association's "Ear, Nose and Throat" drops. After making allowance for all these groups we are compelled to admit that the outlook for this large group is not very bright. The only restoration to youthful conditions.

Most of them, when they have had their noses sawed and ripped, have mischievous eyes. The various remedies will be just where they started or not far away. Certainly no one who knows anything about the disease should take part in mind. The bones will have any faith in the wild promises of the quacks.

What can a person with progressive deafness and head noises do? So far as the noises are concerned, he can train himself to disregard them. Every man is so conditioned conditionally to see anything except what is directly in the field of vision. Why get hysterical over head noises? As to the progressive deafness, the only thing to do is to use some of the devices to aid hearing.

This Boy's a Wonder

Mrs. W. E. M. writes that she is taking care of a difficult child. He is 8 years old. Until he was 5 years old he would eat no solid food, taking all his food, even mashed potato, through a bottle. He was nauseated easily. Sucked his thumb. Was a bed watter. He is extremely nervous and restless. Loves to play, but tires easily and changes from one play to another incessantly. Believes this bad constitution has been made worse by social training or lack of it. He goes to motion pictures shows and sits up until 10 or 11. He demands constant amusement and entertainment. He has good powers of observation and a good memory. Will not go to school. Will not try to study. Says it tires him if he stays in school over an hour. In two months he has learned his alphabet fairly well. Can read a little. What can I do? If he is found to be physically sound and I cannot handle him otherwise am I justified in using the rod?

REPLY. The child should have a thorough physical examination. He should be given a mental test next. The third thing to do is an analysis of his behavior. What is to be done depends on what the various tests, including his behavior test, show. Assuming that all conceivable physical causes have been attended to and the child has been found not to be mentally defective, the treatment of the case is one of behavioristic training. In the training of most children abnormal as to behavior discipline is all important. Many of them need old-fashioned corporal punishment. However, certain of them, especially in certain racial groups, have been made worse by having been beaten at home. Discipline as to which group a given boy belongs in requires judgment.

Something Is Wrong

Mrs. L. B. writes: "My baby is now 2 months old and only weighs 22 pounds. While pregnant I had pneumonia. Do you think that has anything to do with her not growing? She walks and is very active, and has all of her teeth. I give her grade A milk, orange juice, cereals, soups, vegetables, etc. Is there any advice you could give me regarding her condition? Her appetite is rather poor." REPLY.

1. No. 2. Do not give her more than a quart of milk a day. She should have some meat. Are her bowel habits proper? Does she get enough sleep? She should have an afternoon nap as well as plenty of sleep at night.

Diet Probably at Fault

A reader writes: "Is there a restricted diet for cure of canker sores in mouth and similar trouble in bladder which is very painful and annoying? Stomach is O. K. Medicine does no good, and very acid fruits, etc. Would a raw vegetable diet help any?" REPLY.

Some change of diet is indicated. One person found he was living on bread, meat, potatoes and coffee almost exclusively. When he added vegetables and fruit and sweets his trouble ended.

The Bee's Letter Box

Bringing Ocean to Farm.

Omaha, June 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: The long awaited report of the International Board of Engineers who have been studying the problem of constructing a channel for ocean going vessels through the rapids of the St. Lawrence river from Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Montreal, Canada, a distance of 120 miles, by which Duluth at the head of Lake Superior and Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan and all cities down the lakes may have direct ocean transportation to every part of the world, has been completed and will be laid before the joint international commission for submission to congress and the Canadian Parliament in a few days.

The report will pronounce the enterprise practicable under present-day construction systems. It will recommend river channels "slack water" dams and short canals, requiring a system of 10 locks to give a channel for vessels of 30-foot draft from the ocean into the Great Lakes water system. As a result of this construction, merely an incidental feature of it, water power aggregating 1,750,000 theoretical horse power will be created by the construction of the project. It will be to bring ocean going vessels 1,200 miles inland to carry the surplus produce of the farms to the markets at a cost greatly less than the rail and water rates now existing. On the basis of freight rates existing under present conditions, the canal would add at least 6 cents per bushel to the value of all grain produced in the northwest. The canal, also, would measurably reduce the cost of business with rail road rates on the present basis, would render service of untold value to the interior of this great continent.

We are told that our farmers have now to compete with the cheap lands and cheap labor of Argentina. This is only a theory. We know, however, that we may have to compete with cheap ocean freights from Argentina, the arable part of that great fertile country being within 500 miles of ocean transportation. And it is never denied that wheat and corn can be brought from Argentina to our seaboard cities at a much lower cost than can be taken from Chicago to the same points.

We are told by engineers that the construction costs of the river God improvements proposed, at present prices, will be about \$250,000,000. This is a great sum of money equal to the cost of six modern battleships. But the engineers tell us, also, that the water power developed by the construction will pay for constructing the canal, and may pay for it in a few years! From this we infer that not agriculture alone but manufacturing industries will reap great benefits from the canal.

There is a well-organized opposition to the canal construction program. The interests opposing it are those who, having long profited by the old channels of commerce, believe their craft has become a vested right and that new methods and new lines of traffic, however economical, may not shake them loose from their position. Their appeal will be to nationalistic sentiment. The river is part way international—part way wholly British. This is unfortunate. But they made the river, and men made the national boundaries. We have to take the river where we find it. The benefits of the improvement will be long to the world, but most directly to the greatest degree to the farms and cities of the middle west.

H. G. MINTOSH, Manager Agricultural Department of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

Opposes Miscogeneration

Omaha, June 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note with great interest the letters written by the Rev. W. C. Williams and the Rev. Russell Taylor in regard to Judge Sears' decision taking away the

CENTER SHOTS.

Very few of the neighbor's children grow up to be hanged in spite of what you think of them.—Houston Chronicle.

A social reformer says it is hard to understand the plural wife. Equally hard, however, to understand the singular wife.—Birmingham News.

It is a bit odd when one does not have a telescope to see sun spots. Everyone may acquire a few of his own.—Wheeler Intelligence.

Can't some manufacturer give a straw hat a boomerang shape, so it will come back when it blows off?—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Mr. Hoover reports that Europe is getting nearly enough to eat and soon will be able to buy some new clothes. Next thing we know the old world will be putting on style.

Mr. Hoover reports that Europe is getting nearly enough to eat and soon will be able to buy some new clothes. Next thing we know the old world will be putting on style.

Why the Mason & Hamlin is supreme

Advertisement for Mason & Hamlin pianos, featuring a piano illustration and text: "Longest-lived piano in the world—bar none. Ask for a guarantee from the maker or seller of any other piano equal to the Mason & Hamlin guarantee."

Advertisement for A. Hospe Co. featuring a piano illustration and text: "1513 Douglas St. The Art and Music Store"

Why We Spell Gasolene With an "E"

True gasolene is not spelled gasoline. The "I" has crept into the spelling just as many bad practices have crept into the manufacture.

Refer to your "Webster" of fifteen to twenty years ago and you will find in the days when real gasolene was being made by real distillation processes, it was spelled gasolene.

We stick to the "E" just as we stick to the true product—clean—straight run—old-fashioned gasolene: the kind Mother used successfully in her gasolene stove, the kind with honest quality crowded into every drop.

Gasolene—quality product—spelled with an "E" has built our business, in the face of strong competition, from nothing to a real factor in the oil business.

Honest, old-fashioned gasolene is spelled with an "E"

Advertisement for L. V. Nicholas Oil Co. featuring a signature and text: "Business Is Good, Thank You" (Our gasolene and lubricating oils conform to all U. S. Government specifications.)