THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

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

Peace and the Future.

With the signing of the joint resolution declaring the state of war between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe at an end, control of the situation passes from congress to the president. Under the constitution the executive is in charge of the foreign relations of our government, and, while the senate has the veto power over any treaty, it has not even advisory capacity so far as negotiations are concerned. Therefore, any dealings that are essential to the final establishment of peace with our late enemies must rest with Mr. Harding. This will include the policy of retaining troops on the Rhine.

Fortunately, Mr. Harding has a secretary of state who commands, as does his chief, the confidence of the people. That we may again be treated to such exhibitions as Mr. Wilson afforded in his State department difficulties is not probable. On the other hand, the German government will find itself confronted with a firm insistence on what is right and just. Such temporizing as marked the diplomacy under the first five years of Wilson will hardly be repeated. Very explicit terms have been laid down by the United States for the renewal of peaceful intercourse with Germany, and in working out the details of these Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes may be expected to completely protect the interests of their country and its people.

What the immediate effect will be on affairs at home of the formal ending of the state of war is not certain. Inasmuch as we have been. proceeding for many months on a constructive peace basis, the change now to be noted will probably be slight indeed. Yet it is noteworthy, because it will put international dealings on a definite footing. Being no longer technically at war, such restrictions as might have lingered because of the uncertainties incident to transactions that could not be completed under the circumthe regulations of legitimate commerce, and with the renewal of unlimited communication, ought to come to a better status of foreign trade gen-

Germany will also be the gainer, because the change will put its trade on a definite footing. Settlement of war claims will speedily follow, and the ultimate obligations to America, growing out of the war will be known. At present the government has a direct claim for more than a quarter of a billion, for which reparation bonds will probably be accepted. Private claims are to be adjusted, but this operation is now possible, and within reasonable time the actual establishment of peace should be an accomplished

Conferences at Dublin.

Speculation as to the next move in Ireland is not likely to give comfort to any who are not habitually content with guesswork, yet the conferences at Dublin between the leaders of South Ireland is of such moment that impatience to know its outcome may be pardoned. De Valera in his letter to Craig said the Irish question must be settled on Irish soil. This is correct, and it must be settled on a basis that will be satisfactory to the Irish. The final settlement will come in London, when the conference asked by Lloyd George has brought the north and south of Ireland together. What concessions and compromises will be made are beyond knowledge, but earnest leaders are seeking for the solution, and will probably reach a basis on which the Irish may stand together. It is not likely this will meet the approval of extremists on either side, for there must be some yielding by both, else the riot of waste and destruction will continue to distract the country. The consultations now in progress at Dublin will very likely result in the formulation of a schedule that will contain both the maximum and minimum of demands, to be presented at London for matching with the Ulster plan, and with the two harmonized a new era will open for Ireland. What all would like to see is peace restored and activity resumed to the end that the Irish may be prosperous and content in their own land.

No Stampede on the Paving Proposition.

Omaha has many times survived rains as heavy as that which fell on Sunday night. The city's sewer system is calculated to deal with torrents, although under conditions of deluge that amount to almost cloudbursts the run-off is too heavy to be immediately cared for, but danger of great damage is slight. Therefore, the storm should not be made a pretext to stampede the city council into hasty action on the paving questions. Property owners east of Twentyfourth and south of Leavenworth have some basis for their complaint, as they have tried for years to get the needed improvements in their district, and so are justified in their demands for con-

Th big question before the city council, however, has to do with the paving of Dodge street and other projects, bids for which will be finally considered at the meeting next Tuesday. These are calculated on the basis of material prices prevailing some time ago, and if they were figured today it is estimated that a saving of at least 75 cents per yard would be possible. For I inefficiency is the curse of America.

this reason it is urged that the bids be rejected and new tenders asked.

Cement is cheaper, labor is cheaper, and other materials needed for the job can be bought at prices much below the rate prevailing at the time the tending proffers were made. Common sense ought to control here. If it is possible to save a considerable sum of money on the work by delaying the job a few days, then the delay is warranted. Dodge street will not be in commission again any the sooner if the paving contracts are let at a rate so high as to constitute extravagance.

The city council has here its first real chance to redeem promises made to the voters. As it proceeds in this case it will be judged.

Farm Tenancy Spread Checked.

Inasmuch as in France and Germany more than 75 per cent of the farmers own the land they till, there is no reason for national vainglory over the census report showing that only 62.3 per cent of American farms are operated by their owners. In the last 10 years, while operation by owners fell only 23,000, the number of tenant farmers increased 91,000. Owing to the fact that somewhere near 100,000 new farms have been opened up in this period, the percentage of farm tenancy, however, has remained almost stationary.

Although tenancy is sometimes defended as a step toward land ownership, no thinking citizen would wish to see absentee farming increase. The factor of tenancy is one which has played its part in the rise and fall of many nations, and is held to be indubitable that those countries in which possession of the land is spread among the people rather than held by a comparatively few great landlords are on the sounder basis. If the tendency toward a system of agricultural tenancy is slowing down, America can congratulate itself, giving large credit to the federal farm loan system as well as to the flush years of the war. Statistics on mortgages are yet necessary to complete estimate of the condition of the American farmer.

Since 1880, tenancy has increased 12 per cent,

shown	by the following table:
Date	Per Cent Tenants
1880	
1890	
1900	35.3
1910	
1920	

The decline in the percentage of landowning farmers, which has now paused, did not imply that farmers who once held the titles lost them and became renters, but rather that a longer time is required to acquire the money with which to buy a place. That each succeeding generation of farmers has had to remain longer in the tenant class is shown by statistics of former censuses. In 1900 it was found that nearly threefourths of the farmers of the United States under 25 years of age were renters, while only onefifth of those 55 years of age or more were tenants. Young men now as then start in with little capital, and by inheritance or savings from their profits, 'gradually acquire ownership. It will be interesting to read the statistics on this point for

To enable young men to become possessors of the soil they till and to reduce the number of veteran farmers who never achieve ownership is worthy ambition for the government. That much yet remains to be done is evidenced by reports of the assessor's office in Hamilton county, Nebraska, where, of the 1,600 farms, 822 are farmed by tenants and only 786 by their owners

A Drive on Interest Rates.

It is hazardous business for one not familiar with the inner workings of the nation's financial system to attempt to outline a change in policy, the full effect of which he is not competent to trace down. So it has happened that many who have felt that the process of liquidation has gone too fast or too far have remained silent through the desire not to embarrass the delicate adjustment. However, within the last week two senators, King of Utah and Smith of South Carolina, have brought the subject up in the senate chamber. It is further announced that a resolution advising the federal reserve board to reduce its present rate, which runs 6 per cent or over, to 5 per cent, will be introduced in the

Senator Smith declares that there is lying in the vaults of the federal reserve banks a billion dollars in gold which is not used, but withheld from the use of farmers and business men. The actual figures show that total reserves are something more than \$970,000,000 in excess of the legal requirement, which is set at 40 per cent of total deposits and federal reserve note liability. The ratio of reserves to these liabilities stood at 60.8 per cent at the close of business June 29. This is a gain of 20 per cent over a year ago, and of four-tenths per cent over the previous week.

A year ago the reserves were very close to the minimum, which is to say inflation had gone as far as was possible and farther than advisable. Now deflation and the flood of gold from overseas have produced a 20 per cent surplus, amounting to \$970,000,000. With this as a basis, credit could legally be expanded 21/2 times, which would give an additional lending power of more than \$2,400,000,000.

Sudden inflation might be dangerous, but too great deflation might be equally so. While no one will be found to urge that the full possibilities of credit expansion be utilized now, there are many who feel that a halt ought to be called on high interest rates and tight credit. Senator Heflin, who has joined the discussion, charges the federal reserve board with responsibility for forcing farmers and business men into bankruptcy when sufficient funds were available to save them. A lowering of interest rates, accompanied by the same careful scrutiny of loans as is now given to prevent injudicious inflation, it seems to these senators and to many citizens, would remove one of the burdens of depression, lower the cost of carrying on business, and serve to liven up trade.

Among those missing from the championship fight was a prominent eastern senator who feared his interest in pugilism would be used against him in the coming election. But if he has no other qualification other than the concealment of his love of a scrap, he does not deserve re-election. Or do the people wish hypocrites to represent them?

Holland has gone in for government ownership of the oil business, which might be expected to eliminate all taxation, although it will not.

If there is a freight car shortage in August, even the most optimistic man must admit that

Depression's Peak Is Passed

Business on Up Turn Now, Is Opinion Held by the Experts.

. (From the New York Commercial.)

Outstanding in the present business situation, s the quiet summer season begins, is a dominant note of confidence, such as has not been heard during the last two years. Bankers in widely separated districts are announcing that the general banking condition throughout the land exhibits a promising strength and that, by and large, credit conditions are sound and firm. Manufacturers and merchants in many lines are repeating the same note, setting forth in statements before conventions and to the public their convictions that the post-war readjustments in costs have been accomplished and that a stable basis has been reached upon which it is safe to plan ahead. This widely indulged new tone is an encouraging sign that the reconstruction crisis is

now a matter of past history. Confidence that business is headed out of depression is gathering weight among the nafion's business leaders and the characteristic vigor of tone of American enterprise is now being heard frequently. Such appears in strong statements from representative business men, in more encouraging reports from different parts of the country and in wide-spread and varied endeavors to infuse this new optimism into the rank

There is a growing assurance today that a ew era of general prosperity and effective American leadership is in the dawning and much effort is being made to inspire the country to hasten this era by confident attack on the part all upon immediate difficulties and by strengthening team work.

President Harding's notification to business leaders from all parts of the country that the government intends to give a free hand to honest enterprise to meet and solve the difficulties now confronting it and his direct summons to them to get themselves and the country into a "full speed ahead" attitude of mind has stirred a wide and active mobilization of the best energies of the land for the task of reconstructing the country's economic morale for the purposes of restoring general well being and of firmly repossessing America of the advantages of her new leadership. The president's summons put a new punch into individual leadership, which, gathering momentum, bears promise of a "follow through."

"Defeatism," whether in war or in business endeavor, whether in struggles with problems at home or for the world's economic prizes, is a wholly un-American philosophy representative leaders in many parts of the country have begun teaching. These men are uniting to urge characteristic American vigor of decision, pointing out that Great Britain, France and Germany, laboring with great burdens, are still showing much daring enterprise both at home and throughout the world. They are calling upon the people of the country to attack all along the economic line of fire and they are pooling a valuable and convincing body of information to show how sound is the strength upon which American business is based and how certainly the country is equal with morale high, to all emergencies of its lead-

President Harding's declaration of the new administration's attitude toward business and his summons to business men to meet present national and international emergencies was given direct to business leaders from all parts of the country at a dinner arranged for this important expression by the New York Commercial. There was a prompt and strong response on the part the business leaders and there has grown since Mr. Harding's exposition of the government's policies a noticeable firming of business purposes. Evidences of a new and courageous optimism are reaching the Commercial today from all parts of the country, an abundance of encouraging informations justify-ing confidence and decision throughout the country, and it is also receiving much well considered,

The Marvel of the Sun George Ellery Hale, in Scribners.

Our ancestral sun, as pictured by Laplace, originally extended in a state of luminous vapor beyond the boundaries of the solar system. Rotating upon its axis, it slowly contracted through loss of heat by radiation, leaving behind it portions of its mass, which condensed to form the planets. Still gaseous, though now denser than water, it continues to pour out the heat on which our existence depends as it shrinks imperceptibly toward its ultimate condition of a cold and darkened globe.

Laplace's hypothesis has been subjected in recent years to much criticism, and there is good reason to doubt whether his description of the mode of evolution of our solar system is correct in every particular. All critics agree, however, that the sun was once enormously larger than it now is, and that the planets originally formed part of its distended mass.

Even in its present diminished state, the sun is huge beyond easy conception. Our own earth, though so minute a fragment of the primeval sun, is nevertheless so large that some parts of its surface have not yet been explored. Seen beside the sun, by an observer on one of the planets, the earth would appear as an insignificant speck, which could be swallowed with ease by the whirling vortex of a sun-spot. If the sun were hollow, with the earth at its center, the moon, though 240,000 miles from us, would have room and to spare in which to describe its orbit, for the sun is 866,000 miles in diamter, so that its volume is more than a million times that of the

But what of the stars, proved by the spectro-scope to be self-luminous, intensely hot, and formed of the same chemical elements that constitute the sun and the earth? Are they comparable in size with the sun? Do they occur in all stages of development, from infancy to old age? And if such stages can be detected, do they afford indications of the gradual diminution in volume which Laplace imagined the sun to experience?

"Excursonia."

During three summer months the United States is obliterated for many inhabitants by a new land which might be called Excursonia. During the war the insistent advice to see America first was coupled with a paradoxical refusal to supply the most useful means, the excursion rate. Now June 1 has made the corners of the daily papers blossom with the old advertisements, there to remain until the end of September. There was much justice in the complaint that seeing America first without excursion rates meant that Cape Cod was crowded with visitors from-Boston; that Niagara hotels were filled with sightseers from-Buffalo; and Pike's Peak was climbed by throngs from-Denver. Our land is so diversified that each section can be selfsufficient in the matter of recreation grounds. Even in the middle west the people of Chicago have the Wisconsin lakes and woods, and the people of St. Louis have the Ozarks close at

The great national usefulness of the excursion is achieved when it places the North Carolinian on Coney Island and the New Yorker at Asheville, the Arkansan on Tahoe and the Californian at Hot Springs. By a sort of bargain sale of scenery it induces men to travel further afield than they would otherwise think of doing.—New York Evening Post.

Enthusiasm Distrusted.

"Your audience applauded your speech to

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "it made me a little nervous to hear 'em attach so much importance to some of my offhand remarks. I was afraid I was saying something I might have to take back next day."—Washington Star.

How to Keep Well

CHINESE CURES FOR BABIES. | less heart disease and Bright's dis-How they keep children healthy in may be that the bacteria of these in tropical China in hot weather is a fectious diseases cannot stand the daily vomiting spells. Could you prebject on which Dr. Bercovits gives heat. The need of frequent vacaus some information which we can tions in a cool climate is emphasized. able to my stomach during this pe use to advantage in hot weather in this country. He is writing about American children, for nothing suffices to keep Chinese children healthy. They must have a generation or so of training in China, much better sanitation than they now con-

ceive of, better understanding of health habits and better economic conditions before there can be much hope for the Chinese themselves. They have no cows in China, and therefore breast feeding is the rule. Among these American-born Chinese milk powders have been used with advantage. Babies are fed at fourhour intervals. Prickly heat was results the patient must be co-opertroublesome, as were bolls. To prevent these a dusting powder con-sisting of zinc oxide, eight parts; starch, eight parts; and boric acid,

one part, was used liberally.

All children under 3 years word light flannel abdominal bands. The children were not permitted to play day, but the houses al! had wide open verandas which permitted ex-

as much as eight grains of quinine a day. By drainage and clearing out of undergrowth near the houses in which foreigners live less malaria among the American children is be-

The children often have worms. In many cases of abdominal distress, loss of appetite and listlessness, a dose of worm medicine relieves al symptoms. Amoebic dysentery in often found. For this emetin is ef-fective. To prevent hookworm the children are made to wear shoes. Drinking water, milk and other foods must be sterilized. This is done readily by heat. Unless the vegeworm eggs in them are killed. Since fruit and fruit juices abound whateating cooked foods is easily overcome by having a good deal of fruit and fruit juice on the bill of fare. The children in that country do

not have scarlet fever, diphtheria, or rheumatism. Since they do not have these three diseases they have



FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans ease than do children elsewhere. It

> To "Cure Tobacco Users." M. A. M. writes: "I very much which to know if the much advertised tobacco cures are effective. Do

given in food or coffee and have the desired effect?" REPLY. The only effect of the tobacco cures is to put an old shoe or a brassy taste in the mouth. That makes tobacco taste punk for the time being. No cure for any kind of drug habit is worth anything when given "unbeknownst." To get ating. That's the reason the religion cures are so effective. Drug cures are not very successful unless they employ that psychology.

How to Feed Year-Olds.

Mrs. J. G. writes: Will you please dvise me how to feed a year-old of a man 61 years old remaining albaby. For the last three or four most constantly below normal and months I fed him four times daily often 1½ to 2½ degrees 'sub?' Does with cereals, soup, potatoes, vegetit indicate high blood pressure, low open verandas which permitted excise in the open without great exposure to the direct sun heat.

Malaria was very bad. For the cure of this they gave quinine in large doses. A baby 1 year old takes so with cereais, soup, potatoes, vegetables, stewed prunes, and apple blood pressure, or weak heart action? Are such symptoms alarming? What is the usual or best treatment? Is the use of alcoholic liquors in Should he weigh much more? Should such cases advisable or beneficial?" a baby at that age be in bed at clock or can he be outside until or 9 o'clock. REPLY.

A child 1-year-old will get on very well with three meals a day. For breakfast give cereal, toast, fruit go together. But even a low blood sauce and eight ouces of milk, pressure in a man 61 is more of an For dinner, potato or rice, veget- asset than a liability.

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Ino. F. Egan, Mgr.

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honest value and fair

ables, toast and broth. For supper cereal, toast, fruit sauce and eight ounces of milk. Among the better vegetables are cooked spinach, car-rots, peas, string beans, asparagus, cauliflower, celery, potato, tomatoes. Among the better fruits are cooked apples, prunes, pears, plums, apri-cots and brown ripe bananas. Give soups and desserts made with milk.

Need More Starch, Sugar. C. A. E. writes: 'I have been preg-nant two months and subject to Well, consider the latest reports of the wheat crop. Wheat is the scribe any diets that would be agree-

country's biggest and most im-portant food crop. The Agricul-tural department forecasts a com-Eat a half dozen crackers dry bined spring and winter production of \$30,000,000 bushels, which is alwhile still in bed. Eat cereal crack ers between breakfast and lunch, be most exactly the average of the last five years and 43,000,000 bushels tween lunch and supper, and at bedtime. Keep your system sup-plied with ample starch and sugar. has not been unusually liberal either.

Blaud's Iron Tablets. S. L. writes: "Can you tell me whether or not Blaud's iron tablets, taken regularly, will remedy the condition of irregular and some-

grumble, but he stays on the job REPLY. I do not think so, but there is no harm in taking them. An examination should be made to discover the cause and treatment should based on what is found.

Not Serious Case. F. C. H. writes: "Will you please tell me the cause of the temperature

REPLY. It is of no significance in all probability. When the thermometer is placed under the tongue it frequently registers low. Low temperature and low blood pressure sometimes

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(From the Burlington Hawkeye.)

Do you remember the talk of a

"farmers' strike" last fall? The

farmers were going to stop produc-

enough for it to cover the cost and

said so themselves and the public

feared a serious shortage this year.

more than last year's output. Nature

The farmers have done it them-selves, planting over 3,000,000 acres more than they did a year ago.

There may be industrial strikes and consumers strikes, but there are

no farmers' strikes. The farmer may

making full use of his capital and

True.

It is a great mistake to say a man is worth \$100,000 merely because he

has it .- Central Missouri Repub-

feel that if Thave made the slightest impression on the public by my playing, said a world-famous composerartist concerning the

a great part of my success is due to your

instruments.

The Art and Music Store

What "ROYAL" Week Means to every home

It means a new era of better baking, more wholesome baking, more economical baking - and this means Royal Baking Powder.

During "Royal" Week every grocer will give away with each can of Royal Baking Powder purchased, the New Royal Cook Book containing the very baking secrets every woman wants. Over 400 recipes, rare recipes, new recipes, time-tested favorites, and masterpieces which great chefs make with

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How to make pie crust more tender; how to make icings more fluffy; how to make mashed potatoes always light and creamy. These are but a few of the unusual hints given in

> The New Royal Cook Book FREE AT YOUR GROCERS-THIS WEEK

Just one of the great recipes from the New Royal Cook Book:

STRAWBERRY PIE

1 cup flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

4 tablespoons shortening
1/4 cup cold water
1 quart strawberries

Sift dry ingredients together; rub in shortening very lightly with finger tips; add water slowly to make a stiff dough. Roll out on floured board and use for bottom crust of pie, Leing careful to fold the paste well over the edge of pie plate. Bake in hot oven 12 to 15 minutes. If glazed crust is desired, brush edges after baking with boiling hot syrup (2 tablespoons syrup and 1 tablespoon water) and return to oven for 1 or 2 minutes until syrup hardens. Fill the baked crust with fresh selected hulled strawberries and cover with syrup made as follows:

Add ½ cup sugar and ½ cup strawberries to 2 cups boiling water; bring to a boil and strain; add 1 tablespoon corn starch which has been mixed with little cold water. Cook over hot fire for a minute or two, stirring constantly; remove from fire and beat hard; return to alow fire, cook very gently until thick. Pour while hot over strawberries. Serve either hot or cold.

ROYAL contains no alum - leaves no bitter taste