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

### Putting Two and Two Together.

From the democratic members of the ways and means committee comes the expected and perfunctory denunciation of the tariff bill that has been reported to the house by the republican majority. This may console the minority group on the committee, but it is not at all comforting to the country at large. Traditionally the democratic party is devoted to free trade; in the present world crisis it has given its approval to a plan that will open to all who wish the markets of the United States, regardless of the effect on home conditions.

Much is made of the lessened volume of imports and exports. On the surface this is impressive. Examination, however, robs the argument of much of its merit. 'An enormous export trade, with a correspondingly huge balance in favor of the United States, was built up while the war was on. This could not last. Settling down to the normal relations that control commerce has not been a smooth or painless process. Every nation has felt the jolts along the way. World commerce is sadly disjointed, yet some facts are noticeable. Among these are a few that may be applied to the situation of the United States.

Our foreign trade shows a notable contraction, when compared with that of the war period. No surprise should attend that discovery. To get at the real significance of the shrinkage, however, it is necessary that the measure of volume be considered. Usually this standard is dollars and cents, but that is unsafe, for the fluctuation of prices gives a false value to the totals. Articles is a better way to measure. On this basis we find, for example, that more bushels of wheat have been sent abroad in 1921 than in 1920. Meat exports have shown a slight decline in quantity, but the trade is reviving, with a prospect of carly renewal of activity that will restore the volume. Manufactures have not held the pace see because the demand has decreased, both at home and abroad, and for the reason that former competitors are again in the market seeking business. Raw materials, though, are going abroad in steadily increasing quantities, Germany in particular buying here for home use.

These facts all affect the tariff question, which is not applicable to the movement alone, but concerns a considerable span of years. Details are open to discussion, but the principle, that of conserving the home market, can not be altered. Whatever form the tariff may take finally, it will be calculated to serve Americans and not foreign competitors. In passing, it may not be amiss to note that at New Orleans a group of delegates, representing southern producers, adopted resolutions calling for a protective tariff the same day the democratic members of the ways and means committee turned in a report denouncing the pending bill.

## United on the Waterway.

Farm organizations are not behindhand in recognizing the benefits from a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence river. The people of the middle west are generally convinced of the advantages of opening the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and other cities, Canadian and American, to ocean-going vessels which will carry grain and other products directly from the interior to any seaport in the world without the delay and expense of transfer, returning with goods and supplies imported from abroad.

Water transportation is cheaper than that by rail; but the estimate of a saving of 10 or 11 cents a bushel in freight charges, carefully computed as it has been, still is amazing. What makes the waterway project still more attractive is that this benefit will fall not only on those selling grain for export but on all grain growers, since the home price is determined by the cost of getting it to the world market.

Nebraska, as the third grain producing state, has as much at stake in the waterway project as any other state with the exception of Iowa and Illinois. Its representatives in congress undoubtedly will be found on the right side when the measure for starting work on this international channel is brought up. Here is a plan to benefit the farmers on which the entire middle western delegation ought to present a solid front,

## An "International Incident."

The promptitude with which Canada has apologized for the action of a lad who attempted to tear down the Stars and Stripes from the American consulate in Hamilton, Ont., is in accord with the friendly relations between the United States and its northern neighbor. So well acquainted are Americans with Canadians, and so sure of the mutual respect which exists, that desecration of the national emblem by an irresponsible fellow will not create any of the feeling of resentment that a similar act in another nation would cause.

Refusal to render apology for offense is considered an affront to national honor, and sometimes even salutes and diplomatic explanations do not suffice to calm ill feeling. "The sensitiveness and intensity of a nation's honor," says a frank and cynical scholar, "increases directly with a recognition of its relative military strength, and inversely with the consciousness of the strength of an opposing military met.

power." Granting that this may be true in many instances, no such considerations enter into the relations between Canada and the United States. The understanding and respect that exist along our northern border have stood for more than a century as an example to the states of Europe, with their petty jealousies and disputes.

#### In the Matter of Water Rates.

Omaha's manager of public utilities felicitates himself, and incidentally the public, that in nine years the municipal water plant has almost paid for itself. This conclusion is reached by adding the \$3,387,000 reserve to the \$2,175,000 "saving" effected by reduction in rates to consumers, and setting the total of \$5,562,000 against the original purchase price of \$6,320,000.

A little reflection must convince anyone that Mr. Howell's figures justify a further reduction in water rates. The reserve is accumulating at a rate that is far in excess of reason. In nine years enough has been taken from the pockets of the small consumers to pay more than half the purchase price of the plant. This is in addition to the payment of all costs of management and operation, which includes interest charge, maintenance, betterments and the like.

Omaha's municipal water plant has been a glittering success in all ways save one. It has not furnished water to the small consumer at a minimum rate. Large purchasers, such as the packing plants and the railroads, have had their water cheap enough, barely above cost of pumping, but the little fellow has had to pungle up for the service at a rate that makes possible the accumulation of the big reserve the manager

now contemplates so contentedly. Reduction of rates by 521/2 per cent in the nine years has been accomplished, but the charges to consumers were admittedly too high before the city purchased the plant, and are too high now. A revenue that will permit the amortization of the bonds within fifty years is ample, and rates that make possible the accumulation of a reserve of more than half the purchase price in nine years are too high. The board can well make arrangements to allow some of this surplus to remain with the small water users, from whom it is now extorted.

### A Rainbow of Steel.

For the second time a reduction in prices of steel has been announced by the United States Steel corporation. The public mind must be forgiven if it turns back to the announcement a few months ago by Judge Gary that lower prices most certainly would not be forthcoming from this great industry. The motive that led to the original statement were probably mixed, among them perhaps, a hope of giving an example of higher wages in an open shop than in those that had been unionized, and rumors have also been current of a plan to embarrass a certain automobile manufacturer who had reduced the price of his cars in anticipation of cheaper steel.

Whatever the plan, demonstration has been made of the utter impossibility of even the greatest corporations maintaining a price scale out of proportion to the general level of other industries. Wherever one line of business, through close organization or market control, delays the adjustment of its prices, it hurts itself and in addition forces the prices of all other branches of trade lower and lower.

Cheaper steel means much to the building industry, which has been greatly hampered by the costs of materials. It is easy to see that a resumption of building will bring lower rents. Railway equipment and repairs also will cost less now that steel has come down another notch, and this will have an important bearing on transportation rates. The automobile industry will feel new life through more reasonable production costs, and furthermore, steel mills and iron mines that have been closed down because of lack of sales, will be enabled to open. It is difficult to imagine a more far-reaching movement toward good times than this lowering of steel prices.

## Colonel Harvey's Second Speech.

Plenty of time has elapsed for the outburst, yet no flareback is noted in the wake of Col. George Harvey's second speech in England. He made it on the Fourth of July, and he talked right out in meeting to the peoples of Europe, just as he did on the occasion of his first public utterance, which caused such grief to a lot of American editors and publicists. Last Monday Ambassador Harvey spent some time in discussing his native country in terms understandable by its critics abroad, and with the war in view. Especially did he show that American opulence and felicity did not come from the war; that our people are not the indurated profiteers they have been represented abroad.

On the contrary, the war cost this country, for the time it was in, proportionately in men and far more in treasure than any other spent. We were late in arriving, but our contribution was not stinted nor negligible, once we did get in. America has its full share of burdens, along with Europe, to bear through the years to come as a result of that war. If only the peoples across the Atlantic can be made to understand this, to realize that we had more at stake than money, just as they did; that it is not our national custom to measure wealth against manhood, and that we share in the common destiny of mankind, then a long step will have been taken towards a better adjustment of our external relations. And Colonel Harvey contributed much to this end by his Fourth of July speech. Maybe this is the reason it has not attracted the same attention given to his other address in certain quarters.

German newspapers are making the most of the opportunity to criticise France and England for brutality on account of that prize fight, although neither of the combatants were "spurlos

Idaho vigilantes and South Dakota kukluckers are not helping matters in the least. If the radicals can not be answered by reason, force will not convince them.

Charles M. Schwab says the world is five years in arrears on production. And this debt can not be paid in money.

Carpentier knew the zero hour in the trenches, but in the ring it is quite different-\$100,000 a minute.

When the tax assessors begin to mark down prices, others ought to feel encouraged to relax

. Whatever else happened, the call for rain was

On Cruelty to Animals Boston Digs Up New Form

## (From the Boston Transcript.)

Which Starts a Debate.

A test case of cruelty to animals was brought up in the courts yesterday in the prosecution of two employes of the American Express company for punching the ears of horses of that company and inserting tags in them. The men were found guilty and fined, but have appealed the

It was not a case of deliberate attempt to inflict pain but a system of identification. This system, while apparently new in the case of horses in this vicinity, has been used in New York state without prosecution of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there, and in the case of other animals-cows, pigs, etc. -is common in this state, the most eminent example being its use by the Massachusetts state bureau of animal industry to mark cows in connection with the tuberculin test. It was maintained that there are other methods of recording identity which are less cruel-branding on the hoof, for instance. By the decision of the court -and until such a decision may be reversedthis act is "cruelty" within the meaning of the law. What now will the society do in the case of the state cows?

It was sought to prove that a cow's ear was less sensitive than a horse's. While several veterinarians testified to that effect for the prosecution, such authorities as the commissioner of animal industries for Massachusetts and a prominent veterarian in the federal service, testified that in their opinion there is no difference in structure between the ears of the two animals. This seems the intelligent view. The same painless branding on the hoof is available with cows as with horses.

This specific case is comparatively unimportant. The question is whether we shall prevent cruelty by coercion or by kindness. Whether we shall convert the perpetrator into a supporter or merely make him sullenly obedient. Wanton cases are rather hopeless, and naturally require force, but much cruelty is due to mistaken kindness, while in many cases a strong difference of opinion exists. In the present case, as far as we can learn, no attempt was made to argue with the higher officials of the express company and secure an acquiescent cooperation. No horses are better taken care of than those of our big express companies. As a mere business proposition it pays the company to keep them in the best of health. The superintendent of the company testified that 10,000 or 15,000 horses had been tagged in New York. It is hardly believable that this process would be continued if it caused so much trouble as was

suggested by the prosecution. But let us leave the merits of this case out of the question. What we consider the main fault with the system of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is that it stresses too much abolition of cruelty by prosecution and pays too little attention to constructive work. Its mind has been so centered in the courts that it remained for outside organizations to do some of the best and most efficient work toward promoting humaneness through construction. Thus the Workhorse association works with the drivers not against them. It is their friend with its stable competition, its lectures to drivers-let alone its splendid parade. The Animal Rescue league is doing work that should be done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For a long ime "Dumb Animals" carried an inferentially insulting notice offering a special reward for the conviction of any member of the two hunt clubs in this vicinity-mentioned specifically by

Some years ago the society saw fit to prosecute-and prosecute successfully-a prominent young sportsman who later was awarded the Legion of Honor for work in the war and previously had been active in the very practical purchasing of worn-out horses and putting them a painless end. It was a case of using spurs on a luxuriously kept and probably highly pampered polo pony. It should have been working with not against this man. We had hoped with the advent of the new regime that such a policy had lapsed, that is why it seems worth while to note this case. Where they can be avoided prosecutions not merely waste the energy but also the funds of an institution where common sense is one of the biggest factors.

## Murdering Our Timber

It is shown by the forest service of the Department of Agriculture that in five years the forest fires have swept across nearly 60,000,000 acres of territory-an area greater than the com-bined extent of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In these fires timber and other property to the value of nearly \$90,000,000 have been destroyed. This is merely the price of the property which has gone up in smoke; if the ultimate production of this property is included in the reckoning, \$400,000,000 is not likely to be found an exag-

gerated estimate of the losses. Underlying this tragedy of careless, needless waste is the melancholy fact that in nearly every instance the human factor was immediately at fault. In no connection is the old adage as to the ounce of prevention more directly and clearly applicable. The least perceptible spark has started some of the mightiest conflagrations. If the lumber thrown away by inexcusable dereliction were conserved by proper watchfulness, it would suffice to build an entire city of several

hundred thousand inhabitants. It is an insult to the bounty and the beneficence of nature thus to treat one of her richest and most universal gifts to mankind. Our modern age preaches and exemplifies the conservation of waste products, and on every hand in legislative halls and in public discussion we hear the hue and cry that is raised against "squandermania." Meanwhile, under our very eyes we permit the assassination of our trees by careless campers, by the "flanneled fool" who discards a lighted cigaret without looking where it falls, by the commercial company that pays no heed o protective devices and to spark-arresters.

President Hading has brought the depletion of our forests again to public notice in a recent proclamation for a forest week of forceful reminder, and it is for us to supplement the activities of the professional foresters of the nation and of the commonwealth with all manner of private vigilance.-Philadelphia Ledger.

## Her Saliva Bed.

A west side woman, not up on the names of flowers, told her neighbor that she had planted a row of Saliva around her front porch. said the neighbor, "you should now plant a row of Spittoonias right in front of the Saliva."-Capper's Weekly.

## While Waiting.

Whether tax revision shall wait on tariff revision, or vice versa, does not seem to matter much when it is so evidently the disposition of congress to keep each one waiting for the other ndefinitely.-Boston Transcript.

## Better Leave It to Government.

Someone suggests that Liberty bonds be used to make a bonfire. Just be patient. That's what the government will do with them in time.— Florida Times-Union.

United States War Record.

#### During 145 years the United States has been engaged in 110 wars or military expeditions .-Dearborn Independent.

Measure of Man, The measure of a man's weakness is the age of his suspenders.-Scattle Post-Intelligencer.

## How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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FLYERS IN FLY FINANCE. women's club somewhere down state's gone busted payin' for flies by the hundred. 'Twould bust old John D. to play that game round McCarthy's dump. The pests are worse there than they are forninst an ice cream parlor or a packin'

house, and that's sayin' a mouth And John McKenna is right. Buying files by the hundred in July The scheme is not only brainworthy, but it is right in certain particulars. But all good dramatists know that there are certain fundamental necessities for a successful output. Some one has said these are the

The basic trouble with the plan buy flies by the hundred in the winter and early spring is all right. It will not work in July, because flies breed too fast. For that matter, future Jay Goulds can breed them

There is nothing wrong with a fly purchasing proposal in July, but

a quart or a pound.

The fly control measures which get results in midsummer are those directed at fly breeding places and the worst of these are manure and garbage pails. For the same reason anti-fly measures in July must be different from those of early spring. Swatting is a retail procedure and therefore does not get far when flies are on a wholesale basis. The same is true of fly paper and fly poison. Clean premises, and especially a clean garbage pail, are far more effective. Wrapping garbage in paper before putting it in the can, where this method is allowed, will go far toward wishing the fly supply on your neighbor, at least away from

Properly baited fly traps and fly screens are valuable aids to cleanliness, particularly around dairles, meat markets, and groceries. Where the screen door must be frequently opened an electric fan throwing air across the door or through it will keep the flies out. If the screen is wiped with kerosene or with the wood creosote preparation found most efficient during the world war, fewer files will find the holes.

The effective procedure at this season is disposal of stable manure. In some places they try to keep the manure in properly made boxes and to screen the flies away. In others they make it accessible to flies and as attractive as possible, but each day, and certainly not less often than twice a week, the manure is hauled away and spread. The heat and drying kills the eggs and larvae. In other places the manure is snugly piled several feet high, packed and moistened as necessary. The ferkill the eggs and larvae. Some treat four methods the second is the best

Results vs. Theory

C. L. A. writes: "On the 19th you answered a question that had been put to you about taking yeast, in which answer you stated that yeast was not good for people who were subject to attacks of gout. I have been subject to periodical attacks, of about six to 12 months apart, of gout for a number of years, but a little more than three years ago I not have an attack for over three

"I see by the papers," says John McKenna of Archey road, "where a women's club somewhere down cakes is harmful for those subject

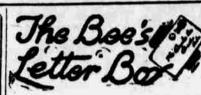
## Varnish for Thumb Suckers.

seem to do any good. Can you tell me what to do? REPLY. We furnish a formula for a nail varnish to those who send stamped,

addressed envelope. It is a quinine salt dissolved in a slowly soluble varnish. Another method is to bind the thumb with cloths saturated with some bitter substance. There are aluminum mitts on the market. When these are worn the child cannot suck his thumb.

### Yes, That's Safe.

Mrs. A. L. writes: "Can a woman the first month of pregnancy go bathing?' REPLY.



Quiet Zone for Hospitals. Omaha, July 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: There is no doubt but whether or not yeast had anything what a city ordinance is in existence

ruling that all possible means be used to avoid noise and disturbance around hospitals of the city. to gout and has been so absolutely If not, Omaha does not make a determined, I would be slad to favorable comparison with its sister cities of its size in this respect.

REPLY.

While it is making manifest a true and patriotic spirit to celebrate our independence upon the anniverstances derived from cell nuclei and therefore rich in nuclein. Persons Glory and by firing off explosives subject to gout are advised not to it is barely conceivable that the latest meat or vegetables rich in ter should not be done in the imter should not be done in the im nuclein, such as sweetbreads, kidney, liver, tripe, peas, and beans. Yeast is rich in nuclein. In the light of your experience you are justified in continuing the use of yeast, all theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

ter should not be done in the immediate environment of people whose convalescence and probably life itself are equally as dependent upon rest and quiet as they are upon on other health-restoring and life preserving agencies.

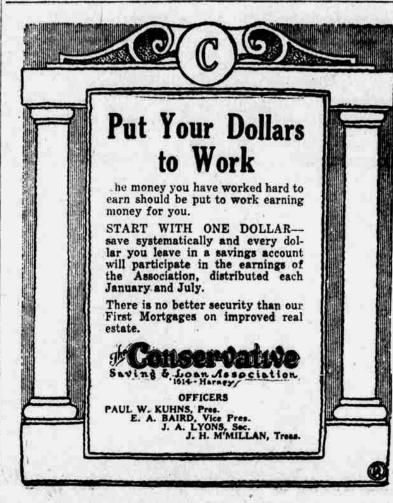
It would have taken the United

It would have taken the United States heavy artillery to contribute to the din and roar that the pa-Mrs. J. writes: "I have a baby tients of the Fenger hospital were who sucks his thumb continually. I the attentive and most inapprecihave tried several ways to prevent ative listeners to during the Fourth him from doing it, but it does not of July.

A nuisance of this kind should be condemned by any thinking person upon days other than the Fourth of July. It is regrettable, especially so to the patients, that so little respect is shown to them by the more fortunate passersby, such as motor cycle and truck drivers, vendors and noisy children.

These inmates would much appreciate the establishing and maintaining of a quiet zone around this place of suffering, even after they have successfully combatted these aforementioned enemies of con-valescence, so that those who take their places will have at least the peace of mind so essential towards bringing an invalid back to health and usefulness.

AN OBSERVER.





BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU LV. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

lere claims of supremacy have not caused discriminating artists to prefer the

## Mason & Hamlin

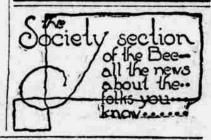
piano, bar none.

based on an imperishable beauty of tone, which no other piano can approachthanks to a simple mechan-ical device, the tension. resonator, extusive because patented.



## A. Hospe C

The Art and Music Store



## Today and Tomorrow Last Days of "ROYAL" WEEK

Go to your grocer's today and get your copy of the New Royal Cook Book Free this week

An opportunity cannot last forever, and so we say to you, go to your grocer's today, purchase a can of Royal Baking Powder and receive free, a copy of the New Royal Cook Book-for "Royal" week ends with Saturday.

With Royal Baking Powder and the Royal Book, a new joy will come into the home. Such baking as you have never supposed possible; wholesome baking, economical baking, easy baking. Recipes for every occasion, breakfast, lunch, dinner. New hints, new ideas, new delights, all in

The NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK Free This Week With

# ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Just one of the Great Recipes from the New Royal Cook Book:

## LADY BALTIMORE CAKE

1 cup sugar whites of 3 eggs 1/2 cup milk

1/2 cup shortening

1 teaspoon vanilla extract or 3/4 teaspoon almond extract S teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Cream shortening; add sugar and unbeaten white of one egg; add milk very slowly, beating between each addition; add flavoring; add flour which has been sifted with baking powder; lastly fold in beaten whites of 2 eggs. Bake in square greased layer tins in hot oven about 15 minutes. Use following filling and cover top and sides of cake with white icing.

## FILLING

11/2 cups sugar % cup water
whites of 2 eggs
% cup chopped seeded raisins
% cup chopped figs
1 cup chopped blanched almonds or pecan nuts.
% teaspoon vanilla extract

Boil sugar and water without stirring until syrup spins a thread. Pour syrup slowly over beaten eggs. Mix in fruit, nuts and flavoring. Spread between layers of cake.

## WHITE ICING

1½ cups confectioner's sugar 8 tablespoons hot milk ½ teaspoon butter ½ teaspoon vanilla extract

Add better to hot milk; add mager slowly to make right consistency to spread; add vanilla. Spread on cake.

ROYAL contains no alum-leaves no bitter taste