

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 Highway, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfare 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.

Soldier Bonus Postponed.

Great disappointment will be felt by many, perhaps most, of the former service men, at the action of the senate in recommitting the soldier bonus bill.

Admitting the force of these statements, it is yet true that the reasons the president gave for postponing the payment are cogent and compelling. The financial situation will not permit of the action at this time.

The men who went to war made great sacrifices, but so also did the majority of those who remained at home. It is a popular thing to refer to the "20,000 millionaires" created by the war.

If an active flow of life through the arteries of commerce could be incited by the passage of a law, adversity would never trouble any nation. No act of congress will revive business, however, although the effect of one may be to retard it.

The Free Employment Bureau.

One of the big problems of any period of industrial depression is to get the jobless man onto the mantles job. Omaha is in a fair way to solve this question, for it has three free employment bureaus where service is given without cost to either the man looking for work or the employer looking for help of any kind.

The Home Still Stands.

Recognition of the rights of women has gone far enough in America to demonstrate that the old-fashioned fears of the degradation of the sex were not well grounded. The unsexing of woman, the loss of the mother instinct and break-up of the home have not put in their predicted appearance.

Such doctrines are given little expression and less hearing these days. In Wisconsin a law has just been enacted extending every civil right to women that is given to male citizens, and yet who sees in this final establishment of legal equality anything that looks like a menace?

with men, yet they have not lost their femininity. Woman still functions as the center of the home, and her experience in business and politics has only served to widen her opportunities and extend her influence for good.

Shifting Sands of Opinion.

Consistency no doubt is a beautiful trait, but it sometimes is carried to the extremity of stubbornness. Not so much nowadays, perhaps, as in other times when it was customary to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Thick and thin supporters of general peace and fast doctrines are rare these days. One notices this in the periodical press even as much as among the politicians. There is, for instance, that little magazine, the Freeman, which started out to be very radical, and yet has reached a point of sweet reason where it actually defends the packers and criticizes government ownership of the merchant marine.

These are new times indeed, and new methods. Insofar as the tendency represents a departure from bigotry and a realization that there are two sides to every question, the net result will be a gain. However, where the spirit of time-serving enters and a disposition arises to say whatever one thinks the people would like to hear, whether it is right or not, something of value will be lost.

Mexico Coming Out of Disorder.

Several signs indicate the restoration of reason in Mexico. One of these is an invitation to countries having claims for injuries inflicted on their nationals in Mexico during the years of revolt to send delegates to a conference at which reparations will be discussed.

Omaha's Glad Eye.

Is there a man in Omaha who has never attended one of those feats of mirth, music, hot dogs and near-beer at the den of Ak-Sar-Ben? Answer comes rushing in, unanimous as the election returns in Mississippi: "There is not."

Omaha receives more advertising from Ak-Sar-Ben than from any other source—and it is the best sort of investment, both for fun and for business. The glad eye and the welcoming hand are found at the den, where a spirit of hospitality is bred that permeates the whole city.

A fearful mother complains that children are carrying more or less deadly ice picks with them on their visits to the munny ice stations, risking an accident for the sake of being able to chip off a piece of ice to suck on the way home.

If Kermit Gassoway ever sneaks aboard an old-fashioned Mustang off the Wyoming range he may have some of his uncontrollable love for horses bucked out of him.

The call from the Women's Christian Temperance union for new vigilance in defense of prohibition affords a good answer to the wet paraders.

If the Great Lakes waterway will move Omaha any nearer the ocean that would be fine in summer.

Amundson's schooner may have been found, but what good will it do him—he can't fill it here.

Ambassador Harvey may drive a Ford, but it is hitting on all four cylinders.

Spanked Into Shape.

Out of what was once the wildest and wooliest part of the west comes a strange story. About a year ago, it will be remembered, the town of Jackson, Wyo., came under petticoat government. The women, newly enfranchised, won all the offices. Now there has just been a special election to decide the question of dividing Lincoln county.

Personal Touch in Industry

President Harding's Views on Right Relationship Expounded.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Personal, the official publication of the Industrial Relations association, makes public in a recent issue an interesting letter from President Harding. "I am highly gratified," writes the president, "to see an organization such as yours devoting itself to the spread of more friendly relations between employers and employees."

During the last few years the growing need of industry for especially trained men to assist management in the handling of employment matters has been recognized quite generally throughout the country. This has led to a big plant today that is without its "personal department" and "personal director," or, as he is often called, "administrator of industrial relations."

The secretary of labor, Mr. Davis, has joined his chief in the symposium published in Personal. "This is a field," he writes, "in which there cannot be too many workers." He holds out some encouragement to those who paint a black picture of the industrial situation: "Conditions between the thousands of employers," continues Secretary Davis, "in our country and their millions of employees, are, believe it or not, more wholesome than you suppose."

A few months ago, when the weight of the depression was first severely felt in the ranks of industrial relations workers, the cry went up in some quarters that employers as a whole were taking the first opportunity to scrap activities of this kind. But careful inquiry since made has developed the fact that this is not the case. In general it is true that where personal action has been taken, the reduction has paralleled reduction in forces throughout the company. In certain instances, too, ambitious personnel and betterment work has been entirely thrown overboard; the structure had grown too rapidly and could not endure in the storm.

Industrial relationship, to use once more the familiar but not clearly defining term, has evidently come to stay. President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel company contributes this evidence to the symposium led by the president of the United States: "I am very glad to say that the industrial relations activities which we have carried on have been of much benefit in establishing a better relationship between the management and the employees. We have organized departments, in both our administrative offices and individual plants, to carry on this work in the most effective manner, and we regard the administration of this policy with equal importance to that of any other important branch of our business."

Mr. L. P. Alford, the editor of Management Engineering, puts the case for industrial relations work at any time and in all times on the ground that, "where properly administered, it improves and increases production by maintaining the labor, and so has an economic justification. It will live." Among the representatives of labor industry, contributing to the symposium, none counsels cutting it down at this or any other time. An officer of the Jeffrey Manufacturing company of Columbus states unequivocally: "Our personal relations work is constantly increasing in its strength and influence. We have always believed it to be one of the most fundamental factors in any industrial enterprise; consequently we could not consistently let up during times of depression. If personal work is properly conceived and inaugurated it will stand the test of dull times. We consider it as essential an agency as any other part of industry."

President Harding and Secretary Davis have acted wisely and with vision in withdrawing the influence of the administration thus early on the side of an industrial relationship in which the human element, personal touch, "team-work"—call it what you will—will again prove the factor that it was in the earlier days of our national life.

Trains Run By Spirits

The above headline sounds like the report of a dream by Sir Oliver or Sir Conan, but there is nothing supernatural about it. The spirits in the case are those that, not being allowed to drink them, we at least may use them for fuel.

But down in Brazil they have taken a wider view of alcohol's possibilities, probably for the reason that the big republic astride the Amazon river is very short of coal and very long on the many forms of vegetation from which alcohol is easily and cheaply manufactured. And Brazil, as matters stand, is seriously considering the installation of the alcohol-burning system on locomotives serving 800 miles of line adjacent to the land's eighty modern cane sugar factories.

We in New Orleans, who have seen the mushroom-like growth of the great industrial alcohol plant and who recognize that the waste material from sugar manufacture is the raw material for that great plant, will not be surprised at the action of the Brazilian sugar men in proposing to save the big coal bill on their locomotives by making their own alcohol from the stuff that has been refuse on their hands.

In the open market such alcohol is now selling in the Brazil market at 22 cents a gallon, but as that price includes several intermediate profits it is clear that when the manufacturers use the stuff themselves it will show a book-keeping value far and away less than 22 cents—possibly not half that. At such a price the fuel is expected to make a distinct saving over coal and it, of course, will cause a collateral saving in labor, because all the stoking will be done by a twist of the engineer's wrist.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Restoration Service.

General Pershing's first act as chief of staff was to order all army officers in touch with ex-service men to aid their former comrades in every possible way in getting their dues from the government. It was a sensible and humane direction, and besides the merit of practicability. An ounce of help to a suffering ex-service man is worth a pound of rhetoric.—New York Herald.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. EVANS

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.

"WHO'S LOONY NOW?"

Two questions were asked the other day: "Why is everybody reading 'Main Street'?"

"What is the explanation of Carol Kennicott, the character who thinks in print in 'Main Street'?" The first is not directly related to mental health. In consequence we assume that it is based on something that is substantially a fact—namely, that everybody is reading 'Main Street,' and that, therefore, we are justified in discussing the second question.

Most of us who read 'Main Street' will agree that there was something the matter with Carol Kennicott. They will agree that she was "wrong in the garret" but how and why? Mr. Friend Spalding, who lends me worth while books, says of Carol: "O, she's a nut. She's crazy. She did not know half as much as the other folks on Main Street, but she was such an egotistic fool that she never knew it."

Spalding thinks the character Lewis should have had think in print was Will Kennicott. He was worth while and his thoughts would have been wholesome. Well, how about the other folks on Main Street? Was Carol mad? No. Was she a nut? That depends on what you call a nut. She was a day dreamer and the hills that she pulled down on her mother's head, she lives she touched were the result of this very bad mental habit. She came by it naturally. The narrative tells us nothing of her mother except that she died when Carol was 9 years old. But her father was a day dreamer beyond question. The day dreamer probably was much more wholesome minded, since he kept out of all Carol's mental messes. It is logical, therefore, that the older sister inherited her mental make-up from her mother, while Carol got hers from her father.

The story tells of the smiling and shabby Mankato judge, learned, but a failure, retiring from the bench when Carol was 11 and dying when she was 13. More than once her mind runs back to the fairy tales told her by her father. His imagination, his dreams, his fantasies, colored her life and her memory ran back to the familiar, the skittany, and other entrancing fairy characters which her father conjured up for her as a child. But, regardless of how she came by it, Carol was a day dreamer. She was a dreamer as a child when she stood on the hills of Mankato. The story opens with Carol a schoolgirl day dreamer on the St. Paul hills as she looked out over the Mississippi. Her dreams shaped her college work and her work of training following her college days. Partly as the result of inheritance and partly as the result of indulgence in pleasure provoking had mental habits, she was unfitted for the realities of life.

When she struck the drab realities of Main Street she fell back on her day dreams just as a drug addict uses his drug to escape unpleasantness. Hence the reform spasms of Carol, her easy fatigue, her lack of persistence, her shifting from one thing to another, her failure to fit in, her discontent, her general misery and the unhappiness and failure with which she threatened her husband, Hanna and others of unsavory memory, but it gives us pleasure to give credit where it is due. Perhaps he will tackle the parcel post next and make it of real use to the common people as well as for the large department stores. A. G. GROH.

society more good without engaging it less had he added to that three-quarter page prefatory explanatory statement a diagnosis of Carol Kennicott made by a psychiatrist. Had he done so some folks would have understood her better.

Ancient of Scourges. A. M. Z. writes: "1. Would you please state what are the first symptoms of leprosy? 2. Also, what is supposed to be the cause of leprosy?"

REPLY. 1. Most cases start as red patches on the face, knees or arms. These are sensitive. When this stage passes there is left a white patch in which nothing can be felt. It is anesthetic. Or there are multiple sensitive, painful patches accompanied by blisters on the arms or legs. In most cases the diagnosis is not made until the disease is somewhat advanced. 2. The leprosy bacillus.

The Bee's Letter Box

Postal Savings Banks. Sutton, Neb., July 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Suppose a person deposited \$100 at the postoffice on December 1, 1920, and withdrew it December 31, 1921. He would receive no interest on this deposit, although it had remained nearly 18 months. Why? Because he will receive interest only for a full year's deposit, and the month of deposit is not counted. Then for a full year of 365 days he will receive only 2 per cent. This money is deposited with banks which pay 2 1/2 per cent interest. On an average the government pays less than 1 1/2 per cent. It made a profit of \$1,750,000 on deposits of \$181,000,000 last year. The foregoing is the substance of Postmaster General Hays' report. What the banks make out of this, however, he does not disclose. The postal savings banks were put into operation in 1910. In the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, there were 13,823 deposit offices authorized to receive deposits, but last year there were only 6,314, while the depositors had doubled during the same time. Who is at fault? Your lawmakers at Washington. They do not improve for the benefit of the common people unless driven to it. The postal savings bank and the parcel post law a few years later were passed with the purpose of satisfying the radicals and doing as little as possible for the people. Now comes Postmaster General Hays with the commendable proposition to at least improve the system. He would pay 3 instead of 2 per cent and pay for a fraction of a year. He would increase the postoffice depositors from 6,300 to 50,000. Well and good as far as it goes. Perhaps that is as far as he dare venture at this time. More might be accomplished. In Canada, New Zealand and elsewhere depositors receive 4 per cent, and at certain offices a regular banking business is being done in limited amounts.

Some thought last year that Will Hays might be classified with Mark Hanna and others of unsavory memory, but it gives us pleasure to give credit where it is due. Perhaps he will tackle the parcel post next and make it of real use to the common people as well as for the large department stores. A. G. GROH.

Views of Teuton Youth

(Charles J. Rosebault, in the New York Times.)

The reaction of the German youth to present conditions tends in two directions—to the reforming of an aristocratic leadership and to a union of workers and employers for the redemption of the nation by intensified production. Both agree in condemning the past and in scoffing at the present control.

The former believes in the monarchical state, but has no desire to restore the kaiser. The latter has thrown all the old cards into the waste basket and calls for a new deck and a new deal. His purpose is to bring together all those who are determined to work for a new Germany, to instill new courage and new zeal into the masses and to rouse them to their utmost endeavor by the promise of a better future.

He sees in the compromise between the big employers and the workers the seed for future development. His purpose is definitely to bring together the workers of town and country, so that they may decide the final compromise with the employer. His whole inspiration lies in a new zeal into the masses and to rouse them to their utmost endeavor by the promise of a better future.

An aristocracy formed of selected individuals, who will devote themselves entirely to the welfare of the nation which shall have no other task than that, is the basis of his theory. It presupposes an idealistic world in which those chosen for leadership shall be superior to the temptations of using their power for personal ends.

It would be foolish to suppose that the German youth think the peace of Versailles is just one of the things that they are brought on a world war. Very likely it will acquiesce in the terms of peace, for there is no other way out. The turning of the young Germans from the works of their elders they may have discarded also the psychology which upsets the world.

Sic 'Em, Dawes! The "watchdog of the treasury," who used to figure so prominently in public comment, has been restored to popular attention.—Washington Star.

Cause and Effect. Nine out of 10 old bachelors never learned to wait.—Osborne County (Kan.) Farmer.



TRADE MARK WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS MARK BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

SAID IN JEST.

"Ethel, can't you tell us the shape of the world?" asked teacher, des. encouragingly. "Easium; it's in a pretty bad shape just now," replied the precocious child, who had heard her daddy say a few things at home.—Florida Union.

A Voice in the Wilderness (L. A. the United States Senate)—How can we prevent another great war? Why, gentlemen of the senate, only in the same way in which all the great wars of history have been prevented—by being thoroughly prepared.—Judge.

The original one-way traffic is along the road paved with good intentions.—Life.

"Hello, old top. New car?" "No! Old car, new top."—Lafayette Lyre.

"When I married you I thought you were an angel." "That's quite plain you did. You thought I could manage without either clothes or hair."—Karkhaturan (Christians).

Victor (in early morning after week-end): "I'm dazed." "Don't let me miss my train." "Chaffeur.—No danger, sir. Missus said if I did, it'd cost me my job."—Life

That musician who seeks the ideal piano finds that the Mason & Hamlin gives him the supreme artistic pleasure and satisfaction he craves.



Highest priced Highest praised The cut in Pianos and Player Piano made by this house during our sale recently continues on all un sold instruments.

There is the Meldorf Player at \$395 The Dunbar Piano at \$275 On \$2.50 and \$3.50 Weekly Payments

The other Pianos and Players (ten additional makes) are cut to fit the times—some new Grand Pianos as low as \$675; some Uprights, nearly new, as low as \$160, \$180, \$190, \$200 and \$225. Easy payments.

A. Hospe Co. 1513-15 DOUGLAS STREET The Art and Music Store

"Three Cheers for— 'ROYAL' Week" That is what more than one mother and father say about "Royal" Week, and the children are calling for a Royal Week every week, and they can have it, for "Royal" Week opened up an entirely new appreciation of good home baking. The New Royal Cook Book which was given away by the thousands showed how to save money, work and waste, by baking at home with ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure But, best of all, it showed how to make your baking wholesome—not merely delicious, but really wholesome. Any baking powder will raise a cake, but it takes Royal to give it that fine, tender, glorious texture that makes home baking supreme. The New Royal Cook Book—Free Your grocer may have a few copies of the New Royal Cook Book left—if so he will give you one with a purchase of Royal Baking Powder. If not, rather than have you disappointed, we will send you a copy free if you address ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 135 William Street, New York City Just one of the great recipes from the New Royal Cook Book: FUDGE SQUARES 8 cups sugar 1 cup milk or cream 4 or 5 tablespoons cocoa or 8 ounces unsweetened chocolate 1 tablespoon butter 1 teaspoon vanilla extract Put sugar, milk and cocoa or chocolate into saucepan; stir and boil until it makes soft ball when tested in cold water; take from fire, add butter and vanilla, cool and stir until creamy. Pour on buttered plates and cut into squares. ROYAL contains no alum—leaves no bitter taste