# 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 pavement 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.

### Japan and the Harding Conference.

Reluctance on part of Japan to enter a conference wherein Pacific and Far Eastern questions will be chief and disarmament a secondary topic is not surprising nor unnatural. Long before the war, when the kaiser was promoting his "drang nach osten" policy, Japan was equally engaged in formulating its "Asia for the Asiatics" plans. Propaganda had been spread from the Pacific to the Red Sea, and in every land was established a center from which radiated the doctrine. The effect of this has not died out, nor is the purpose forgotten. Japan is moving on the principle that underlies the Monroe Doctrine as well as that which denies to the yellow races recognition of full equality with the white.

Siberia lies at Japan's back door. It may well be doubted if the Japanese are possessed of the qualities needed to develop that virgin empire. They lack the essentials that stimulate the pioneer. But they recall unpleasantly the presence of Russia as a close neighbor, and they do not view with equanimity the possibility of a stronger nation taking hold of the job of making Siberia what it ought to be, and what it will be in time, one of the world's greatest productive regions, sustaining the social and industrial activities of a strong and virile people. Japan has nothing to dread from this, but would prefer to keep the land for such exploitation as is possible to its own genius.

Questions between the United States and Japan have to do with the entrance of orientals to our home land; with the integrity of China, and with the island of Yap, any or all of which is capable of easy settlement. They have been kept open because the governing faction in Japan is not ready to admit the force of the verdict at Paris, where Mr. Wilson declined to concede racial equality. If these matters are

Charges of this kind must either be disproved or proved. It is perfectly plain that something is the matter with farming, the major industry of the middle west, and the nation expects an authoritative report from these officials on what it is that is wrong.

# A New Deal in World Affairs.

It was the world war which gave the British dominions their new importance in the empire. Their record of heroism, sacrifice and loyalty established them as full partners with the mother country, vastly to the benefit of world peace. These newer lands, separated by thousands of miles from Europe and its system of political thought, must be given credit for a great deal of the progress that has been made toward an Irish settlement and limitation of armament.

When the premiers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa came to London to attend the imperial conference it was not to get their orders, but to make the influence of the dominions felt on national policy. General Smuts of South Africa must be given credit for the new movement toward Irish conciliation, and Premier Meighen of Canada is admitted to have forced the opening for an Anglo-American understanding on armaments.

It is said that all the colonial administrators were displeased by the way in which the British premier had handled the Irish question, and spoke their mind not only to Lloyd George, but to the king as well. The visit of Smuts to Dublin and the calling of the conference between De Valera, Craig and Lloyd George were a direct result of the insistence of the dominions on peace within the empire.

President Harding's invitation for an international meeting in Washington to discuss and plan a scaling down of the expenses of preparations for war was made possible by the opposition of Premier Meighen to a renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain. Premier Hughes of Australia and Premier Smuts were far from enthusiastic over the treaty. The Japanese alliance would have been a formidable obstacle to an understanding with America, and it was not until this danger was averted that President Harding was able to make an official overture for an armament conference.

The new world thus has justified its reputation for independence of thought, and has set up new principles on which international under-standing may be reached. The London Times, as if in recognition of this fact, has now urged that neither Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon, representatives of the old diplomacy, be sent to the Washington conference, but that men less imbued with the medieval tactics of European statesmanship be chosen. While it is not the place of Americans to suggest the representatives to be named by its associates, it must be admitted that men of the type who outwitted President Wilson on the league of nations covenant might well be replaced by statesmen of the new order.

# Dealing With International Debts.

The request of Secretary Mellon for authority to fund the debts owed the United States by European countries is meeting with decided opposition from Senators LaFollette and Reid. These have succeeded in bringing out the fact that Lloyd George objected last fall to proceedwith negotiations for the funding of the British debt to the United States, pending the discussion of the entire question. The British premier wrote to President Wilson: You remember that Great Britain borrowed from the United States about half as much as its total loans to the allies, and after America's entrance into the war, it lent to the allies almost exactly the same amount as it borrowed from the United States. Accordingly, the British government has informed the French government that it will agree to any equitable arrangement for the reduction cancellation of interallied indebtedness, but that such arrangement must be one that applies all around. He added: "If some method can be found for funding the British debt which does not prejudice the larger question, the British government will be glad to fall in with it." In other words, the British government is not inclined to evade an obligation nor is it pressing its debtors. What the secretary of the treasury seeks is authority to transform an open account into a funded debt. Nothing has been said of cancellation beyond that suggested by Mr. Lloyd George, which will be far more expensive to England than to America. It may be accepted that the external debt of all countries will in time be discharged. Even the bolshevists have signified a willingness to pay what Russia owes to outsiders. Why should there be any talk of repudiation, cancellation, or similar forms of evasion? We confess utter inability to comprehend the motives that actuate senators in seeking to prevent an approach to the ultimate settlement of this war issue.

#### THE BEE: OMAHA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1921.

Seven Points for the Negro South-Wide Movement to Bring

Better Relations Between the Races.

#### (Edwin Mims, in The Continent.)

About 100 prominent white and negro leadrs, men and women, met at Louisville during the summer. They engaged in a frank discussion of all the elements that make the relationship between the races delicate and sometimes acute, and outlined plans to ameliorate conditions that prevail in certain communities. Those who composed this conference were representatives of all State departments most vitally concerned and of local inter-racial committees organized during the previous six months. The negroes segmed to have waited for just such a meeting to let loose their pent-up ideas and feelings. They had at their tongues' end many cases of injustice and of inequality of privilege and opportunity. The white men liistened calmy. They laughed at the inevitable humor of some of the spielers, applauded their expressions of confidence in the white race, and heard with patience remarks that sometimes looked in the direction of radical action. The negroes listened too. They eagerly received any evidence of the white leaders' determination to do certain concrete things in the way of economic justice or educational opportunity, and they responded sympathetically to some of the frank expressions of the part that they must have in any real interracial co-operation. In the main the two groups

kept well in mind the points which each needed to emphasize; and all of them were actuated by a desire to reform conditions that they recognized as serious and even critical. There was a universal feeling that the meeting was one of the most significant ever held in Kentucky. This meeting was only one of a series of State conferences that have been held in the past few months in Atlanta, Nashville, Montgomery, Jackson, Columbia, Richmond, Little Rock and Alexandria (Lousiana.) The number and the proportion of whites and blacks in these gatherings have varied, but the results have been the same-full and frank discussion, appointment of state-wide joint committees to carry out the program adopted and a new spirit of co-operation

and confidence. Southern demagogues, who have fattened on passion and prejudice, would be taken aback if they knew to what an extent the silent quiet forces of southern life have been working. Radical leaders of the negro race, who likewise bave grown fat on prejudice and passion, have no conception of the large number of southern negroes who have taken fresh hope as they have seen evidences of a growing desire on the part of southern white men to take them into council in all matters that relate to the common welfare.

All this work has not developed spontaneously. It has been under the general supervison of a south-wide central committee with headquarters in Atlanta. Soon after the signing of the armistice a small group of representative-southerners, realizing the relationship of the races would doubtless be strained by reason of the return of the negro soldiers and the participation of the masses of the negroes in the patriotic campaigns and drives of the war, concluded that the delicate situation could be met only by intelligent and constructive plans. A representative citizen or two from each of the southern states and three or four other men who have had large experience in managing funds for negro education were called into conference. Gradually other prominent leaders have been

added, until now there are representatives of every denomination, every profession, almost every shade of opinion. From the first these leaders have called into consulation the wisest negro leaders, eight of whom now are members of the central committee. These men have brought to the meetings of the committee data from their localities and have helped formulate a program of action as an ideal towards which to work. Every one who is a southerner realized that tact, patience and courage would be needed.

How to Keep Well By DR. W. A. EVANS Questions concerning hygiene, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans. CONCERNING WEAK HEARTS.

Two facts are coming to be matters of general information. One is that heart disease causes more deaths than consumption; in fact, in some statistical years it leads the list of diseases. The other is that most cases of heart disease start in childhoo

As generally happens, the public became alarmed when this little information came into its possession. Each mother or father remembered that her child had had growing pains, or scarlet fever, or measles, or tensillitis, or rheumatism, and these were troubles which crippled the hearts of children. Some sent for the old family standby, and he thumped away and listened with his stethoscope and confirmed our fears -that case of severe illness when Mary or Billy was a youngster had left a heart leak as a perpetual re-minder. So far there is no quarrel with the facts, for these were solid

Next many jumped to the conclu-sion that Mary and Billy, having crippled hearts, should not be al-lowed to emulate M. Georges Carpentier and jump rope nor play base ball nor play any of the hard, driv-ing games that children like to play. When Billy found out that he had to stand one side and look on it threatened to change him mentally and socially, to take all the pep out of him, to ruin his life ultimately, as

t ruined his play presently. If it is at all safe Billy and Mary should be allowed to play like other children. It is bad to have too many ion'ts and can'ts and fears in the mng of a child's mind.

The question arose, could not Billy and Mary play like other children? In fact, if they were stimulated to build up good muscles would they not incidentally build up good heart muscles able to overcome the handicap of the leak?

To settle the question of how much severe exercise children with heart leaks could stand, Dr. May Wilson tried out a group of such children as compared with another of children without heart

eaks. They were put to swinging airly heavy iron dumb bells (two to 10 pounds), climbing stairs 30 feet high in 40 seconds, jumping rope 100 turns in 100 seconds, and setting up exercises.

It was found that the children with heart leaks were no more winded and had no faster pulses and did not breathe faster than the other children did.

It seems plain that children with heart leaks can play with and like other children without harming themselves. If they are examined about once a year and will follow the general line of conduct laid down for the ensuing year at the time of examination there is a good

chance that they will come to middle ife in better condition as respects heart efficency than the average man. Or this is a better way to put it: Among this group there will be no more persons with heart asthma, dropsy, or other evidences of heart breakdown than in an average group of people of the same age.

> Immunity Gradually Acquired. years old, was poisoned by handling sumac two summers ago. Since that sumac two summers ago. Since that time whenever she goes into the woods an eruption appears on dif-ferent parts of her body. It is simi-lar to the sumac poison. What ad-vice can you give us? Would it be possible to have her inoculated rescient the poison?" against the poison?"



To Keep Wheels Moving. Anselmo, Neb., July 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial, months for the street car company day's Bee, read. Kindly answer this question: If the passage of bonus bill is so inimical to the interest of or over-management the street car disprove that they have two sets of the United States treasury, why, in company has refused to accept the the name of common decency toward carriers' donation, thinking perhaps our soldier boys, is the government it could get back some of its dwingranting a loan to the railroads of dling (?) dividends off of the letter \$500,000,000 within the next six carriers. months?

And I just wonder why Secretary Mellon is so fast to kill the former and so anxious to aid the latter. find it hard to climb five or six blocks with a heavy pack of mail. The postmaster has ruled that those Will you answer? E. J. JOHNSON.

Letter Carriers' Car Fare. Omaha, July 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: The street car fare whose routes are further than seven blocks from the postoffice would be furnished with car fare. I have

muddle. I am a humble letter car- been fully trained in all of the army rier. I get up at 5 a. m. every morn- training, but my work now beats I walk on an average of 13 anything we ever had in the army. miles per day. I receive \$1,400 a year minus pension dues, amount-ing to about \$1.15 per month. I am out in all kinds of weather. Until home-owners how can we become Chicago News. You will not find a spendthrift

such unless we are provided with the means. In a land of plenty there should be no Pharoah slaves. I am speaking for others, also. There is a class of close-fisted business men who do everything ex-

books, two sets of figures, or that they are absolutely on the square about this street car fare raise. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Perhaps I have made this too em-

I am sure the majority of the car-riers do not object to paying car ye shall receive." I think I have fare to and from work, but we do

done my part. A LETTER CARRIER.

Here's an Optimist. Somebody must always be putting

joy in life, or there would not be so uch for other people to take out .---Indianapolis News.

The Price Russia Has Paid. Russia's loss of 12,000,000 population seems to be a big price to pay



embarrass the mikado's spokesmen. So long as they may be kept open, just that long may the statesmen of Nippon save their faces at home at least.

Therefore, Japan would rather confer over disarmament, but in all probability the president's agenda will remain as sent out. Whatever decision is reached in Washington will have effects involving the whole world, so little will be lost if the Far Eastern problems serve as the opening through which debate may proceed to the greater matters that are pressing for set-

tlement. Combined Assault on the Treasury.

Demanding that rigid economy be practiced in all governmental expenditures, that taxes be lowered, and generally that relief be afforded the public from the oppressive financial restrictions occasioned by the war, we find the democratic press generally clamoring that all sorts of special assistance be afforded to private undertakings. In all the history of the government such requests as are now being made can not be paralleled. Manifestly these can not be met; a point has been reached where private capital must be employed to its utmost capacity, and beyond that patience must be exerted. The alternative to this is to release a deluge of "money," such as that which has engulfed Europe, and which threatened the United States, but was happily averted when the wild orgy of extravagant expenditure and uncontrolled speculation was halted by the action of the Federal Reserve board. The Treasury department has no magic means for meeting the combined assault that is directed against it. Only as revenue can be obtained through taxation can money be paid out. If the tax burden is to be lightened, then the expenditure must be cut off. Relief granted one class or division of industry can be accomplished only at the expense of all others. Prosperity will not be restored in such a way. And this rule ought to be applied to everybody who is now at Washington, trying to get public money to carry on private business.

# Probing the Farm Business.

It is to be hoped the congressional joint investigation of agricultural conditions will go more into details as its inquiry progresses. Thus far testimony seems to have been of a general nature, not getting down to brass tacks. Restricted credit, faulty distribution and decreased foreign demand have been presented by witnesses as the three unfavorable influences of the most importance.

Col. Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa testified that the farmers as a whole did not receive one .ollar in net revenue on an investment of \$80,-000.000,000. He compared this with figures showing an income of \$20,000,000 upon \$160,-000,000 of capital invested in other industries by 7 per cent of the people. The farmer, this Iowan declared, gets only 38 cents out of each dollar paid by the consumer for his products and of this amount he spends 35 cents for farm labor. The cost of distribution, including freight, he said, should be reduced to 20 cents for each dollar's worth.

If such conditions actually prevail in agriculture, they must be remedied for the sake of putting the nation on a sound basis. But it is the business of the investigating committee to ascertain statistics on these points for itself, year-old beard shaved off-hm, the and not to accept any estimate presented to it. have cut their prices down there,

## A Clear Gain.

Of course crime has decreased since the enactment of federal prohibition. Figures on the decreases in arrests in several cities formerly notoriously wet, as issued by the public morals board of the Methodist Episcopal church, can not be questioned. There is not a city in the land that is not cleaner, happier and more orderly since the saloons were closed.

The fact that leaks have been sprung and that the laws against the sale of alcohol are frequently violated can not be used as an argument against prohibition. There is no law on the books that is not broken. No one has ever suggested wiping out the laws against robbery because of the wave of hold-ups, and no one can logically stand for repudiation of the Eighteenth amendment or the measures under it because of bootlegging and moonshine.

The Elks, meeting in Los Angeles, have decided to hold their next convention in Atlantic City, which might be said to represent going from one extreme to another.

which was buried 100 years ago has the business instinct-he expresses regret that he could not acquire the interest as well.

Einstein, who informs Europe that the direst intellectual poverty exists in America perhaps was disappointed at not finding any one who could comprehend his theory.

Spain has just discovered a rich oil field and if it doesn't watch its step the League of Nations will give some other power a mandate over it.

A 98-year-old Texan has just had his 60year-old beard shaved off-hm, the barbers must

The committee was fortunate in having as chairman, John J. Eagan, a leading businiess man of Atlanta. The program on which they decided called:

First, for justice in the courts and especially opposition to lynching under any circumstances; second, economic justice; third, adequate educational facilities; fourth, improved living and sanitary conditions; fifth, recreational advantages; sixth, better traveling facilities: seventh, welcoming the returning colored soldiers.

It was fully realized this program would not suit conservative the prejudiced southerners, but these leaders felt that it was thoroughly in line with the best southern tradition and that they had back of them in their insistence on these fundamental demands the spirit of the great southerners of past and present. They realized this program would not satisfy the extreme negro who is bitter, impatient and inclined to indulge in grievances and complains because the race has not within 50 years achieved all the rights and privileges of the most advanced races. It does not refer to two points which would be insisted upon by even conservative negro leaders-abolition of the "Jim Crow law" and the right of suffrage. It was felt, however, that much might be lost if too advanced a position were taken and that even this limited program might be the working basis of all who are patiently working toward a gradual and substantial improvement in the relationship between races and in the consequent economic, social and moral condition of the negro.

More important than any item in this program, however, is the fundamental idea of the whole movement—that this delicate problem can be met only by conferences between those who are involved, conferences that shall not be called after an emergency has arisen, but that shall be held constantly and periodically. Everything depends on the two races coming together in a sympathetic relationship.

Those who have been most vitally concerned with the promotion of this program suffer from no illusions. They realize great difficulties remain to be overcome. They realize it is no easy task to overcome the passion and prejudice of generations. They know that in the long run the education of the coming generation of both races is the only basis of permanent progress. But from what they already have seen, from what they know of things that have happened in the past 12 months, they look with con-fidence to the future. They do not see any hard and fast solution of this intricate problem; they are trying only to take the next step in the long progress towards the better day. In all their plans they are animated by the faith once expressed by Henry Grady: "Not in passion but n reason, not in narrowness but in breadth, we may solve this problem in calmness and in truth and, lifting its shadows, let perpetual sunshine pour down on two races walking together in peace and contentment."

# Penrose's Good Sense.

The Man for the Place.

If Jan Christian Smuts can get union and

Senator Penrose may be infirm in body, but that he still boasts a level head and possesses a sense of political values is shown by his efforts to put tariff legislation in the background

That southern farmer who plowed up \$14,000

peace in Ireland, he should be made president of the League of Nations, for under his leadership it will operate .- Syracuse Post-Standard. Who'll Tell the Court? "We hold the Eighteenth amendment to be inconstitutional," was the text of a banner in

REPLY. This is not an unusual experience In fact, it was my experience as a child. Immunity is acquired gradu-ally. Methods to produce immunity are employed with some suc-

Doesn't Like "Fletcherize." T. W. writes: "1. Do people who overeat need purgatives? 2. As a rule, do not all overeat who do not masticate, insalivate, and fletcherize food ?" REPLY.

1. I do not think so. 2. If you will insert "thoroughly" before masticate and drop "fletcherize," I will reply yes.

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. Thospe Uo

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New York's wet parade. Somebody should tip off the supreme court so that it can change its decision.—New Bedford Standard. 1513-15 DOUGLAS STREET

#### Where to Begin.

General Pershing thinks that the illiteracy of the young men of the nation is a disgrace that should be mended. That's the kind of a preparedness to talk!-Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Art and Music Store ------

# PROFIT

is the compelling interest behind every successful transaction.

The dealer in Blue Sky, gold bricks or other fraudulent commodities can take sufficient profit on one transaction to carry his overhead and buy railroad tickets for fairer and greener fields.

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