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

Panama Must Accept the Award.

One of the sad reflections in connection with human affairs is that small things usually cause the greatest trouble. Thus it is that Panama, one of the smallest of earth's nations, has managed to draw an ultimatum from the United States, the greatest and most powerful of all. No distinction can be drawn between nations on account of size when justice is at issue, for all are equal before the law. On this point rests the action of our government in serving formal notice on the Panamanian authorities that they must accept the award of the arbitrator to whom the dispute between Panama and Costa Rica was referred.

The amount of territory involved is insignificant, but the principle is big enough to take in all the earth. A dispute arose over control of a little section of land where the territory of the disputants joins on Dulce bay. The dispute was carried on for some time, and became more and more threatening, until finally the governments were induced to submit the matter to arbitration. Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court was selected and the case was laid before him. After full and careful examination into all the details, Justice White awarded the section in controversy to Costa Rica. Panama refused to abide by the award, and took the field with all its forces to resist Costa Rican attempts to occupy the region. This war was ended last May by the intervention of the United States government, and since then efforts have been made to induce Panama to abide by the White decision, to no avail.

Now, patience has reached its limit, and the recalcitrant patriots of Panama are notified they must resign themselves to accept a decision even though it be averse to their aspirations. Of such things is life made up, and even nations are required to go along with the deof justice. The United States will gain nothing in prestige or otherwise by compelling compliance with the White award, but it would lose immeasurably if it did not. Were even Panama permitted to flout a court of arbitration, the way to disorder would be open. That is why it will always be necessary for even a powerful nation to maintain something of an army and navy, as processes of the court finally must have back of them some agency to make certain of their execution, and an international award will need to be supported by sufficient of force to make certain of their acceptance.

This instance will not lead to a catclysmic war, but the terrible visitation that deluged Europe with blood started over something that on the surface was as trivial as the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Panama. Such little things can not be neglected, for national honor is far more sensitive and jealous than individual, and public quarrels can grow from matters that privately would be unnoted.

Mrs. Storer's Story.

From Paris comes the tale that Mrs. Bellamy Storer is to print for "private circulation" a book that will give her version of the once very interesting but now almost forgotten "Dear Maria" episode. It concerns Theodore Roosevelt, John Ireland, James Gibbons and Bellamy Storer, and is to explain why Archbishop Ireland was not made cardinal and prince of the Roman Catholic church. When all the characters of this stirring tale were alive, its recital excited only mild interest, and did not disturb the current of events to any great extent. What good can be accomplished by a revised recital of the details, now that those most concerned are dead, is beyond surmise. Perhaps the announced title, "Theodore Roosevelt as a Child," may give an inkling as to its character. As to its continued privacy, we may be very sure that it will not be long after the book is off the press before its general character and text will be published so that all may know. Many of John Ireland's friends thought he would have made a mighty fine cardinal; quite a few Americans were convinced that a blunder would have been made had our minister to Spain and later to Austria become seriously involved in an intrigue of church politics. The controversy between the Storers and Mr. Roosevelt was almost exclusively theirs, and it might with propriety be allowed to remain so.

At the County Fair.

This is the season when the county fair blooms; but the man who went to one forty years ago and had not been since would never recognize it for the same. Fashions change, and the "punkin show and hoss trot" of the early days no longer prevails. If anything modern is to be had, it will be found at the county fair. One enterprising Nebraska county announces a radio station as a central attraction for the current year. All of them show airplanes, and races between automobiles have superseded horse racing. Of course, the fundamentals of the county fair are preserved. It still holds out the opportunity to compare results in all processes of farming, with the same difference that is noted elsewhere, all in the direction of progress. Methods that once paved the way to good results no longer are practiced, nor will the tiller of the soil be content | from.

with them today. As the cradle and the flail have vanished before the binder and the separator, so have other adjuncts of the olden time disappeared and better ways of doing things have brought about more satisfactory accomplishment. The spirit of the county fair survives, and will, for it is the spirit of progress.

Ford and the Railroads.

Henry Ford's experience with his own little railroad may hardly be taken with safety as a criterion for judging his capacity to operate all the systems of the country. However, he has one idea that rings true. Cut out the loafing is his prescription. When railroad managers boast of thirty miles a day for loaded box car travel they are, of course, taking into consideration not only the actual distance covered by all moving freight trains, but the relation of that mileage to the entire equipment of loaded box cars. One that is idle at a loading dock, or has been "spotted" for a consignee, or has moved but a mile or two in a terminal yard, cuts down proportionately the ratio of travel for the whole. If Mr. Ford can improve this condition, he will go a long way toward solving the most intricate phase of the present day transportation problem.

His notion of lighter locomotives and lighter cars is not unique; in the August Atlantic Philip Cabot has a comprehensive and convincing presentation of the case for the New England roads, in which he argues forcibly and effectively that the light engine and the smaller car is the offer of salvation for New England's industries dependent on local transportation. Others have been imbued with the same thought, and it may hold good for that region. Mr. Cabot is careful, however, to differentiate between conditions in New England and conditions in the middle west. He views the long freight trains and huge engines that ply the region west of Chicago with satisfaction, for they are doing the work. Whatever else may be said of E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, none will accuse them of being mere exploiters; they were builders in the truest sense of the word, and each has left a magnificent monument in the form of a great and profitable railroad, whose success is founded on the principle of heavy engines and full train-loads.

However, the meat of the matter has been touched on by Mr. Ford in his proposal that "loafing" must be done away with. Greater service must be had from the equipment in service. This will require co-operation of shippers as well as operators. An idle box car at loading dock or on the customer's private sidetrack is just as idle as if it were set out on the lone prairie. Not all the blame rests on one side. When this is fully accepted, and allhands get to work to apply the remedy, the rest of the solution will not be so difficult nor the remedy so desperate.

Judge Boyd Again to the Rescue.

The procession of the equinox is not more dependable than Judge Boyd, who occupies the federal bench for the district of North Carolina, in his opposition to attempts to regulate child labor by federal enactment. "It shall not pass," is his motto, apparently, and the French at Verdun were not more inflexible than the judge on this point. Each time he has assumed the ground that the effort to set up restrictions on the employment of children is an invasion of state's rights, and beyond the power of congress. Once the supreme court upheld him; he presents a new point this time, in dealing with the right of congress to lay a restrictive tax on articles into the manufacture of which child labor enters.

It is barely possible that he may be mistaken this time, for the supreme court has held in connection with the Volstead law that congress may extend the police power of the nation to prohibit what is considered vicious, dangerous, deleterious or harmful; in this, of couse, congress has the support of a constitutional amendment, but no such foundation underlies the law that forbids the shipping of prize fight pictures, and that law is at present being en-

In the absence of information as to the line of reasoning followed by Judge Boyd, discussion of his conclusions is out of the question. save as to the general theme. He has a second time disappointed the hopes of a great many earnest people, who were confident a way had been found to check child labor in the cotton mills of the south. His decision is subject to review and probably will be taken to the supreme court, where the next chapter in a long fight will be written.

Footprints Versus Fingerprints. We are inclined to put in with the banker who says what the secretary of finance needs is footprints rather than fingerprints of absconding cashiers. A whole gallery of finger impressions would not have the effect of restoring any of the cash that disappeared under the manipulations of the slippery digits, whose operation has proved again and again that the hand is quicker than the eye. Defrauded customers can not use them, nor will they pass current in the process of refilling the reservoir of cash they emptied. But a footprint, there's the secret; if possessed of one of these another may be discovered, and in time such a succession as will lead to the seclusion of the defaulter. If any memento of a dishonest juggler of other people's money really is to be preserved, let it be one by which he may possibly be trailed, and as long as men do not walk on their hands, the foot has the better of the finger for tracing

Secretary Denby is going to clear the navy of its dry land sailors, as a retrenchment measure. Service is soon forgotten by the taxpayers.

The Missourian who is inflating another boom for William Gibbs McAdoo is quite appropriately named Looney.

The Pennsylvania man who is advertising a long hard winter ought to run for office and test his popularity.

Those fire-eating Carolinians in the house night get a game if they just pick the right man. Omaha clearings continue to run above

\$6,000,000 a day; "business is good, thank you." Coal diggers are actually digging coal again, which may allay some apprehension.

Panama may not like it, but even little nations must behave.

Peru, you know, is where the bark comes

Step Toward The Hague. Washington Conference May But Lead to the International Court.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Amid all the discussion of disarmament, socalled, that has preceded and been provoked by the proposal for a conference at Washington, we have yet to see any tentative program presented that would provide for a reduction in armaments afield or afloat by the six powers concerned. As long as the Anglo-Japanese alliance remains intact the United States must consider the combined fleets of those two powers in the organization of any American system of national defense. That alliance was formed originally with Germany in view; it can only be continued with the United States in view. exemption clauses have been or will be framed that will alter the fact that in the event of war between the United States and Japan, Britain, as a partner of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, will be morally obligated to give aid and succor, however indirectly, to her ally. Japanese would be foolish to support the alliance upon any other theory; the British know that-hence the eagerness of the British colonies washed by the Pacific to denounce the Anglo-Japanese treaty without delay.

As long as France is left alone and unprotected by any alliance against Germany is it reasonable to expect that the French people will voluntarily reduce their land forces and leave the Germans free to work their will and their way back to power via Russia? If the United States were willing to guaranty "the territorial integrity and political independence" the French republic at all times and against all comers French curtailment of land armaments might become a practical proposition. But it was the unwillingness to do that, among other old world chores, that was in part responsible for the cis-Atlantic repudiation of "the evil thing with a holy name." Is it conceivable that the American people are so soon willing to eat their words and reverse their verdict of November last?

As long as Russia remains in a chaotic condition, the victim of bolshevist rule, is it reasonable to expect that the outside world will be willing to blind its eyes to the consequences that might ensue if the armies of Lenine and Trotsky were the only land forces of large size left on the globe These questions are asked not with a view to retarding the work of the coming conference but rather in the hope that the obstacles that stand in the way of immediate curtailment of armaments afield or afloat may be clearly seen. Otherwise the powers will not know how to go about eliminating them. If the United States were willing to permit Japan to police the Pacific and Britain the Atlantic and to remain faithful to all the entangling political obligations that such a dependence upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance would involve, the curtailment of the American navy to a small police force just large enough to keep the peace in the Caribbean might be accomplished. There are among us a few who would delight in such an arrangement; but the few are a very small minority of the great American family and they would just as willingly see the United States enter into a hard and fast triple alliance with Great Britain and Japan.

The argument in favor of such an alliance is chiefly economic; it would cut the cost of our national defense but the reduction would be paralleled by a reduction in American prestige on the seven seas. We should lose in honor, freedom of action, trade and influence far more than we could hope to save on armaments. Instead of taking orders from Germany we should be taking orders from the Anglo Japanese alliance. No doubt our British and apanese friends would be better masters to serve under than the Germans; but in granting that have we made out a case in favor of turning over "the freedom of the seas" and the honor of the Stars and Stripes to the exclusive of the Anglo-Japanese navy?

the hard facts that will force themselves into the Washington conference than to raise our hopes too high and suffer dislikation raise our hopes are highly and suffer dislikation raise our hopes are highly and suffer dislikation raise our highly and suffer disli hopes too high and suffer disillusionment later. winter nothing short of dynamite tions who are interesting themselves A better understanding concerning troublesome questions now pending in the Pacific will undoubtedly ease the strain in that theater of possible war; such an understanding might well lead to an attempt on the part of the six powers soon to meet at Washington to set about the codification of international law; that begun, they might then agree upon the terms of a call to be issued by all the powers signatory to The must be familiar with arctic Hague Society of All Nations for the third international conference at The Hague, which could easily meet next year. Out of that conference there is ground for hoping might come he creation of a permanent high court of international justice, which would have jurisdiction over all justicible cases arising between the signatories; the creation of anciliary mafor adjusting disputes before they reached the stage of litigation; and even an agreement that the signatory that refused to submit a justiciable case to the high court, or to abide by the decision of the high court in such a case, automatically outlawed itself from abundant enough, and fish could be the company of every other signatory.

In the wake of such a harvest in the field of international relations would come a reduction of the causes that lead to war and therefore a reduction of armaments with which wars are fought and by which causes are defended. Eskimos, or not far north of it. If the Washington conference turns out to be only a preliminary to the third international conference at The Hague it will have been wel worth while. That it can do very much more in the direction of actual curtailment of armaments without involving free and independent America in those "entangling alliances" for which the American people have no stomach, appears to us at this writing extremely doubtful.

What the Public Wants

When the principal mercantile houses in Chicago petition their Washington representatives to oppose the high schedules in the Fordney tariff, it ought to convince even the most ardent protectionists that the bill is calculated to enrage the rank and file of the American people. The house had gumption enough to kill the proposed levy on imports of oil and hides. There are other levies, and many of them which should and doubtless will receive similar treatment at the hands of the senate. The truth is that consumers in this country feel none too friendly towards business interests, because of the wholesale grouping which was indulged in during and after the war, and because of the many revelations of extortion and graft in numerous trades and industries. The administration will be wise if it gives first consideration to the interests of the public rather than the interests of this or that powerful industry or group. Let tariff legislators wait until tax legislation of the brand demanded by the people has been enacted. The public will be better served by low taxation than a high tariff.-Forbes Magazine.

Will the League Stop 'Em?

The discouraging thing about this war beween the Spaniards and the Moors is that the last time they fought they kept it up 700 years. Obviously if they intend to protract hostilities to that length again it's a mere waste of time to read about the opening battles .- Kansas City

Six Cents Worth of Progress.

If, as Washington statisticians now estimate 84 cents out of every dollar of national revenue goes to pay for wars, past, present and future, the nation is making progress. The last previous estimate was that 90 cents out of every dollar was so expended.-Chicago News.

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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PARALYSIS. for epidemic infantile paralysis. Several years ago an epidemic occurred in winter in Sweden. The New York epidemic of 1916 was under headthe disease does not become very prevalent until August and it is well under control by October.

as the spreading agency, particularly ing. It is not worst in the congested to make an epidemic worse. At least alleys thoroughly its epidemic got ire island, where the city refuse is disposed of.

All in all it looks as if the health officers attempting to control in-fantile paralysis have been watching the wrong rathole.

ticed that when there was a good deal of infantile paralysis among people, limberneck in fowls and pa-You may fool yourself. Lots of peoralysis in dogs, cats and hogs was ple do, but you cannot fool me or prevalent. A possible connection between the two conditions was inves-tigated at Buffalo and in Vermont. The conclusion was that there was no relation between the two con-

probability among mankind also.

worm of the scalp is burning with any other food. It flies fast, travels long distances, and is very wild. It X-rays. After the hair has been likes hot weather, but it can exist burned away a few applications of even out of doors in the middle of lodine will cause the ringworm to winter. The female lays her eggs generally on meat, and in a short time the larvae or maggots have hatched out. It is these larvae which cause the drinking a dozen eggs a day can disease, according to Saunders and harm me or cause kidney trouble.

his associates. They have gathered maggots from carcasses of animals dead of limberneck, ground them up in a mortar, injected the mass nto fowls, dogs, and monekys, and you to do so unless your physician produced limberneck.

Living Off the Arctic

(From the New York Times.) The arctic explorer, Roald Amunden, interviewed at Seattle about his to Nome, the starting point of the that the Russian people, who had expedition, next May. It is reported fought with the allies at the beginwould penetrate the ice to the depth where fish can be obtained. One must take food along on dog sleds." It is improbable that Amundsen could have taken seriously a story circulated in Seattle that Vilhjalmur

Stefansson was planning a polar ex-pedition without food supplies. The latter explorer is a man of as much intelligence as daring, and ture. Admiral Peary was the only authority upon conditions beyond 85 degrees, and in his "dash" for the pole he saw no animal life of any kind. Except for pressure ridges the ice surface for many days' march was monotonously level, with infrequent leads for sounding No man could have lived in that desolate expanse without sled rations, Peary's story of the North pole there is nothing about supplying the larder with game after the base at Camp Columbia was left behind. In that region musk ox and caribou were had if they were wanted. One of the most remarkable pictures in Peary's book shows the rigging of the Roosevelt lined with the horns of musk ox and caribou, but the hunting was done on the land of the far-scattered Stefansson has been a mighty hunter of arctic game, but he could have no illusions about living "off

the country" at 85 degrees and north of it. On the shores of the Arctic ocean he has lived like the Eskimor on seal, bear, ox, caribou and fish but he was generally in touch with the natives. Sometimes it was not possible to live by hunting. In the winter of 1909-10, which he spent at Cape Perry, Alaska, he would have perished if he had attempted to prove the theory attributed to him. He found that "the let-alone policy of the government, the cupidity of traders, and the ignorance of the Eskimos themselves had practically destroyed the caribou.

Stefansson would hardly contend that it is safe for an explorer to push north very far beyond the last Eskimo settlement without the usual rations. On his expedition of 1913-18 he encountered on Dolphin and Union straits Eskimos who had never seen a white man, and he lived a year with them. He explored Victoria Island, Banks Island, found new land north of Prince Patrick Island. There was usually game to be shot, but the explorers were almost at an extremity for fat, indispensable in the arctic regions. In one period starvation threatened them. "It was, indeed," Stefansson wrote, "a period of famine not only for human beings in that district, but even for wolves, all of which were skin poor." His furthest range was far short of 85 degrees. According to a report of June 23, Stefansson was planning to explore arctic territory "to the north of Can-ada," and had no intention of seek-

Real News from Florida The melon crop in this section this year has been fair and would have been exceptionally good had there been more rain. The long drouth during the growing season cut down the size, and there has not been as many large melons as usual. The cantaloupe crop has been good, and quality first class. William L. Wilson of the Bay farms brought to this town the past week the largest watermelon we have seen this year, it weighing 53 pounds. It was perfect in form, and an all around beauty. He also had some fine honey dew melons, a variety that is being grown more and more each year.—Panama City (Fla.) Pilot,

if the dose given is not large enough to kill quickly, is typical infantile paralysis. When the parcasses of

those animals were fed on by lucilia

monkeys, infantile paralysis again

mals is concerned. Saunders says the

reason Newark made its infantile

paralysis worse when it cleaned the

alleys was because it deprived lucilia.

of its usual food and forced it to

feed on human food. At Fire Island

lucilia keeps away from human food

because it has plenty of food else-

The Energetic Baby.

pounds. I bought a baby pen for him

to play in. He crawls to the sides,

pulls himself up, and stands on his

feet no matter how often I sit him

Will he get bowlegged?

"3. Dieting does not reduce me, as I have tried it for a year."

1. Probably not; but do the best

2. You are running an unjustified

risk when you take thyroid except

3. Of course, you have not dieted.

To Treat Ringworms.

Patron writes: "1. I am sending

"2. I have ringworm spots that

my third letter in regard to ring-

worms and have not seen a prescrip-

worked out on the back of my head.

REPLY.

1. Had you read the heading of

2. The approved treatment of ring

Egg Addict's Query.

REPLY.

I can see no reason for taking so

much proteid and think it unwise for

has ordered it for some reason not

F. K. writes: "Please tell me if

tion in your column so far.

REPLY.

you can to restrain him.

under observation.

Wilkins and Butcher of Minnesota

was produced.

where.

SPREADING INFANTILE

We are in the midst of the season way in May. But the rule is that

The fact that the disease prevails during the insect season always has caused insects to be under suspicion since infantile paralysis does not fol-low the epidemic laws followed by othed forms of contagion. It is certain that ordinary methods of quarantine of the patient do not make headway. Closing the schools has not helped to prevent it from spreaddistricts of a city. Cleaning up seems when Newark cleaned its streets and worse and in the 1916 New York epidemic that section which came off lightest was the region around taking thyroid for reducing?

For a long time it has been no

Nevertheless Dr. E. W. Saunders of St. Louis and his associates think there is a relation, and that a fly is the agent which spreads the disease among lower animals and in all and these spots keep gradually getting worse and hair falling out in expenses has amounted to 110 The fly is the green fly called the incilia caesar. There are many green and blue bottle or blow flies, but

around them. I would like to know a remedy for this." this one is recognized as being green with a sheen of almost rainbow the column you would have known colors. Lucilia caesar lives on decaying animal and vegetable matter. It that we make no promise to answer likes fish, but it will go farther for anonymous letters or to prescribe a meal of boiled cabbage than for

The disease produced in monkeys, stated.

A Breath of Sanity.

(From the New York World.) A return to sanity in the Russian question may be noted in the disexpedition to the North pole, says cussion of famine relief in the su-that he has made a contract for the preme council of the League of Nahipment of supplies for seven years tions. Premier Briand remarked that Amundsen has no faith in an ning of the war, might justly look alleged theory of Stefansson that an to them now for help. To make cerexplorer can live "off the country" tain that help should be given and other private organizations. Mr. Lloyd George, while expressing himself as in hearty agreement, pointed out that something mor than private relief would be necessary. "Relief," he declared, "must be organized immediately on a great scale, not only for the sake of Rus sia but for the sake of the world. because typhus, cholera and other

> cause more losses than the last war. There is no exaggeration in this statement. Russia's danger is a danger to every nation on earth; its loss and suffering will be shared to a certain extent by every civilized people. If a quarter of the reports of its condition are true, no private agency, no combination of private agencies, can begin to meet the situation. And in spite of all that can be said, in their disfavor the people of Russia are human, their government is human. Every principle of humanity and self-interes semands that Russia be salvaged, whatever it cost.

plagues incident to famine would

The premiers of France and England are aware of this fact. The government of the United States, with a surplus of food and ships at its disposal, hesitates over techni-

Theater Costs.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Whether the theatrical managers who got together in New York to discuss lower costs are going to succeed in presenting shows cheaply remains to be seen. And it is also open to question as to wheth er the public will greatly benefit. There is no doubt, however, that American shows are expensive. Certain operatic and theatrical stars receive salaries about which, in these troublous times, little is said, and the cost of stage settings, gorgeous but necessary, is a constantly mounting item. Moving picture producers pete with cheap, foreign productions, even though they have the advantage of quantity production, organized

bitterly assert that they cannot comdistribution and a presumably clear understanding of what American audiences want. The New York meeting of the magnates talked about stage employes and musicians, but one can guess that waste motion and wasteful expenses are not confined to the lower levels of the profession and its adjuncts.

Let's Remember Sambo Johnson When you next eat ice cream, con-

sider the debt you owe to Sambo Johnson, negro pastry chef in a New York tavern, who gave the world its irst dish of ice cream 105 years ago his month. For years Sambo had a monopoly on the manufacture of ce cream because he kent his proces a closely guarded secret. All that is lefinitely known about his discovery is that it was an accident, and a happy one. It might not be a bad dea to erect a monument somewhere to Sambo. And while about it, surround his memorial with others to the men who gave us the other things that help to make summer endur-able—artificial ice, lemonade, refrigerators and fans.-Fitchburg Sentinel.

What's the Answer?

If less people paid income taxes in 1920 on incomes over \$1,000, than there are registrants of automobiles, what is the answer?-Andover Townsman.

The Bee's Letter Box

of farm products began

had never been advanced."

would have occurred if freight rates

Assuming the facts to be true as

cline in prices was entirely due to

adjustment of conditions to the pre-

farm products did begin to decline

before the advanced freight rates be-

came effective, does it seem logical for the railroads to advance the

freight rates at the time that market

prices had started on the downward

time when farmers were being bur-

dened with lower prices, the rail-

roads, instead of adjusting their

a heavier advance in rates than had

Freight rates on hay were ad-

vanced 25 per cent during the war-

time period, then a further advance

of 35 per cent was made on the

Increased rate, August 26, 1920.

These advances, together with the 3

tective, figure a total increase in rates of 73.8 per cent over the pre-

Between January 1, 1920, and the

time that the 35 per cent increase in

rates became effective, the average

price of No. 1 grade alfalfa on the

Omaha market was \$28 per ton

The average price at the present

time is \$16 per ton. Since the ad-

of hay have shown a steady decline

the reason being as we see it, that the prohibitive rates have restricted

the consuming territory which it is

possible to reach within the limits

of the transportation costs that the

The railroads claim that their in-

crease in revenue has amounted to

per cent and apportion their increase

65 per cent advance in cost of ma-

44 per cent advance in price of coal.

124 per cent advance in cost of

We do not question the correct-

ness of their figures, but it occurs

to us that perhaps the greater par

of the increase in the cost of mate-

rial, supplies and coal an be at-

ributed to the prevailing high cost

of transportation which these com-

modities have to bear, the same as

If a business organization carrying

in expenses to these four items:

90 per cent advance in taxes.

terial and supplies.

traffic is able to bear.

they do commercially.

ever been made before.

rend? In other words, just at the

larvae and those larvae injected into freight rates were advanced and

confirm the observations, at least so stated in this article, that the defar as limberneck in domestic ani-

Mrs. J. A. writes: "My baby boy is roads, instead of adjusting their just 81/2 months old and weighs 24 rates in the same direction, slap on

war basis.

a heavy overhead expense appor tioned their expenses on a small and Omaha, Aug. 20.-To the Editor diminishing volume of business, the of The Bee: The Association of Railselling price of their product would way Executives have published an

prticle under the caption, "Has the Farmer a Real Grievance," in which they say that some blame their On the other hand, with reason-able prices within the reach of the troubles on "freight rates" and claim that this is the cause of low prices for grain and live stock. They say buying public, the increasing volume of their sales would yield satisfacfurther that "the decline in prices

tory returns and they would be prosperous This is precisely the position that the railroads are in today. The prices of their product (which is their service) are too high. The volume of their business is steadily decreasing, as shippers will not ship as much as they would with more equitable rates, or else the shippers will avail themselves with more economical means of transportation.

A much greater volume of busi-ness created by lower rates could be handled by the railroads with the same labor and expense they are now under. F. A. MATTHEWS.

The leading item in a question naire is, after all, the simple inquiry, "Are you able-bodied and will-ing to work?"—Washington Star. A Matter of Comparison.

The Essential Quality.

Flying is said to be as safe as canocing. That is one of the worst knocks flying has yet received .-- Hot per cent war tax, which is still ef- Springs Sentinel-Record. The Good Time Coming.

You know, we are awaiting with considerable interest Pussyloot Johnson's invasion of Germany .--

PAX VOBISCUM.

Blow out the candles; set the camp door wide; wide; Climb to your bunk; goodnight; sweet dreams galore.
Now all the silver night floods like a tide in through the low camp door. Through miles and miles of forest, over

dark.

Hoarse streams that fall to lakes the moonlight spills

Down broken glory roads; one human spark Strikes from endless mystery of the hills;

Where from the guides' camp voices, the laughter low Puncture small nicks in the silence's intensity, And through dim window-panes one

candle's glow Stands as man's symbol in the night's immensity, Each of us tiny moths may see above him The glittering million suns of worlds unknown; Lord, what is man that You are mind-

Seeing the universes are your throne? Blow out the candles; set the camp door wide;
A sleepy pulse of waters throbs along
the shore.

Now all the peace of God floods like a
tide
In at the low camp door.

—Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, in
Scribner's Magazine.

The Hotel That Typifies a Town--

N every city one hotel is the ■ embodiment of the best that the city affords; it typifies and is an inseparable part of the com-

Considering Chicago in terms of hotels, one naturally thinks of the Lasalle or the Blackstone. In Des Moines it is the Fort Des Moines, in Lincoln the Lincoln, in Sioux City the Martin, in Cedar Rapids the Montrose-and so on.

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