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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Ne-brasks Mighways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading
- 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.

A Hole in the Bread Basket.

Set about with farms, gardens and orchards, Omaha ought to have as low a cost of living as any city in the land. Food is the largest single item in the average budget. When one thinks of low Omaha lies in the very heart of the greatest food producing region in the world it seems so apparent that food ought to be a great deal cheaper here than in the cities which lie hundreds or thousands of miles from the main base of supply. Most of those who have lived in other parts of the country, however, will say that prices are no better here than elsewhere.

Some encouragement is afforded by federal statistics showing that retail prices of food in Omaha have fallen more rapidly than those of other places, and that the increase over the level of 1913 is 43 per cent here, 50 per cent in St. Louis and 54 per cent in Boston. Either some recognition is being taken of the difference in freight charges or the system of distribution is becoming more efficient and less costly here-

There is no reason why the people of Omaha should not be able to eat for a great deal less than the urban dwellers of the east. Here are packing houses obtaining their stock for slaughter close at hand, producing meat on which no transportation charges are incurred. Mills and creameries possess similar advantages. Green stuff that is sold without passing through any form of manufacture also might be fairly expected to reflect the saving in freight charges.

Yet there has been no rush of population to Omaha in the search for a lower cost of living. It is indeed doubtful if any middle western city has a cost of living appreciably lower than may he found in the east. If the strategic advantage were only acted upon, what an influx of people and what a lot of industrial plants would be drawn here by the magnet of cheap food.

Mr. Driver, Have a Heart!

Omaha has wrestled mightily with its traffic problem, mostly in good nature, and with a bias, if any at all, in favor of the automobile. This is because such a large percentage of the citizenry drive cars, as well as for the almost as potent reason that a large percentage of those who do not are looking ahead to the time when they will. But there is one point on which all will agree, that the careless driver does not make for safety or convenience. One of his chiefest manifestations has to do with the observance of rules at street intersections. When the policeman gives a signal to change the current of traffic at a crossing, almost invariably he cuts off the progress of some driver who is in a great hurry. This fellow, instead of stopping his car on the outside of the cross-walk, drives over far enough to blockade the pedestrians and force them to walk around his car, while he sits fuming at the rule that requires him to stop at all. As it is he has gained 10 feet or such a matter, and is in that much better position to start when he gets the signal, and ten feet is ten feet when you are in a hurry. No thought is given the hurrying pedestrians, whose business perhaps is as important to them, to the women and children who are forced to detour to get around the blockade. Their affairs are nothing whatever to the driver who has pushed his machine forward as far as he dares. In almost any city but Omaha that driver would be requested to explain to the judge the urgency of his case. Now that winter is coming on, and the crossings down town are apt to be sloppy, we suggest the police authorities give this matter a little attention, and see if the cause for complaint can not be removed.

Dominions at the Conference.

One open question in connection with the coming Washington conference seems to have been closed; at least the announcement that the overseas dominions of the British empire will have representation at the council table. Another important move on the world chess board is thus taken. Australia, Canada and New Zealand are vitally concerned in all matters that affect the Pacific, so much so that it was earnest representations on part of their premiers that altered the course of the Anglo-Japanese alliance when it was up for renewal. Especially did Premier Hughes of Australia object to a renewal of the pact unless it contained a specific clause releasing England from any obligation to Japan in controversies involving the United

India, of course, is included in the subjects for discussion as part of the Far East, but Japan's relations to that as well as to other Asiatic countries is subsidiary in Australia to the actual menace to white supremacy in that continent. Lord Northcliffe has lately exhorted the Australians to maintain a "white man's country," and this carries a responsibility far greater than is generally understood in the United States. Australia and New Zealand are in direct touch at all times with the Asiatic races, and know their danger better than we do. If the Japanese question is acute in California, what is it in Aus-

Canada, too, has a direct interest, as a country bordering on the Pacific, and also has had to deal with the question of Asiatic immigration. The anti-Hindu riots at Vancouver a few years ago gave the imperial government a practical

demonstration of the spirit prevailing in the dominion, and brought up the question in a more delicate form than any in which it has been presented to us. The presence at Washington of the dominion representatives will be of value in disposing of the Pacific and Far East problems.

Hire a Man, if You Can.

The Bee published a cartoon recently in which a personification of "The Unemployed" was pictured as asking for a chance at the job of putting the high cost of living by means of How can I give the unemployed a chance when I can't get the cost of production out of the product?"

The cartoon is right. So is the correspondent. It all depends on the case in point.

Like most difficult problems, the cost of living and unemployment are not simply solved. In some degree they constitute an endless circle. But the problem is not helped by sitting still and doing nothing. The man who is not making his cost of production may not be able to take on new employes. But not all are in that situation. Some are making profits. It will be to their own eventual good, as well as the good of everyone, if they give employment at this

time to as many as they can use to advantage. * Battles are not won by the craven or the laggard. It is equally true that they are not won by the foolhardy or the reckless. But there is a courage tempered by good judgment which wins. The victorious general, other things being equal, is he who knows when to fight and who throws his whole might into the fight at that

In large degree, business is a battle. A business depression is a crisis. The "Man-Afraidof-His-Shadow" can never win. The man of courage may. The man who backs his courage with sound judgment, yet does not let his fears and doubts overcome his daring, is bound to

Where Some Nebraska Corn Will Go. Investigators and relief agents returning from the Near East bring distressing accounts of the destitution that prevails in that region. The barest facts are sufficient to stir the generous impulse; it is or should not be necessary to go into details as to the suffering that is being borne over there, almost wholly by women and children, for the men have fallen victims to the war that has raged across Armenia and Syria, around the Caspian, and down into Mesopotamia. Four crops have been planted in Armenia, only to be trampled under the feet of the marching hordes; winter has come now for the seventh time since the World War blazed forth, and just that often have the helpless of that region faced starvation, from which they have been in part at least rescued by American generosity. The plea is as earnest now as ever, because the need is as urgent. Mr. D. Burr Jones has been directing the work in this state of collecting donation of food stuffs, principally corn, for these victims of man's inhumanity. County agents have reported to him of success in their efforts, but large quantities still are needed. Nebraska has a superabundance of corn this season, and can well afford to send some of it to the starving women and children who are being looked after by the Near East Relief. Times may be hard in this land, but we never have and never will know the destitution that reigns over there. That is why the appeal is made, and that is also why it should be met. Some of Nebraska's corn crop should be eaten in Arme where it is relished, even if the Austrian bolshevik workers did turn up their noses at the

"Wanted, Carpenters at Once."

One of the most encouraging of all signs is that building is under way again. Not the great rush that attends a genuine boom, but the real work of construction that is going ahead to meet current demands, and to open the way for a resumption of activity that in time will put Omaha back into line with the best built of American cities. Advertisements are appearing in the papers calling for carpenters, and many of them add, "Apply on job." The job is under way, and there is need to get it finished. Other jobs are opening up, and unemployment is being diminished if not entirely done away with. What is true in Omaha applies to other centers, and the predictions of Secretary Hoover and other close watchers that busy days are ahead seem to be accurate. All lines show more activity, and the approach of winter holds less of terror than it did a few weeks ago because business is picking ep. Costs are not yet fully co-ordinated, and it may be weeks before the peaks are brought down to a reasonable relation with the level, yet the process has gone on far enough to convince most people that neither 1920 nor 1913 is to be taken as a gauge. Business nerves are no longer as jumpy as in June and July, with corresponding benefits to all, and the call to the carpenters to apply on the job is a signal to all, "Let's go!"

The most widely read magazines at the South Side branch library are announced to be ones dealing with mechanics. While this is not altogether bad, reading for ideas may be suggested as having considerable value also,

If the agricultural bloc gets lower freight rates, it will have gone far toward justifying itself. The trouble with most of these statesmen is, however, that their activity consists largely of gestures,

The bankers who voted in opposition to improving the postal savings banks may have been operating under the golden rule, but to an outsider it seems they were only trying to look

Germany will give the quantitative theory of money a definite test if the printing presses hold out. At present they have emitted a little more than 84,000,000,000, and the stream still runs.

Taft carried more than Utah this time, anyhow, for he was re-elected president of the Unitarians by unanimous vote.

Road houses, if we understand the latest edict, are to stick to the straight and narrow. These grand jury indictments are getting

nore exciting than a serial novel. Is the problem of China one of long division

A little touch of frost merely adds zip to the

The law business is picking up some.

Drama and the Fine Arts Question of Relation Gets an Official Color in England.

(From the New York Times.)

Whether the drama should be reckoned among

the fine arts has of old been disputed. The question was recently put to a practical test in England. A new society, the Academy of Dramatic Art, applied to the chief registrar of friendly soof tutting the high cost of living by means of increased production. To this a reader replies:

Art. applied to the chief registrar of friendly sottencher? That does not get you increased production. To this a reader replies:

This was on the ground that it was a first-class defense. taxes. This was on the ground that it came within the purview of the act of 1843, granting such exemptions to societies formed exclusively came into her hands. This is true for the promotion of science, literature and the whether the trouble is a speech define arts. The point rased was declared by the registrar, Mr. G. Stuart Robinson, to be "very novel and interesting." Even more so is the de-

> legal archives and print it in the Sepember issue. Legally, it is obvious, the case turned on the question whether the drama is one of the fine arts. Those words, the registrar held, must be held to have the meaning which they bore at the time of the passing of the act. The sole inquiry, then, was what fine art meant in 1843, "at the period when Prince Albert was at his best, or worst." At that time the fine arts were understood to mean only "the graphic arts." It was not, remarked the registrar, "till the exhibition of 1851, which some people regard as a new artistic rebirth, and others, more correctly in my opinion, regard as the climax of the hopeless banality of the early Victorian era, that the other arts received any kind of artistic or official recognition." Subsequent legislation was in line with the earlier. Music was held to be a fine art, within the meaning of the law, by two judicial decisions of 1898, though the registrar thinks them erroneous. Yet he admits that he is bound by them, Musical societies are exempt, but it has never been held that a dramatic so-

Turning to that humble but helpful friend, the dictionary, the registrar finds no hope for the Academy of Dramatic Art. The Oxford dictionary notes that "fine arts" originally but translated "beaux arts." Among these the dic-tionary of the French academy includes painting. sculpture, architecture, music and dancing. 'Sometimes are added eloquence and poetry." But never the drama. Littre's definitions are substantially the same. Take the case of the Burlington or any other fine arts club; is it conceivable that they would consider the production of plays within the scope of their activities? We must stick to the restricted meaning of the term. A "fine" art does not mean an, art that is admired or "splendid." De Quincey wrote of "Murder Considered as a Fine Art," but that

furnished no precedent for a court. Finally, examine the purposes actually avowed by the Academy of Dramatic Act. It proposed to teach not only acting, but languages, fencing, deportment. "Is fencing science, literature or a deportment. "Is fencing science, literature or a foods to feed children over 2 years fine art? Is deportment?" Under the charter, of age and why, when to put them the academy would have power to open a fencing school, or one for teaching calisthenics to young women. But, observes the registrar, "there is nothing to limit it to the sort of fencing that is necessary for playing Cyrano de Bergerac or the Corsican Brothers, or the sort of deportment that is required to sit down safely on a sofa ing.

On all the grounds adduced, therefore, Registrar Robinson felt constrained, though with Miss Town emphasizes the nee regret, to deny the application of the Academy of Dramatic Art. He did it, however, with Lord Campbell's kindly hope "that the society may long flourish, paying its poor rates." The de-1 cision was in essence legal, though embroidered with literature and at least one bit of criticism. in so The registrar believed that, in defining the fine arts, a distinction ought always to be drawn between "creative and executive art." It is a neat point, and the members of the Acadamy of Dra- nursing mother and very thin. Can matic Art may debate it in the intervals of paying you suggest a diet to help me gain

Echoes of the Long Ago

The 55th annual encampment of the G. A. R at Indianapolis suggests many reflections to a relatively small and steadily diminishing part of our people. The present encampment is a small one compared with those of 30, 20, even 10 years ago. About 10,000 members of this cartistic and ago. About 10,000 members of this patriotic soldier organization have joined the grand army beyond the skies since the last encampment, and many members still on the rolls of the G. A. R. are too infirm to make a journey to a distant city and take their place in the marching column or about those campfires where song and story of the civil war go round. G. A. R. encampments at Washington used to be as big and popular as the inauguration of a president, even when an inauguration ball was part and parcel of the cere

As man counts time, a good many years have passed since Lincoln's first call for volunteers. Sixty years have gone by, and since the peace of Appomattox 56 years have been marked off As nearly all the volunteers and others who entered the union armies were young men, those that are still among us are no longer young.

In the popular mind and imagination the civil war is a long way in the past. Generations have since then been born. What they know about the war between the states has been learned from reading history. Relatively few persons read history, fewer learn much about it, and still fewer remember what they learn. The United States has been a party to two wars and other periods of great stress since the days of Manasas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Wilderness and Spottsylvania. One of these wars stirred us very much, and the other was the most stupendous the world has ever known, though our part in it did not tax our resources and emotions and entail such losses on us as the civil war.

Let us salute these veterans who are assembled at Indianapolis, let our thoughts go out to those whose infirmity or cares keep them at home, and let us pause now and then to think of the hosts of them that are no more in the flesh .-Washington Star.

Lady Astor's Colleague

The election of Mrs. Margaret Wintringham to the British House of Commons for the Louth division of Lincolnshire is of more than passing nterest. It is taken to indicate that the sentiment in England for an increase in the number of women in the popular branch of Parliament is growing. Up to now the only woman in the House of Commons has been Lady Astor, whose husband is a member of the House of Lords. Both Lord and Lady Astor are of American birth and American lineage. Mrs. Wintringham is a liberal, while Lady Astor is a conservative. It is understood that the women voters of England will make an effort to increase the number of women in the House of Commons at the next general election for representatives in Parliament, and that their efforts will be seconded by some of the most prominent men in public life in the country. According to rumor, the general elec-tion may not be far off. It is said that when he comes to an understanding with Mr. De Va-lera—if he ever does—Mr. Lloyd George will appeal to the country for the ratification of his policy.—Hartford Times.

Then, "A Friend in Need." General Pershing is always welcome in France, but there will never be enthusiasm attending his later visits equal to that which

How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans,

FOR PARENTS TO PONDER.

Why blame it on the school She will be able to prove that the trouble was there when the child fect, such as stammering, or baby talk, or a physical defect, such as bad tonsils or running cars, a moral defect, a social defect, or a mental

cision which he rendered. It was such a de-lightful blend of law, literature, criticism and quiet humor that the Mercury, the well known lated cases that the teacher negliterary monthly, was glad to rescue it from the fortune resulted. But averaging chil-Nor will she beg the question by saying, as did the Indiana woman: "Children go to school to be learnt, and not to be smelt."

She will admit that it is her duty

not only to teach facts and impart information, but also to carry a part of the load of mental, moral, so-ial, and physical training. She will admit all this, and still best you in the argument. To prove her point she will cite studies such as that made by Clara H. Town on Iowa children and 6 years of age.

In the Cedar Rapids school in 1916 more than one-fourth of the kindergarten pupils, one-sixth of the B first, and more than one-sixth of the A first pupils fail to earn promotion. Of somewhat the same significance in the Denver schools in 1918 nearly one-half of the first grade pupils and more than one-half of the second grade pupils were retarded. If pupils in the kindergartens and first and second grades are falling behind in their studies the trouble must have started at least before the child got into school. This prompted Miss Town to make a study of children 5 and 6 years old. This study led to the conclusion that the basis of physical defects and character defects which are destined to result in failure in school and failure in life are already fixed when the child beins its school career. In consequence, any movement for

he betterment of children as to their physical condition, their mental habts, their morals, and their characback of the school, must get into the homes, and must impress the parents. Mothers must learn that the habits of children are formed in the first four years of life.

This is true of their physical hab-its. It is almost as true of their social habits. They must learn what to bed, and how long to keep them there, to see that they hear well and see clearly, that they breathe through the nose, that they have good teeth, that their physical habits are good, that speech is clear and calm, and that there is no stammer-

Get Plenty of Sleep.

hours without awakening. Should I wake him for his feedings?" REPLY. 1. Sleep at least nine hours. Do

Medicine Men Elusive.

REPLY.

wish I were a prestidigitator and could cure you by magic, but I ain't that kind. The long-haired fellows that sell medicine on the streets might suit you, but they move around so it is hard to find one when you want him.

L. G. M. sends four accounts of persons bitten by rattlesnakes during

1921. A farmer died in Colorado, as did a child in the same state, and one in Wyoming. A man recovered from a rattlesnake bite in Wyoming. L. G. M. says he has heard that

washing the wound with urine will destroy the poison. REPLY.

mental habits are what they should be. That the foundations for char-Miss Town emphasizes the need for the establishment of good habits and the thwarting of bad ones. And all her points are proved by careful examination of a considerable number of children who have never been in school, because not yet of school

weight?

"2. Is it harmful to put a little catnip or fennel in the water for a baby 3 months old?

"3. He sometimes sleeps 11 1-2

3. Not at night.

M. M. writes: "Is there any way to stop stammering? If so, how? Flease do not say that stammering is just a habit and can be broken by

trying, because I am sure it is not. There is no way except training.

Rattlesnake Bites.

Omaha Free Night Schools

Open Monday, Oct. 10, 1921

ENGLISH

For foreign-born men and women of all ages

AMERICANIZATION

Classes in English, Citizenship, Language, Arithmetic, History, Geography and Civics

Schools will be held in the following buildings

Brown Park . . . 19th and U Streets Cass 15th and Cass Streets Comenius - - - 15th and William Streets Farnam - - - 29th and Farnam Streets Kellom - - - - 23d and Paul Streets South High . . . 23d and J Streets Train 6th and Hickory Streets West Side - - - 32d and U Streets

Opportunity for All

Mon., Wed. and Thurs. evenings from 7:30 to 9:30

Better Quit Worrying.

S. B. writes: "I am a young man of 18 and am troubled with dreams. The city of Bayard's suit against almost every night. I sleep well the Nine Mile irrigation district will otherwise, and feel well, but I am have a hearing before the district rious, and whether I should see a judge in 10 days. If the cty suc-

Everybody dreams during sleep, and of course you do. Pleasant dreams add greatly to the joy of sleeping. It is not without reason Rattlesnake antitoxin is now avail- that we say "pleasant dreams" when able. Fresh urine as a wash has the we bid friends good night.

same virtues as water, but no others. Hearing Set for City's Suit Over Irrigation District

Bayard, Neb., Oct. 9 .- (Special.) ceeds in being set outside the irrigation district, it will stop the payment of an annual assessment of between \$11,000 and \$12,000, which is paid for maintenance of the ditch which runs through this place.

Keeping faith with the h the SMOKER

Our lifelong knowledge of choice tobaccos, our years of manufacturing experience and our up-to-date facilities are concentrated on making CAMELS the finest cigarette that can be produced.

Into THIS ONE BRAND we put the UTMOST QUALITY. A better cigarette cannot be made—even for a higher price.

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ONE BRAND-ONE QUALITY-ONE SIZE PACKAGE.

That is the way we keep faith with the smoker.



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Education For All Your Opportunity

Organize class in any subject worth while if twenty-five pupils enroll.

WE TEACH

Business Arithmetic **Rusiness English** Bookkeeping Shorthand Radio Commercial

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Mechanical Drawing Accounting Cooking Sewing Millinery Salesmanship

Almost Anything

Business organizations want help that know how to do things.

Be Prepared

Enroll Monday evening at 7:00 P. M. School