

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDEGRASS, Publisher

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BE E TELEPHONES

OFFICE OF THE BEE

The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways...

Amending the Esch-Cummins Law.

The little experience the country has had with the law under which the railroads were restored to private ownership has not been such as to win public confidence in its provisions.

A demand by the governors of certain western states that the section of the law permitting the earning of 6 per cent be repealed is to go alongside the demand made by a railroad president that the transportation system be relieved from the intensive regulation to which it is now subjected.

The guaranty provision of the law is permissive rather than obligatory. Whenever a road earns above 6 per cent, the excess is impounded by the government for specified purposes.

Repeat of the provision will not have the effect of automatically lowering rates, although it will re-establish a forgotten principle of business, that of open competition, where every tub stands on its own bottom.

Let's Have a Welfare Federation.

There should be the fullest co-operation between the charitable organizations of Omaha. There is no need for competition in service given or in the collection of funds.

Both these objects can be attained by the formation of a central council of all social service agencies such as is now being considered. The federation movement and the community plan of financing relief work is spreading through the country.

Representatives of twenty-five charities have conferred on a project of this sort for Omaha. Any move in this direction is sure of the backing of the public.

Long Life in California.

Figures will jump through a hoop or lie down and play dead for a statistician. This remark might be applied to the present dispute between light rate experts in Omaha, but for present purposes there is even a clearer example in a boast made by California.

People live fourteen years longer there than in other states, according to this set of figures. The assertion is backed by statistics showing that while the average age at death in the United States as a whole is 36 years, the average age at death in California is 50.

Now, if anyone attempted to point out that the life span of those in an old folks' home is longer than that in a children's orphanage, a great laugh would go up, although its truth could not be denied. California occupies the position of the old folks' home. For years there has been a steady stream of retired farmers and business men and their wives toward the golden west.

children have left the old home. In many cases they are far beyond the average death line of California when they arrive there, for in these days few are able or willing to retire before 60. There they live out their allotted span, and California accepts the credit. This is no proof that the Pacific coast climate has any life giving qualities that Nebraska lacks. Hereafter the boasts should be unaccompanied with statistics and left safely in the realm of fancy and opinion, neither to be proved nor disproved.

In Honor of Will Carleton.

Cognocenti may get comfort from celebrating the 60th anniversary of the death of Dante—or was it his birth!—but the common folks will find a lot more of interest in following the proceedings at Hudson, Mich., today. It will be the dedication of a memorial to the name of Will Carleton, born in that county seventy-six years ago. To Dante it has been said the world owes a yawn; to Carleton, a wreath. The one wrote an epic that very few read; the other wrote songs everybody knows.

"Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" has been sung in every land, for its sentiment, and many a tear has been shed over the sorrowful fate of those who suffered because of the ingratitude of their children. Its companion and answer is not so well known, because of the perversity of human nature, which takes more comfort from contemplating the sorrow and misery of the one than it possibly can extract from the joy of the other. When this is disposed of, we yet have

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout. For things at home are crossways, And Betsy and I are out.

from which many a grin has been extracted, as the old farmer details the number of vexatious experiences he has had with the partner of his joys and sorrows. In turn this was followed by "How Betsy and I Made Up."

What a lot of trouble would be saved divorce courts if husbands and wives were to remember this example. But Will Carleton's "Farm Balada" contains many beautiful pictures of rural life, and deserve all that has been said in praise of them. That is why the doings at Hudson, Mich., today will interest Americans more than the Dante celebration did. Will Carleton sang for the people.

Internationalism of Anarchy.

Americans have just been afforded an excellent example of what is contained in the radical movement for the destruction of existing governments. In Massachusetts a pair of Italian anarchists were convicted of a capital crime and accordingly sentenced. In Paris the American ambassador received notes of warning that, unless the sentence passed on the murderers in New York were remitted, that he would be attacked.

Anarchy is international, a menace everywhere. No matter under what mask it lurks, it still is the same, and the soft-headed idealists who mistakenly encourage the loose ideas prevalent as a result of "modernism" give aid and comfort to those bent on destruction. No less do those "bourbons," who stubbornly persist in opposing all forms of social advance, contribute to the continued life of the red movement. Men still mistake liberty for license, and still cling to the foolishness of striving to right their own wrongs, real or fancied, resorting to violence when the law rightly administered affords them ample protection in all their rights.

Anarchy knows no country, bolshevism is bent on destroying all governments save that of its own approval, and Americans should recognize this. If our institutions are to be preserved, it will be through the vigilance of the people, with the enforcement of law everywhere and against all offenders, no matter what their station. Anarchists must be taught they can not terrorize a free nation, and others should learn that no man in America rises above the law.

Cheering News from Chicago.

While no definite information has come from the conference between the Labor Board and the brotherhood chiefs, the meeting opened with an optimistic feeling prevailing. It seems reasonable that where all hands go into a conference hoping to reach a settlement, that some satisfactory result will issue. Not in a long time has so momentous a gathering assembled in America. On its decision rests the question of further peaceful progress toward resumption of business, or whether that course will be stayed until a question of mastery is decided by force between the managers and the men of the great railroads. This country does not need a strike; even the threat of one has disturbed business to a far greater extent than appears on the surface. A means for peaceable settlement has been provided by law, and it is the fervent hope of all that its operation will bring about agreement that will permit the country to go ahead without the disturbance incidental to a general railroad strike. News from Chicago is not definite in any respect, but its tone is cheering.

A woman 100 years old has received a proposal of marriage from a man of 103, but she probably will not wish to be an old man's darling.

Harvard is to give instruction in the Chinese language and the Orientals no doubt will have their bit of fun over the Harvard accent.

Governor Kendall wants something done to relieve the stagnation in the central west. If he will be patient he may get his wish.

Lloyd George yet hopes to be at the Washington conference. Fortunately, the national capital may be reached by water.

Any loyal Nebraskan can afford to put in with the home industry movement, as it is for the good of all.

Unemployment is diminishing in Omaha, according to the official reports, which is good news to spread.

A sauerkraut cocktail might go well—after a good many other drinks.

The Blocs in Congress

Republican Leaders Move to Restore Discipline to Majority.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

It was on Tuesday that James Eli Watson, republican senate leader, gave notice that henceforth he would demand a "republican bloc" in the senate. It was about time that some one demanded this.

For months now we have been trying to legislate by "blocs." There is a "Pacific bloc" and a "mine bloc," a "manufacturers' bloc" and last, but by no means least, a "farm bloc," that has been the most active and arrogant of them all. The republican party in the senate has been split into "blocs" that give their first allegiance to some "class"; and its legislation and their republicanism have been running a bad race.

With sixty of the ninety-six senators answering to the name of "republican," as such in the Congressional Directory, the republican program has jammed and stuck fast. Administration measures and party pledges have been battered out of shape and kicked around like empty tin cans in an alley.

The hooligans of the "farm bloc" decorate many sectors of the administration profile. The embattled farmers from the corn belt and the cow country have mutilated the Harding program and made the administration eat much dirt on the tax, tariff, railway and other pet White House measures. What the "farm bloc" hasn't taken care of in the matter of sticking crowbars through the administration wheels and tossing pipe wrenches into the machinery the "labor bloc" has done.

Party lines, so far as the republican ranks are concerned, have ceased to exist in many instances and on divers occasions. When they rallied the republican majority for an attack in force the old-time republicans fell sprawling in the barbed-wire entanglements far, far from the first-line trenches.

Called upon to go "over the top," the boys who make up the "blocs" were inclined to hold a meeting, take a vote and refer the proposition to the locals of the American Federation of Labor, or to the farm bureaus of Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin and the Cotton Growers' union of Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Senator Watson has served due notice that all this is to come to an end. Republican senators are to be kept on the job, by night and by day, and an effort is to be made to redeem party promises and platform pledges. The majority does not expect to perpetrate any outrages on the minority, to muzzle the democrats or carry out any set program of brutalities. In mentioning such purposes and determinations the Indiana senator warns his fellow partisans:

We on the republican side have a majority. The majority must act or government based on the will of the majority will fail and be destroyed.

He might have added that a more immediate danger lurks in the certainty that unless the republican congress does what it is pledged and put there to do it may cease to be a republican congress. That is the steel tip on the end of the party whip lash.

The republican majority has been turned into a minority by the "blocs" it shelters. They have defied the president, turned their backs on the party and snapped their fingers under the noses of the elder statesmen of their creed. They have shrugged their shoulders at the feebly wielded party whip.

In that lash now to be applied in earnest? Can the administration bring back the discipline that has been broken? We shall see what we shall see.

A Short-Sighted Policy

Announcement that friends of the late Frank K. Lane have raised a fund of \$100,000 as a memorial to the former secretary of the interior, the income to be paid to the widow during her life, is a reminder of the niggardly compensation we give our public servants. Here, in the last fifteen years of his life Mr. Lane was engaged in the government service, having occupied two positions of great responsibility. As a member and chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission he made an extraordinary record of usefulness, displaying qualities that would have commanded a large salary as an executive in private business enterprise. He received numerous offers of positions that must have been exceedingly tempting not only on account of the financial considerations, but because they presented opportunities to become a leader in the world of business. These were consistently refused. As secretary of the interior Mr. Lane was generally regarded as the country's strongest man in Mr. Wilson's cabinet and it is no secret that had he been born in the United States he would have been the choice of the most respectable and influential element of the democratic party as a candidate for president. After a distinguished period of service at Washington Mr. Lane finally found it impossible longer to refrain from making provision for the financial future of himself and his dependents and resigned to accept an attractive business position. And then shortly after occurred his lamented death. He had had no time in which to secure a competence. Now his friends have found it necessary to provide a fund for his widow.

There is much to be said for the British system whereby men who render distinguished service to the state are not only adequately compensated during their term of office, but are provided for liberally upon their retirement when necessity arises. It is the way both to get and to keep good men in the public service.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

No Vision Painting

Those who are dissatisfied because the president has refused to proclaim the birth of the millennium express a criticism that is hardly calculated to further the success of the Washington conference.

The president would not raise false hopes probably because he knew the chances of doing so were small. His predecessor's loose promises of a "new era" and a "new order of mankind." Mr. Harding has seen the consequences of dangling promises impossible of fulfillment before the credulous. He beheld with pain the backwash of disillusion that swept over the world when the peoples discovered that their idol had feet of clay.

The president has no dislike of sentiment and fine phrases, but he is practical and knows that glib words and formulas can not transform mankind over night. He shows a wholesome appreciation of the difficulties which confront the conference, and this knowledge bids him not to raise false hopes.

To accuse the president of a lack of high purpose because he refuses to predict miracles shows blindness to the truth that great things are usually achieved without a preliminary boast of high intent. It is to the credit of the president that he is no millennialist. The present generation has had enough of such. The program-maker who stubbornly upholds the sacredness of his plan is a pest. His ecstasies may be sincere, but this does not take away their harmfulness.—New York Tribune.

Unknown Soldier, a Leader.

The cause for which the unknown soldier died was the cause for which the conference is called, to destroy militarism, to release the nations from the ever increasing burden of armament, to institute a reign of law in the world in the place of the rule of force. In thanking God for the valourous lives given, let us pray for His aid that we do not sacrifice to our own distrusts or misunderstandings what they died to give us.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation, diet, and other matters of public health, will be answered personally by Dr. Evans. Write to him at 1015 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

THE MILK SICKNESS.

How much Abraham Lincoln was influenced by his stepmother and what would have been the effect of a different stepmother, personality, and whether his career might have been different had Nancy Hanks lived, have been much discussed questions.

In fact, Nancy Hanks has been the theme of a great deal of discussion and few incidents of her life are so escaped discussion. Some of the New Englanders attribute her death to the privations and vicissitudes of the life of poor people in the west in the early part of the last century.

But the majority of those who have written in the Iron Master of his mother, said: "Both of her parents died of a mysterious sickness within two days when the mother returned to her home in the west. This disease was called milk sickness."

Nobody knew anything about it until the late Dr. J. C. H. Evans, writing in the Iron Master of his mother, said: "Both of her parents died of a mysterious sickness within two days when the mother returned to her home in the west. This disease was called milk sickness."

Because this disease played havoc in the early days of the west, the families of Abraham Lincoln and Chase Osborn, Dr. A. J. Clay of Hoopston, Ill., decided to end the mystery and find out the cause of the disease. It was found that the cow's milk contained a poisonous substance called mastitis, or white scum.

The milk grows best in rich soil on oak ridges near small streams with sandy bottoms. It grows in the shade. In the spring when the oak leaves are out, the cows eat this wood. But in August and September, when the grass is parched, the weather is hot and the flies are bad, the cows like to stay in the shade.

In order to brush off the flies like the woods where there is a good deal of undergrowth, the cows are kept in the shade. Milk sometimes is green when most other vegetation is parched, even though the cows are kept in the shade. If they eat small doses of it the cows may have no symptoms, except loss of appetite and weakness. If they eat heavier doses they develop trembles and many die. If the dose taken by the cow is considerable, some portion of the drug absorbed by the cow is passed into the milk. People who drink the milk develop milk sickness.

Milk sickness in the human subject takes either of two forms. If there is continued drinking of milk containing a little of the drug, the only symptoms are prolonged weakness, loss of appetite, and low blood pressure. This condition may keep up for months. If the dose is large the symptoms are vomiting, unconsciousness, tremor of the tongue, great weakness, constipation, pains in legs and abdomen, low blood pressure, and a peculiar characteristic odor of the breath. Death frequently occurs after a few hours or a few days.

Needs More Sunlight. G. A. M. writes: "Will you tell me what can be done to straighten the legs of a girl baby 18 months old who is bowlegged? I have a pair of shoes for her with ankle supports built up on one side. Is this something terrible?"

REPLY. Exposing the legs to sunlight, giving her the open air, and giving her wholesome food in sufficient variety probably will cure. If this fails they can be cured by operation. She has rickets.

Showing Job a Piker. J. C. H. writes: "I have been troubled with scabies for more than 20 years. The itching in my skin is something terrible."

REPLY. Are you certain you have scabies? Scabies can be cured in three days with an ointment provided you use it rightly. Using the remedy rightly is more important than selection of a remedy when it comes to it. The ointment must be half an hour of scrubbing with hot water, soap and a brush. Every scab must be scrubbed off. Next rub in the ointment. The sulphur must get into every itch warren. And last the bugs in the clothing should be killed by heat. Anyone who has had seven years itch for 20 years should displace Job, but why should any intelligent person in this day of good information suffer 20 years from a disease curable in a few days?

Infection May Be Cause. H. H. writes: "I am a woman of 67. I am troubled with persistent diarrhoea. I diet, I bat, use the opium mixture without success. It is of many weeks' duration. Can you help me?"

REPLY. Opium mixtures are worse than useless in acute diarrhoea. If you have tried a strict milk diet and are no better, you should have a physician examine you. Chronic diarrhoea in an adult may be due to infection of the intestinal tract with some animal or vegetable parasite.

Reliance on Chief Justice Taft. The new chief justice, besides his great legal training, is exceptionally equipped to render accurate judgment wherever questions of public policy are involved.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Another Sunflower Epigram. When there is nothing more to be said, the sunflower says up and says it.—Kansas Epigram.

WAIL OF THE HOUSEWIFE.

Day-to-day wail! Lead her to bed with a grin! Wear'n' out your fingers, Wear'n' out your mind, Just to make a livin' Of the poorest kind. Day-to-day wail! Always washin' dirty dishes. Feed 'em potatoes. Fry'n' slimy fishes. Try'n' hard to buy 'em. Everybody's washes. Day-to-day wail! Savin' for the 'rice that kind.' Movin' toward a coffin. Cud'n't get satisfaction. Lord A'mighty knows it's Sartin' and a cryin' over a livin'—New Turrell Reed in New York Times.

A Conference of Equals

(From the New York Times.)

Nothing could be more appropriate than that the United States should enter the Washington conference with an air of complacent superiority. An overbearing or dictatorial spirit on the part of our delegates would be both offensive and futile. That the administration will be anxious to avoid anything of the sort may be taken for granted.

The present Secretary Hughes know the importance of a gentlemanly and considerate bearing in foreign negotiations. Not all members of our cabinet do, if one were to judge by some of their speeches. A common form of expression is to the effect that this country ought to meet the representatives of France and England as a severe creditor, telling them that if they don't do instantly all that we want them to do we will bankrupt them. This would really be very like the posture of the two American seamen brought into London police court charged with disorderly conduct. One of them called out: "If this damned country paid all it owed it would be bankrupt." But the magistrate quietly replied: "You should not throw your poverty in our faces. Pay a fine of five shillings each and the country will be so much better off."

But the magistrate was not so quick to reply: "You should not throw your poverty in our faces. Pay a fine of five shillings each and the country will be so much better off." The richest country on God's green earth; it will never do for it to go swaggering into the conference with a purse-proud arrogance. In sober truth, our assumed plethora of wealth is today partly of the nature of an extraordinary Mr. Hoover has just been underlining the argument. Our surplus, being unable to find European purchasers, is a kind of burden on our hands. Financial disturbances across the Atlantic affect us directly. There is little chance, not merely of getting back the money we loaned to Europe, but of resuming our old business with her, unless some way be found to stabilize foreign currencies and fix exchange rates. This is a work in which the country must take a part, and must do it, not in a domineering way, but in a co-operative frame of mind. The same note is sounded in Secretary Mellon's appeal to congress in the matter of funding the foreign debt. We are virtually in the same boat with our debtors. It is for their help, not to hector.

At Washington the nations will meet as equals. This will be so not alone because the theory of international equity demands it, but because there will be an equality of need, of anxiety, and, it may be hoped, of purpose. To relieve the causes of friction, to share the burdens of military preparedness and to diminish the probability of war—these are objects which must give of their best on terms of frank and mutual respect. No fear need be felt that our government will in its approach to the foreign delegates, overstep due modesty and delicacy. But it is just as well that the too enthusiastic Americans and the newspapers given to tall talk should be asked to leave off all bragging and distention while the difficult and critical labors of the Washington conference are being undertaken.

Optimism and Unemployment

(From the Washington Star.) The decision of the United States Steel corporation to spend \$100,000,000 in expansion of its manufacturing plants and improvements deserves the wholehearted applause of the nation upon two main grounds. In the first place, it marks the first step upon a large scale of what is obviously the most practical and certain method of meeting the unemployment problem. In the second place, it connotes a degree of optimism as to the near future of American industry which cannot but have a heartening influence upon those to whom the depression which has overhung gripped the nation has brought chronic gloom.

In assuming the function of planner in reducing unemployment through the effective means of furnishing additional employment, the steel corporation sets an example which all who can would do well to emulate. Under existing market conditions it has been found impossible to operate the mills at more than 50 per cent of capacity. Many thousands of employes have of necessity been laid off. The corporation, seeking a means of alleviating the resulting distress, determines to avail itself of an excellent opportunity to extend its existing maximum capacity. It is a bold move, but one which is well worth the risk. It is a move which is well worth the risk. It is a move which is well worth the risk.

REPLY. The action of the steel corporation should be regarded as a step toward timidity. Here are the responsible heads of a huge industry who, looking forward into the future to estimate the probable trend of business, decide that the prospects are such as to warrant the expenditure of \$100,000,000 upon plant extension and improvement. Operating at 50 per cent capacity today, they anticipate an industrial revival in the near future which will demand more than 100 per cent capacity from their existing plant. Deliberately, and with all the confidence borne of an assurance which a patent to all forward-looking business men, they have decided to take advantage on an excellent opportunity to prepare for the food of orders they anticipate. It is probable that nothing could more surely hasten the arrival of the hour for which they are preparing than would a general emuliation of their sound policy by all who are in a position to do so.

American Legion's Big Work. The report at the convention of the American Legion of New York state is one that suggests the growing worth of the legion posts in the communities. Some of their patriotic activities are illustrated by this list. In one county visiting more than 2,000 foreign-born adults to explain opportunities for instruction in the schools; in another, assisting in maintaining night schools for adults; in another, seeing that every home has a flag; in another, entertaining 350 newly naturalized citizens; in another, maintaining a flagpole and raising the flag daily, and in many, furnishing leaders for Boy Scout troops.—New York Times.

One Place a Ford Can't Reach. "You couldn't drag me into the United States senate," says Henry Ford. As Henry couldn't push himself in, there seems to be reasonable ground for his statement.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Bee's Letter Box

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public question. It requests that letters be reasonable, brief, not over 200 words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor may know with whom he is dealing. The Bee does not pretend to endorse or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

Likes The Bee's Method. Omaha, Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: As one of the ministers interested in the "Gipsy" Smith campaign, I want to express my deep gratification at the way in which you have been handling and featuring the affairs of this movement.

I am quite sure that the wide publicity given to the "Gipsy" and his words will be helpful not only to our own city but also all over this state and western Iowa served by your paper. With deep appreciation, I am, cordially yours, TITUS LOWE.

Praise for Dudley.

Omaha, Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please, Mr. Editor, you appeal to Chief Dempsey to abolish the clownish performance of Traffic Officer Dudley. Why? Did he try to get you to respond to his direction? Did he use a little too much personality? He is right about half of the people driving automobiles should not. He ignores your sneers, also your smiles, whose heart is in his work. Where there is all the world another policeman that works as hard as he does? He could bluff like the rest. He is full of pep and energy. In one day he utilizes more energy than President Harding does in a year. And he could step in and fill Chief Dempsey's position in 10 minutes. What Chief Dempsey should do would be to put him back on Sixteenth and Farnam and double his salary, and fire about 14 of the truck horses he has directing traffic. I think he could take your position, Mr. Editor, and put a little more pep in this small-town paper.

Read on. If you could take his position for one hour and direct traffic without having an accident or get any energy, in 10 minutes I would give you half of my year's salary. The cause of most accidents are not thinking, slow thinking, slow driving, not pointing direction and left-hand turn on the busy corners. Don't let the traffic officer guess the way you are going; point it should know. In Los Angeles it is a law that every auto have an arrow pointing the direction. Now, Mr. Editor, call up Chief Dempsey and tell him you were just can't find a few more officers that have a little pep that can give the taxpayers at least 50 per on the dollar. Dudley don't have to work that

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hard; he could bluff like the rest. He utilizes enough energy to knock out 1,000 Jack Dempseys a day. Don't let Chief Dempsey knock him out. He is a clean, honest, bright, respectful officer. Go down to the Auditorium and hear Gipsy Smith. He will touch that hard spot. One that can tell a traffic officer. A. LEO STEVENS.

Improvvidence and Vandallism. In nothing that we have done have improvvidence and vandallism had a freer hand than in the slaughter of our game and the destruction of our forests. The lust to kill beyond the limits of the law and decency has wiped out our game; the camp fire and the cigaret but have been able allies of the ax in murdering our forests.—Saturday Evening Post.

Up-to-Date Proverbs. Every nation takes the view that disarmament, unlike charity, should not begin at home.—Shoe Retailer.

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Advertisement for La Azora cigars, featuring a large illustration of a cigar and text: "Stored-Up Happiness", "The Conservative Savings & Loan Association", "La Azora", "The ten cent cigar has again come into its own—La Azora leading the crowd as usual."