### ТНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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### The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Nebracks Highways, including the pave-ment with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha.

3. A shert, low-rate Waterway from the Cera Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

### World Likes the Program.

First expressions of opinion as to the program for reduction of naval armament, submitted to the conference by the American delegates, sound a single note, that of delighted surprise. No dissent has been noted anywhere. It would be expecting too much, however, to look for the adoption of the plan without thorough examination. However attractive it is on its surface, and we believe that its beauty is more than skin deep. its elements are such as necessitate careful inquiry and deliberation before final action can be

Some idea of one of the phases of the problem may be had from perusal of the article from the Montreal Star, published on this page today. While the Star is liberal in its politics, it is intensely pro-British, and perhaps expresses the extreme views on the point, yet it will find much support among loyal Englishmen, who want to know that their interests are saie. They have long relied upon their own strength, and will be loath to give over what they consider a secure refuge that they may join in something that appears to many of them as essentially experimental. Japan, too, will have misgivings arising

Lord Northcliffe may or may not voice British opinion in his statement that all the forces of the empire would be arrayed on the side of the United States in event of war with Japan. It will be well to take such expressions at their face value, but to rely finally, as we have at all times, on our own resources. England comprehension of another class or race unless unturally expects to do the same. If some un- one is intimately acquainted with the problems of derstanding may be reached between the two great nations on the point, it will be to the advantage of all. Japan need not be excluded from this, although the tripartite alliance discussed in a tentative way during the last summer need not be established.

So far as present day conditions are concerned, a gentleman's bargain will cover the point effectively, and, as time goes on, this may lead to a closer relation. In any event, it will serve to protect the future, for as experience proves its desirability, the bond will grow stronger, just as in case of relations between the United States and Canada. In this, too, advantage for Japan may be noted.

All these and other considerations must have examination before the decision is reached. It is not likely that the Pacific and Near East problems will be allowed to crowd the armament question off the program, nor that the former will be neglected because of the latter. The United States, England and Japan are too deeply concerned in both divisions to admit of the minimization of either. A definite proposal on the one will surely lead to something equally clear on the other, and open diplomacy will bring about a great victory for all the world.

## Is Golf a Deadly Game?

Those who in their innocence have regarded golf as a gentle pastime suitable only for the aged are invited to consider the death of Mrs. George Gould from overexertion on her private links. There have in the last few months been other cases of heart failure among devotees of the game. One of the financial weeklies has for some time been engaged in a controversy with its readers, whom it warned of the dangers of overexercise on the golf course. It was suggested that men of sedentary life who are well along in years, as are most captains of finance and industry, were taking unnecessary risks by exerting themselves in this way. Instead of obtaining proper exercise, it was asserted, some of them might be "putting" themselves to death.

Persons of this type, who have had to deny themselves nothing and whose power in business is practically without limit, do not relish being told that such a simple pastime as following a ball about the grounds of a country club is not to be undertaken. It looks so easy, even restful-and yet there is the death of Mrs. Gould to indicate that it is not.

# The Heritage of Gipsy Smith.

Gipsy Smith has gone, but in his place he has left a missionary spirit determined to continue the work he began. Even after the fervor of evangelism has worn away, it is safe to predict, It will be found that the foundations of religion were strengthened by his hands.

People disagree on the details of every great problem, but there is a common meeting point at which most of them can gather. The Gipsy pitches his tent and builds his pulpit there, on the bedrock of Christianity. The magnetism of his appeal drew not only the bodies, but the hearts of thousands to him, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the Auditorium as he said iarewell.

The message that he left is so simple as to be almost revolutionary in these days of panaceas and palhatives. As he expressed it in one of his

sermons, "The troubles of the world are not a skin disease." Tinkering with this or that symptom of deep-lying distress, he preaches, does not promise lasting relief. True to this standard, he did not waste his energy in denunciation of specific evils, but pounded with all his power on the one essential-that the heart of man be made sound. It is the brotherhood of man that he preaches. Obtain that, or even let it be made an alm, and not only the symptoms, but the disease itself will start to disappear.

As this lesson is taken to heart, so will Omaha he benefited by its month of revival services.

### Cleveland Hires a Manager.

Cleveland, O., a city four times as large as Omaha, has adopted the city manager form of government. The political machines fought bitterly against the plan and as a result failed even to elect the mayor who will hold office next year, when the new system will go into effect. The control of this great municipality has passed from the lands of the office-seeking class as completely as it did in 1901 when Tom Johnson took the mayor's chair.

The story of this victory bears out the declaration of N. A. Kemmish, city manager of one of the livest towns in Nebraska, Alliance, that improved municipal administration will never come from the politicians, but only through leaders in the work-a-day world. Before the proposal was submitted to the voters of Cleveland it was given two years' study by a committee of fifteen which included business men, engineers, professors who had made a life-long study of the science of government, and other representative citizens. Finally two separate plans were drafted, one with a provision for proportional voting and the other without. These were submitted to each civic organization for discussion and choice.

Under the charter agreed upon and approved by the voters, a council of twenty-five will be elected from four districts by proportional representation. These will choose a city manager. Ashtabula has used this system of balloting with success for six years, and no doubt its neighbor was influenced by this. Briefly, it is a method to prevent the possibility of 49 per cent of the people being without representation. If any group in one of the four districts polls a vote. say of two-fifths, instead of being shut out, it will be given two-fifths representation. The method is one of expressing a first, second and third choice on the ballot. By it no boss, by delivering a block of a few thousand votes, can

control the destinies of the people. As thus constituted, commission manager rule is not only thoroughly businesslike, but more democratic than any other system. Eventually Omaha will come to some such decision. But not until new leaders, free from the buzz of political bees and with the desire for the public good strong in their hearts, arise, and not even then unless the civic organizations line up to their support.

### As the Other Fellow Sees It.

It is not only true that half the world does not know how the other half lives, but it is also fact that until late years it has not much cared. Now, however, on every hand is to be noted a sincere effort to understand the viewpoint of the other fellow. It is hard to gain this heir environment.

In realization of this, and as an aid to international peace, came the plan for exchange professorships and exchange students among the great universities of various nations. A similar tilea is being adopted among the diverse groups that make up America. One need not go outside of Omaha for an example, for here the Chamber of Commerce has invited a number of leading farmers to speak before it. In Boston the other day a curious exchange has lately ocourred. There seven clergymen put on overalls and went to work in the building trades for one day. In a pelting rain Rev. Harry Freda drove a cement wagon, while Rev. Newton C. Fetter and Rev. C. A. Young worked as laborers on a new high school building and four of their colleagues of the cloth did other odd jobs.

This strange departure was on invitation from the Central Labor union, and came in return for the clergymen's courtesy in asking labor leaders to speak from their pulpits. Spectacular and sensational as some will deem this exchange, yet it has served a useful purpose and symbolizes the modern spirit of reaching out toward broader sympathies and comprehension. There was a carpenter years ago who preached a message treasured through the centuries. He had the universal point of view-the same thing that these ministers and workingmen of Boston are striving to obtain.

The Unbroken Courage of the Farmer, Completion of a \$25,000 rural high school,

reported from Loup City, indicates the unfaltering faith in the future which sustains the farming communities of Nebraska. Prosperity will return to agriculture, and no one knows this better than the farmers. They are not to be driven back to the condition of the European peasants or to give up any of the conveniences and advantages that through their intelligent effort they have made as much a part of their life as they are for those who dwell in the cities.

The country community which erected this modern consolidated high school has seerved notice on the nation that it will not consider lowering its standard of living or denying its children access to higher education. Other nations may depend upon a coolie class, ignorant, impoverished and content with bare subsistence, but American farmers are not to be reduced to any such level.

Instead of going backward, rural life is destined to push forward, broadening instead of narrowing. It must be, and will be, brought to such a position of opportunity and profit that no one need leave it in order to obtain the comforts, the educational and cultural advantages, or the wages and profits, which are now thought of as only to be found in the cities. This is largely in the hands of the rural residents themselves. The depression which covers the food producing regions is bound to pass, and it is a promising thing that the spirit and courage which marked the life of the pioneers is still unbroken in Ne-

Railroad revenues continue to show an encouraging increase, and may yet reach the point where the magnates will cease to worry.

Corn on the hoof is the real solution.

Britain and America Some Aspects of Relations as Viewed by Canadian Editor.

### (From the Montreal Star.)

Lord Northcliffe has been telling Japanese newspaper men at Manila that, if war should come between Japan and the United States, "the whole family of British nations would stand beside the United States just as the United States people had stood beside the British in the still smouldering conflagration of Europe.

This is undoubtedly the feeling of "the man on the street" anywhere in the empire. Lord Northcliffe has well expressed the "foreign policy" of the average Britisher, so far as th policy" of the average Britisher, so far as the Jap-American situation goes. And the aforesaid average Britisher will read with a relish that he said these blunt things to Japanese journalists in the light of the the city of Manila, which would conceivably be the first point of attack if Japan were to go to

war with the United States.

As one reads these plain words from the British journalist who has most accurately hit popular opinion in the United Kingdom, one onders why the British government does not take this same outspoken and direct course-and after all the direction of the foreign policy of a world-wide empire is as simple as all this. If the Northcliffe policy is the right policy, then there is no real need for a Washington conference; for if the British forces are the right policy and complaining, but getting the northcliffe policy is the right policy, then we have a large the roads to pay the increased wages granted the many according to the publicity given the matter at the time? And its it not a fact that after the cut of wages of July 1 of this year that there was absolutely no reflection of the foreign policy of a good time lying up in bed groan-ling and complaining, but getting is it not a fact that after the cut of wages of July 1 of this year that ence; for if the British forces are to be automatically added to the American forces in case of war with Japan, no matter what the issue, then there will be no war, no matter what demands the United States may make or refuse, Japan would never dream of risking war with the British and American navies fighting to-

Again, in that case, there is no Pacific naval problem. Japan is a fairly bad third as it stands. She can possibly defend her home waters; but no one imagines that she would cross the Pacific and fight on this side, even if America fought alone. But with the British on the side of the United States, the Japanese navy would have to spend the war safely locked up in the

But is it all as simple as that?

Are the British ministers imbeciles to let the Anglo-Japanese treaty endure another hour? Are the Americans mad to waste their money on warships to fight the weaker Japanese when the outbreak of the war would see the entire British navy added instantly to their forces?

Let us say at once that if this automatic cooperation between the two navies were mutual and reciprocal, Lord Northcliffe's pleasing dream would be exceedingly near realization. But would the American people agree today that, in case of any British war, their navy would automatically support us? Would they so much as consider an offensive and defensive military or naval alliance with us? It is notorious that they would

They take the view-whether it be right or wrong-that American foreign policy must be guided wholly by American interests and aspiraions; that they and they alone must be judges on every occasion whether they will fight. They are so strictly and immovably nationalistic in this regard that they would have nothing to do with the League of Nations, largely because it looked like "an entangling alliance," and they would not even consider the suggestion that they should ally themselves with the British for the single, definite and altogether reasonable purposeof guaranteeing the safety of France in case Germany again attacked.

There is no use blinking facts like these. We may not like them. We do not like them. But there they are. Clearly, if there is to be an automatic pooling of the navies under any circumstances, it will be wholly on our side. Much as we love the Americans, and instinctively as our sympathies would go out to them in any war at all-and especially with an Asiatic power -we must pay heed to the fact that the traditional and still authentic American message to us giving or health-destroying. None says very plainly that we must row our own of these as a group can be consays very plainly that we must row our own boat and guard our own empire.

That being so, British statesmanship naturally turns with British doggedness and the hoary experience of centuries to the grim task of guarding our outer marches. The friendship of Japan is a far larger question to the British empire than the remote and readily removable danger of a quarrel with the United States. Japan is the only effective power today in Asia. The Chinese do not like this condition, but they fail to take the obvious and easy way to work a change.

Great Britain is an Asiatic power. She has been so for a long time; and her commitments since the war have considerably increased her responsibilities in this most populous of the continents. Hence a good understanding with Japan is of the greatest value to her; and a curt denunciation of our treaty with her the moment she begins to look like a sucked orange would hardly be the best way to maintain that good understanding.

Of course it is no secret that we would not fight with her against the United States. We have made that reservation a practical part of the treaty. It will be stated even more plainly in any new version of the treaty. But this does not imply that we propose to go to war auto-matically on the side of the Americans in case a difference of opinion arises between our best friend and our only ally. For us to say this now, in advance, without any reference at all to the possible causes of such a war, would be to destroy the friendship of Japan at one blow-and to drive her to seek friends elsewhere.

We shall not add that this would also bind us to go to war automatically for a cause which we might regard as trivial, or even without moral sanction; for we do not believe that the Americans would go to war for any trivial or unmoral reason. But it is a very serious thing to place our national conscience, when it comes to the tremendously grave decision of entering a war, in the keeping of another nation; nor are we much encouraged to entrust this supreme power, profoundly cherished by every people-the power to make war and peace-to the American nation by any willingness on their part to trust us.

## The Sock Bank

The postal savings banks are out for the money hidden away in various crude, old-time caches-such as the decrepit teapot in the cup-board, the kitchen clock, the mattress and the stocking end. Great wealth awaits the successful profiteers in these rich unworked lodes. The first French effort under Ferdinand de Lesseps to dig the Panama canal was financed largely by funds secreted in those ways among the peasants. Part of the western shore of Newfoundland is still called the Gold Coast because of treasure earth-bound in cans, interred by those who lost confidence in banks after two disastrous failures at St. Johns. Every such collapse means a further withdrawal of timorous investors and depositors, many of them aliens, who for years ere-they came here carried all their worldly goods about with them where they

wandered Part of the work of Americanization rightly may be to engender in the new arrival a warranted confidence in the fiscal solvency banking institutions. The Postal Savings bank pays a low rate of interest. But any rate of interest is more than the cracked sugar bowl or the threadbare stockings as a mere productive repository returns. It is the scriptural story of the buried talent over again.-Philadelphia Pub-

### "What Do We Care for Abroad?"

If the ghost of Senator Simon Cameron wer in Washington beholding the arrival of foreign statesmen and generals, fould Simon repeat his famous remark, "What do we care for abroad?" -Boston Transcript.

By DR. W. A. EVANS

sections concerning hygiens, canitation 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. disease. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

### ILLNESS AS A LUXURY.

Listen to the death statistics and women are healthier than men. Few out of each thousand die in the first

tation we find that the ladies outnumber the men nearly two to one. The life insurance companies which insure women's lives get rich. But-now, notice this but-the insurance companies which sell sickness benefits keep away from women. This is because, while well in time to the calls. If they knew how much they were missing by this policy they would cut out a good deal of their illness and get on a business basis.

In some respects employers like the reduction in wages shown in the rates? It is true that the railroads have promised in a roundabout way that if they are permitted to further grind down labor that they will reduce rates, but even this promise

paratively low and it costs a good does not contract that the entire loot deal of money to hire a new em-ploye, train her, and bring her up to full efficiency. Women are less if it were, would that make it all apt to break open the safe, run right with the public? The rail-away with a chorus girl, or even to roads have had many fat years dur-

But there is one great drawback.
The sickness absenteeism of women tant salaries, fat contracts with the shape of watered stock, exorbitant salaries. Is considerably higher than that of vately-owned supply companies, men. this. Why, then, should the men stand all of the loss in the lean

Dr. Kristine Mann investigated this. the sickness absentee rate of a col-lege in which there were 720 women. years and be called on to make up all of the reduction in rates, and In 30 days 58 per cent of the entire group were absent one or more times on account of illness. These girls missed 517 school hours dur-July 1 to be translated into reduced

ing this period.
Of these absences, Dr. Mann says that 83 per cent were preventable; 34 per cent of the absences were due menstrual disorders, 16 per cent to headaches, 5 per cent to indigestion headaches, 5 per cent to indigestion ested in helping these financial ested in keeping their strangle-

cial gymnastic exercises to correct hold on American industry, is that defects in posture. the water were squeezed out of the The great majority of the troubles stock, if the officials were debarred noted can be corrected by right from taking down private loot in the

People who take cold baths, air companies owned by themselves, it baths and water baths, use cold the railroads were operated as pubwater on the neck and chest once or lic carriers, instead of being the foot twice daily, sleep in well ventilated ball of Wall street stock gamblers, rooms, live in cool, well ventilated the rates could be reduced, the places, keep away from hot, crowd-farmer could be saved from ruin, ed places, avoid coughers and sneez- industry would be healed of paralyers-such people seldom need to ab- sis and the workers who do the work

Women know enough to pass live. Of course, there would be a comfortably through the menstrual siump in the market for broken-period in the good majority of down foreigner "noblemen" for

sent themselves from work because on the railroads could be enabled to

Many who formerly depended on who draw fat salaries might be regin and aspirin now make them-selves comfortable by using baths. Most headaches can be prevented in the young; indigestion yields to improved eating habits. Fatigue is preventable.

### Depends on Operator.

J. P. H. writes: "Kindly give your opinion from a health standpoint on the, different heating systems steam, hot water and warm air." REPLY.

Any of them can be made healthgrounds. Each installation stand on its own merits and de-

### Operation Only Cure.

Mother writes: "I have a 16-yearold daughter who will not go out with other girls because she says she is bowlegged. 1. Can you tell me of anything that might help to straighten her legs? 2. Do you know of any exercises that would know of any exercises that wo help should she do them daily?"

REPLY. 1. Operation. There is nothing

#### Not Universal Cure. Mrs. W. F. M. writes: "I can prescribe a method of curing hyper-acidity which cured one person. The

was put on a diet, as follows: First three month: Milk, cream. "Next three months: Boiled beef custard, creamed carrots, creamed or mashed potatoes and less cream and milk than at first. Very little

sweets.
"The rest of the year a bit more freedom in diet was allowed, but the following things were avoided: All fried meats or vegetables, cab-bage, beans or onions in any forms, all coarse breads, fresh fruits and

"During the year a mild cathartic was used, as the patient was ordered to give up smoking. Of course, no stimulants can be taken, not even coffee and tea. This treatment was used by an office man, who could not take the treatment prescribed outdoor exercise and work. He was outside as much as possible took full years to complete the cure and add 40 pounds to his weight. If one has no will power, better not

### REPLY.

Hyperacidity is a symptom. This treatment cured the case referred o. It might not cure a case where the hyperacidity was a symptom of

# About Mastold Abscess. Mrs. E. J. P. writes: "1. Please explain what are mastoids and what causes them. 2. Do young infants have them?"

REPLY. 1. The term mastold is an abbre-dation for mastold abscess. It also is used as an abbreviation for the operation on such an abscess. Mastoid abscess is a suppuration of the soft bony tissue located just back of the ears. The infection has extended to the bone from the middle ear. In most cases it had previously traveled to the middle ear from the throat. Among the causes of mastoid abscess are throat, infected adenoids and tonsils and scarlet fever and some other form of contagion. The infection is liable to spread from the masteid bone cells to the brain or to the great veins nearby.

2. Yes, though mastold is more frequent in older persons

One Thing He's Done Whatever else may be said about it, the president's Alabama speech shook the solid south as it has not Harding has started something, the

outcome of which reme seen.—Springfield Union. When in Omaha **Hotel Henshaw** 

How to Keep Well The Bee's Letter Box

er has been misrepresented. And because of this persistent misrepre-sentation there has come about just

the situation desired by those re-sponsible for this campaign of mis-

representation, the city worker and the country worker have a feeling of suspicion toward one another

the task of skinning both groups

As for the relation of wages and

rail rates, is it not a fact that the 35 per cent increase in rates was

granted to enable the roads to pay

more than the reduction promised, for the failure of the reduction of

rates proves that the roads will take a further slice of any further

reduction in wages and pass only a part of it (if any at all) on to the

shape of fat contracts with supply

sons-in-law and some of the officials

Council Bluffs, Nov. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: As a union man of more than 20 years' standing. I wish to assure Michael O'Conner that he is mistaken in saying that vism in this country might not be two groups quit making faces at one not so very long ago union labor so rapid.

I realize that the farmer has been never known such a time. 1 admit that the attitude of labor toward that the attitude of labor toward with 5,000,000 or 7,000,000 idle and with 5,000,000 or 7,000,000 idle and will. I be labor toward with 5,000,000 or 7,000,000 idle and will. the farmer has been persistently misrepresented, even as the attitude of the farmer toward the city work-

and most of the rest with their wages reduced below subsistence point is not to blame for that "debelongs, at the door of the interests, who care not for labor or the farmer either, only to play one against the other, to the end that both may be bled white. And I re-







trucks, all do better work on a diet of Red Crown Gasoline-particularly in cold weather.

Red Crown gives snap and go. It is straight-distilled gasoline—has the proper proportion of low, intermediate and higher boiling point fractions. So it ignites quickly, burns up clean, develops every possible ounce of power. Every gallon is up to the U.S. Government standards for motor gasoline.

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When you need gasoline or oil, drive up to the nearest Red Crown Service Station. You can be sure of prompt, courteous, obliging service and fuel and oils of the highest, most uniform, most dependable quality.

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