

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement with a Brick Surface of Main Throughfares leading into Omaha. 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.

Leading Up to the League.

Followers of Woodrow Wilson apparently are under the impression that the League of Nations treaty in the United States senate, and later at the polls. In every political move that is made, national or foreign, they pretend to decry some sign that the rejected pact is gaining, and that eventually it will win. If these would cease to delude themselves with the hope that eventually the discarded principles of the Wilson plan are to triumph, and consider some of the things that have happened since the Paris conversations were ended at Versailles, they might discover reasons why the League of Nations is futile and of no avail, so far as the United States is concerned.

Francesco Nitti, sometime premier of Italy, an economist of note, and an observer as well as an actor of long experience in European politics, pronounces both the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations worthless and calculated to defeat the very ends for which they were ostensibly designed. In his latest published book, "Europe Without Peace," he points out the effects of the Paris conference as exhibited in what has followed. Arguing that the motives there manifested were of revenge and vengeance, he contends that peace will not return nor prosperity for Europe be established until the Treaty of Versailles has been rearranged, and the covenant for a League of Nations redrawn. Attempts to enforce what he deems the injustice of the treaty, especially as applied to Germany in the matter of reparations, and the allocation of territory to the revived or re-created states of Europe, are involving all the world in inevitable ruin.

Whether subscribing to Nitti's views or not, his book serves to show that opinion in which place is not all in favor of the work that was done by the Peace conference. Articles IV and X, to which objection was made by the United States, are especially obnoxious to Nitti, he insisting that the exclusion of Germany was a mistake, while to undertake to perpetually guarantee the integrity of the nations brought up from the depths in response to the call of impules prevalent at Paris is at once unjust and absurd. Poland is the outstanding example he cites to illustrate this.

Nitti's book will perhaps create as much of a storm as did the one put out by Keynes, for it expresses a thought that is not in accord with the public opinions of those who signed the treaty, and surely contains no comfort for those who advocate the league. It has the support of experience, however, and will gain much strength because many of the things alleged against the work done at Paris actually have come to pass. The Wilsonites may believe that the drift is toward the league, but the real current seems to be setting in the opposite direction.

Cuba or Nebraska—Which?

A great demonstration recently took place in Havana, where thousands of marchers were reviewed by the president of Cuba, the whole being a demonstration against the proposed tariff on sugar contained in the Fordney bill. The incident was made much of by democratic agitators, who are opposed to anything and everything the republican administration is seeking to accomplish. Another event has just transpired, to which The Bee respectfully directs the attention of the democratic organ grinders of Nebraska. Farmers of Scottsbluff county have adopted a set of resolutions, favoring a tariff of 2 cents a pound on Cuban sugar. These men contend that the introduction of Cuban sugar practically duty free has so decreased the selling price of the sugar beets they raise that prosperity has departed from them. Opponents of the Fordney tariff measure may now make their choice, whether they will favor the cane growers of Cuba, where the plantations are largely owned by New England and Canadian capitalists, or whether they will do something for the beet growers of western Nebraska, who are working to make a living on small tracts of irrigated ground. The Bee's vote is for Nebraska on this issue.

Making Good on Prospects.

When all concerned, farmer, retailer, jobber, banker, builder, credit man and the rest, raise their voices and with one accord declare that a revival of business is at hand, the fact is pretty nearly established. Reasons for the optimism thus displayed are many, and are coming to be familiar. Suspicion is disappearing, and in its stead comes the steady confidence that must underlie all progress. Chicago reports that big factory plants are resuming activity, an increase in unfilled orders was reported last week by the United States Steel, for the first time in months, and generally there is noted everywhere the slow but certain recovery. The country is mak-

ing good on its prospects. Omaha and Nebraska share in this, and as the country recovers local affairs are certain to improve. Courage has weathered the storm, and the future is secure, with assurance of prosperity beyond the fictitious and evanescent "boom" of war prices, that brought so much of disappointment and disaster in their wake. We are no longer whistling through a graveyard, for the burial ground is passed. Losses have been taken, books balanced, and from now on it is a new deal. Prophets of growth and expansion are on safe ground, because conditions justify their enthusiastic confidence. Again we say, "Let's go!"

Property Rights and Divorce.

Students will be much interested in the address made by Chief Justice Morrissey to the women at Lincoln on Tuesday, which explains several points not generally understood. In Nebraska the right of the wife to a share in property accumulated by joint effort with the husband is no longer gainsaid, nor is she limited to the traditional one-third. In other ways her rights are safeguarded, and in some she has a distinct advantage over her spouse when it comes to adjustment of claims in court. The chief justice, however, dwelt at some length on the matter of divorce. Sound public policy, he holds, requires that divorce be discouraged and not made easier. Room for argument on this point exists.

Marriage is a covenant between man and wife, viewed from a secular standpoint, is indissoluble; this is beyond dispute. Yet among a large element of society, marriage is a civil engagement between two individuals, entailing certain obligations and accompanied by certain privileges. It has been so considered from the first, and while Adam said "the twin shall be one flesh," provision has been found among all peoples for dissolving the tie. So long as this does not lay on society any charge of caring for issue of such wedlock, or expense, the matter in the end as in the beginning chiefly concerns the contracting parties.

In dividing property courts are coming more and more to give just and well proportioned weight to the value of the effort jointly made, and this does not always produce a 50-50 settlement. As in other partnership ventures, the value of the service will depend on the quality as well as the continuity of the effort. Only when all factors are duly considered will the settlement be equitable. It may be that Judge Morrissey is right in saying that divorce should be discouraged; it may be that society will sustain and survive even a freer application of the law, yet in either instance the property settlement should rest finally on rules that are well established in equity and justice and are generally applied in the winding up of other partnership affairs.

Shantung and the Conference.

One mistake made at Paris is not likely to be repeated at Washington. With eyes fixed on certain focal points, the leaders at Paris let several matters of really first class magnitude go by the board, because they were lost in the shadow cast by smaller purpose nearer the light. President Harding is anxious that no such jobs be left undone by the gathering he assembled. Therefore he is insistent on some sort of an understanding being reached between Japan and China on points whose adjustment involve the interests of other nations.

Any such settlement should be made in presence of other powers, because of the unfortunate division of opinion and authority in China. The Peking government has not the confidence or control of the Canton government, and as a matter of fact neither of them really is a government, to the extent that it actually has the consent of the governed. With this lacking, the authority of the Chinese delegation at Washington is continually challenged. Unless England, France, Italy and the United States are able to ratify an understanding or convention between Japan and China, it will not hold much of permanence. The injustice done at Paris should not be perpetuated at Washington.

China's future depends on the disposition of its people to accept responsible government, and this tendency will not be improved so long as the exploitation of the empire's resources is at the mercy of plotters, who connive with the mercenaries able to seize and hold power by military strength. If China is brought to a place where it can stand on its own feet, assistance from the outside must be self, along lines that are constructive and not simply selfish. Such assistance can come from the Washington gathering, and it is towards that end the president appears to be moving.

Up in the Rosebud Country.

To a great many, perhaps to the majority of Omahans, the name of Rosebud recalls an Indian agency. If they think of it in connection with agriculture, it recalls the unfortunate Crow Creek episode under President Cleveland's administration. These have forgotten that much of that region has been taken from the big Sioux reservation and opened to settlement. As a matter of fact, one of the finest bits of Omaha's growing trade territory is in the Rosebud country.

Gregory, Tripp, Melete and Todd counties, all in South Dakota, but just across the line from Nebraska, naturally are part of Nebraska. They are contiguous with the state, the only separation being the political line that denoted where Nebraska is divided from South Dakota. The material interests of these counties are all allied with Nebraska. Omaha is their most accessible market town, and therefore the trade from them should come to Omaha. Certain influences are operating in favor of trade rivals of this city. By reason of the fact that the banks were included in the Minneapolis federal reserve district, a considerable part of the trade goes to the Minnesota city that ought naturally to come to Omaha. Sioux City is also a strong bidder for the business of this growing region.

What the business of the four counties amounts to may be calculated from the record of shipments in and out for last year. The out-bound shipments amounted to 586,722 dozens of eggs, 1,731,000 pounds of cream; 114,560 pounds of butter; 7,016 carloads of live stock; 1,792 cars of grain; 27 cars of hay; 1,024 cars of miscellaneous loading. Inbound shipments were: 850 cars of lumber; 1,171 cars of coal; 4,946 cars of miscellaneous cargo. Here is a business worth looking after. Omaha should cultivate a closer acquaintance with the Rosebud.

Burglars are a bad lot, any way you take them, but Omaha has some of the meanest.

Among others who are pleading for cold weather are the speculators in eggs.

Views of the "Bloc"

What Some Nebraska Editors Have to Say on the Topic.

Following are brief expressions of opinion of a number of Nebraska editors on the topic of the agricultural bloc:

Beatrice Express.

Clark Perkins—As a party man I dislike the "bloc" idea and in putting the administration carry out its policies without such embarrassment. But I believe Nebraska republicans should let criticism come from other sources. The "agricultural bloc" at least represents the basic industry which is the foundation of all prosperity. It can do no serious harm and may do good.

Grand Island Independent.

A. F. Buehler—The agricultural bloc, as a political weapon of defense in behalf of the country's basic industry, is an absolutely natural development and is completely justifiable so long as, in its purposes and activities, there is conscientiously kept in view also the rights and interests of other classes and of the nation as a whole.

Norfolk News.

The bloc system is a poor make-shift and the agricultural bloc is justified only as a counterbalance to eastern domination of congressional leadership. The remedy is not to attempt to slash the bloc into bits, but to adopt a more liberal and sympathetic attitude toward farmers' problems, rendering the bloc unnecessary.

Kearney Hub.

M. A. Brown—The agricultural bloc has served a good purpose as a temporary instrumentality, but as a permanent class alignment its continuance would not be in harmony with our institutions and would eventually defeat its main object. Its perpetuation is not required to secure recognition of American agriculture.

Hastings Tribune.

Adam Breede—There is absolutely nothing strange in the agricultural bloc controversy, as it is nothing more than the farmers fighting for what they think are their legal rights. If they are right in their demands they should receive the undivided support of the nation. If they are wrong then the nation should be against them.

Fairbury Journal.

W. F. Cramb—The agricultural bloc in congress has my sympathy and support. It indicates a broadening of the political mind of America and a breaking of the shackles of political bosses and party fealty. There are indications that the same mental forces which have produced the bloc in congress is producing a similar phenomenon "back home," aligning up of farmers regardless of party for practical work which will solve some of their problems.

Nebraska City Press.

I. H. Sweet—For a century the agricultural interests of the United States have been neglected by congress. The agricultural bloc in the senate is a logical crystallization of sentiment which has been slowly coming to the top of men's minds in the middle west. The farmers and all who depend upon them in our part of the nation are hoping for the successful determination of their fight by the senators from the farming sections of the country.

Holdrege Progress.

E. J. O'Shea—In his Denver speech Governor McKelvie outlined a discordant note when he said that the agricultural bloc is attempting to control legislation along class lines. The governor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the west is not asking for nor does it expect class legislation. It is demanding the enactment of laws based on justice and to that extent to which its resources are entitled. The formation of an agricultural bloc, if there is such, is but following the footsteps of precedent and a move that will be greeted by thunderous applause from agricultural communities.

Blair Pilot.

Don C. Van Deussen—It is said that a man driving an automobile can kiss a girl, but it requires a good deal of co-operation. That is just what the members of the so-called agricultural bloc are doing. They are co-operating for the best interests of their section of the country and the dwellers therein. The manufacturing and banking interests are in the majority because of the congested population in that section. They have usually gotten what they wanted. Now they object when the agricultural west tries the bloc system of trying to get what we want. President Harding's opposition to the agricultural bloc shows he is more interested in party harmony than in the needs of the central west where the farmers are absolutely desperate in the struggle to save themselves from bankruptcy. Under such conditions the members of this bloc are to be congratulated that they are willing to put the interests of their constituents first and party regularity second, or even farther away with some.

Fremont Tribune.

Frank Hammond—The agricultural bloc justified itself by emphasizing and forcing the needed immediate relief to the agricultural interests of the country, especially of the west. This system may do as an emergency measure to prevent a great catastrophe to the industry underlying all others, but it is a dangerous policy to be generally pursued.

Strictly "Alien-Americans"

The avowed purpose of "The Workers' Party of America" which is to be established in New York is to overthrow the government of the United States by revolution and to establish upon the ruins of representative democracy a class autocracy to be known as the American workers' republic. Some of the organizations which have been asked to join in this movement are: The German Workers' Educational Society. The Jewish Socialist Federation. The Finnish Socialist Federation. The Jewish Workers' Federation. The Scandinavian Socialist Federation. The Irish-American Labor League. The Hungarian Workers' Federation. The Italian Workers' Federation. The Bohemian Socialist Federation. The Socialist Labor Party. The Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation.

Further comment seems unnecessary. The alien, apostles of chaos propose to form an alien republic and the only American thing they propose to retain is the name "America." Of course the movement never will get to first base, but that such a concentration may invade the United States, profit by their coming and then plot the destruction of the government which has nurtured and cherished them is a sad commentary on the efficacy of immigration laws.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Farewell to the Duddean.

The last old clay pipe, be it church warden or nose warmer, will soon feel the final urge of a finger tip pressing in a load of nut-br-n cut plug. The makers of this barbarous instrument of torture, this grinder of teeth, burner of tongue, too long survivor of the unfittest, burlesquer of comfort, have succumbed to civilization and ceased their gritty industry. May they have no successor!—New York Herald.

A Suggestion From the South.

It might be a good idea to pass the cost of the old wars to posterity so that posterity can't finance any new wars.—Columbia Record.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally by him, or by letter, if necessary. Stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for any disease. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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POOR OLD BOOB LIVER.

Mrs. A. L. V. writes: "Will you please publish in your column an article on the liver—its diseases and their remedies? What foods can a person with liver trouble eat?"

REPLY: If I were a mind reader I think I would say that you have in mind what you call torpid liver and biliousness.

If so I might say you are all wrong. What you call torpid liver is not a disease, but a condition of the liver is about as much as fault as the big toe—a little more, but not much.

What you call biliousness is constipation plus overeating plus undigestion. Again—few important lines of the body are less responsible than the liver.

Having said that much, I might say that the liver is not a muscle, but that you have stirred up the liver, we propose to pour out some bile.

The liver is a great big boob. The largest, heaviest organ in the body; it is without nerves, or nearly so, and therefore remarkably free from sympathy.

Switching from the language of Klebs to that of A. S. Trude: "A liver that is not a muscle might be deflected through the liver to the fore, and many a pain would follow."

The liver is not a complainer. It is as dumb as an oyster. In consequence everybody kicks it; everybody abuses it; everybody complains of it; everybody blames it; everybody hangs diseases, disorders, symptoms and discomforts on it without a suggestion of truth, and the poor boob of the liver is to blame.

Everybody shoots medicine at it, from cologne to jalap, and many a word. Why, mon, cologne has never shot at the liver than would be needed to build an Eiffel tower—and the poor boob has to stand for it.

Fortunately, those who shout at the liver are blind, and have the paley, besides, and therefore, the cologne and jalap do not get out the stomach, ruins the digestion, causes vomiting, diarrhea and piles, but the liver is untouched.

However, I see hope for the poor old liver. The record of every passing year shows a considerable number of old line cologne giving physicians gone to the bright beyond, while the new ones taking their places are free from the cologne giving habit.

Every year the list of old style laymen who take a dose of cologne and get a very bodily disorder grows shorter.

I do not know that each year shows a decreasing tendency to gorge food and lay up an excess of fat. I know the custom is less than it was a hundred years ago among those who had the food.

For instance, I read in the "Travels and Adventures of William Henry" that the Indians at a feast required each man to eat 10 pounds of meat in single meal. Nothing of that kind today, I am sure.

As I said, I do not know that the tendency to gorge and sleep it off decreases very, but I do know that the tendency to charge the trouble up to the liver grows less.

An Emotional Disease. E. H. writes: "Kindly let me know what I can do to cure the following: Have a worrisome disposition, which often gives me headaches and pains in the stomach. Seems like fear and nervousness. Am also feeling tired."

REPLY: A worrisome disposition is a disease as truly as smallpox. It is a disease of the emotions. It cannot be cured by taking medicine out of a bottle. The treatment consists in mental and social training.

Scrape Lump on Hip. Mrs. E. M. S. writes: "Early last spring my daughter went to the mountains for an outing and on her return that evening found a tick on her hip. She pulled it off. I painted the spot with iodine, which she said relieved the soreness and it seemed all right."

However, a few weeks later a lump appeared, larger than a pea and dark red. I sterilized a needle, opened the lump and let out a dark blood and painted the spot with iodine.

Have repeated this operation three or four times. What causes this? Could it be possible the tick head is in the little lump? If so, what would you advise doing for it? My daughter has good health."

REPLY: In pulling a tick off there is more than an even chance that the head will be left behind. My guess is that this happened here.

There is no danger of tick paralysis now. Probably it will not be necessary or advisable to do anything. At most, incising the spot and scraping it may be advised.

Capping Slight Eyes. E. T. writes: "I wonder if it has ever been suggested to alternate the use of both eyes in squint, so as to save the sight in an eye apt to go blind. This could be done by capping one eye at a time and at intervals shifting the cap from one eye to the other. The object, of course, would be to conserve sight until such time as an operation for adjusting the muscular balance could be readily carried out."

REPLY: This is a form of enema. It is open to the objection that it begets the enema habit. Other than this, it is harmless.

May Be Rheumatic Headache. L. A. C. writes: "I read the health in hygiene—every word. Tonight I read about the headaches. Now I want to tell you about mine. I am an old woman, 75 years old. My head aches every night on the top of my head, low down. It wakes me up, and if I rub it a little it will stop. If you can tell me what to do for it I would be so glad."

REPLY: Headaches that are felt low down are generally relieved temporarily by salicylic acid preparations. Do these give you relief?

Not Paid For. The Lady—Oh, there is still some dew on these wonderful flowers you brought me.

Her Beau (absent rindily)—Yes, I know, but I'll settle up for them on payday.—Detroit News.

Another Monument Falls. The mustache cup is extinct. A person who wished to buy one last week called on the crockery stores in vain. The younger set of crockery behaved unknowingly; the older men smiled and shook their heads.—New York Herald.

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 reasonably brief, not over 300 words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany all letters. No correspondence for publication, but that the editor may know with whom to correspond, does not prevent to endorse or accept opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.

"Closer to Nature."

Omaha, Jan. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some months ago I noticed in one of the newspapers a report that one of the Catholic priests of the city said, in private conversation or a public address: "The poor are closer to nature." For some reason the expression was a stimulation to my thinking powers, and I have thought about it many times. It seems to be that this utterance is a good text from which to start an inquiry into human phenomena, an inquiry that might extend to the investigation of evolution throughout the whole social philosophy and shed a strong light on many problems of human welfare.

What is nature? What is it to be close to nature? Is it desirable to be close to nature? To what extent and how can a person get away from nature? Those who are close to nature better acquainted with the laws of nature than those who are not close to nature? Is it a moderate acquaintance with nature's laws tend to a better understanding of the great Creative Force that is back of nature? Is it the primal force in nature? Is poverty one of the greatest educational forces? Is it a great factor of physical and spiritual salvation? Why does every one who is within its grasp try to escape? What is poverty? Are there not many degrees of poverty? Is it all the same? Is it the primal force in nature? Is it a moderate acquaintance with nature's laws tend to a better understanding of the great Creative Force that is back of nature? Is it the primal force in nature? Is poverty one of the greatest educational forces? Is it a great factor of physical and spiritual salvation? 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