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Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

For she said, If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. . . . And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague.—St. Mark, vi., 28-34.

And the faith that that suffering woman had still lives. Lame and halt and blind, and those afflicted in divers ways, despairing of help from man, turn to God and seek in His mercy and pity surcease from their sorrow. So it came about that the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre was established Ste. Anne was a holy woman, who established first a mission in Quebec, then a home a little further down the St. Lawrence river, and whose labors of piety and charity were blessings to the simple pioneers who had come to the region Champlain had discovered and which LaSalle was striving to make known. She, like so many others, fell victim to an Indian raid, and her gentle life was ended by a hatchet blow.

But Ste. Anne's influence lived after her. Gathering strength with passing years, her memory became more and more a potent force, until a shrine was erected, and in it stored the precious relics of the saintly woman whose gentle life endeared her to those with whom she worked, who deserved and received the crown of martyrdom, and whose unfeigned piety recommended her to the Master. At this shrine the beneficent influence of Ste. Anne was manifest by her intercession on behalf of those whose faith was such as did not doubt, even though they should be slain. To her have been attributed many miraculous cures, and in her thousands have implicit belief.

Destruction by fire of the basilica devoted to her does not denote divine displeasure. Those who believe in her do not question the ways of Providence. Those who do not believe, and yet profess the Christian faith, may turn again to the Gospel according to St. Mark, and read:

And Jesus answering, saith unto them, Have faith in God.

For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that these things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith.

Scoffing, doubting humanity, full of worldly sophistication, may smile at those whose trust is thus established; it was so at first, is now, and probably ever will be, but the faith that made the woman whole will sustain others through their trials, and Ste. Anne de Beaupre is a symbol of that faith.

For the Inland Waterways.

One feature of the army appropriation bill as passed by the house is commendable. Regardless of any difference of opinion as to the size of the army, no serious opposition exists in regard to the improvement of the waterways of the country, a work that properly falls under the control of the federal government. The "pork barrel" cry is silenced in presence of the need for extensions and improvements in our transportation system, demands that can not be met by existing means, and for which provision must be made, not only to relieve immediate but to take care of future requirements. Liberal provision for the improvement of our great rivers to the end that they be made part of a comprehensive system of waterways, whereby much of the heavy, slow-moving freight of domestic commerce may be carried, simply means that Americans are at last coming to realize how much resources have been neglected in the past. It is not a fantastic thought that the day will come when grain and meat will be carried from Omaha to European ports by water the whole distance. The route is open, and more than one, and when some effort is spent on making available what nature has so abundantly provided, the rest will be easy. The most magnificent water system in the world is that of the Mississippi valley. The mighty Father of Waters, with its great tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio, not only drains an empire, but will carry the commerce of that empire if properly brought into use. Why should their energy be longer allowed to go to waste?

Food for German Children.

The United States did not make war against the babies of Germany. Unfortunately, the unavoidable accompaniment of war of any kind is suffering and hardship among the innocent and helpless. Efforts have been made to overcome the effect of this, but not as yet sufficiently extensive to provide all the relief needed in Germany and other of the regions of central Europe. The Quakers have carried on the work, and have administered a considerable fund devoted to the purpose. A request is now made for $3,000,000, expected to be contributed by Americans of German lineage, for use in Germany. The Bee last Sunday printed a letter from Mr. A. L. Meyer, in which some of the facts were set out. This appeal is made in the name of the German children, who surely are not to be held responsible for anything done during the war. Whatever of propaganda may or may not be carried on to further political or other aims in Germany, it should not be confused with the effort to raise money to provide wholesome food for the little boys and girls who are undernourished, who need medical attention, and whose sufferings are as keen and as personal as those of children in any part of the world. The children of Germany have a claim on the generous heart of America, regardless of any other consideration.

United States and Haiti.

In the New Republic Katherine Sergeant Angell writes: "The psychological antagonism between Haitain and Occupation 'society,' the maladjustments of human beings of two races, which at first may appear superficial, are in reality as sound an interpretation of the evils of the American occupation of the republic as any that exists." Just what this means is not plain. If it is to be interpreted that our duty is to clear out, and let the islanders resume their political independence and self-determination, which consists of the practice of voodooism and similar abominations, murdering one another, and an occasional visitor, of repudiating external debts, and generally neglecting obligations, the issue is plain.

Dr. Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, who spent months on the island, investigating both Haitian and Dominican conditions, is constrained to report that the people are not yet ready for all the responsibilities they had assumed. They are struggling to attain civilization. In the Dominican end of the island they have made considerable progress; in Haiti they were slipping back into the darkest of savagery. That is why the United States government has taken hold, and it also explains why superficial observers are misled into the notion that our control there is detrimental to the islanders.

Our government has not undertaken the oppression of the natives; it has dealt firmly with them, especially with the "caco" bands of outlaws, yet it still permits the Haitian government to function in its own childish way, striving to lead the people to an understanding of what self-government means. We are carrying the "white man's burden" in this respect, and are getting little help from those mistaken friends of freedom who think that the Haitian is mistreated because he is required to behave himself.

Forehandedness Affords Protection.

Omaha users of coal are fairly well prepared for the siege that is to come with the promised strike of miners. Many thousands of tons are in reserve, and enough is on hand to carry on for at least ninety days on normal consumption. What will happen after that depends. Throughout the country a generous supply has been laid in, and with summer weather coming on no especial hardship is likely to ensue. Should the strike be prolonged, industry will feel the effect, for fuel shortage will be reflected in mill operation, in railroad movements, and elsewhere. Also, the usual storage of fuel by domestic users through the summer months against winter needs is likely to be suspended.

Here is a suggestion, a renewal of one made at the time of a previous coal shortage in Omaha: Why not keep a reserve supply of fuel in storage all the time? One hundred thousand tons or more could easily be kept in reservoirs under water, and available at any time for use. Such reservoirs would not involve a ruinous investment, nor would the maintenance of such a reserve of fuel greatly exceed a reasonable protection. Omaha consumes something like 5,000 tons of fuel a day, so the storage of 100,000 tons would only mean a twenty-day supply, but it would be a protection. The homes of Omaha will normally put that amount of coal into cellars during the summer months.

Coal operators decline to store coal at mines, for many reasons, chief of them being the lack of proper facilities. Hard coal can be piled up in the open, and huge quantities are so stored, but bituminous coal ought to be kept under water to prevent deterioration. Here is a phase of municipal housekeeping that has not as yet been adequately met.

Insurance Rates and Taxes.

How many Omaha property owners know that the fire insurance companies are making a survey of Omaha which will be the basis of insurance rates for perhaps ten years to come?

This survey is, in insurance matters, what a tax levy is in tax affairs. It is basis; very largely it is final and irrevocable, once it is complete.

Taxpayers are having a taste these days of the difficulty of undoing what is done. Tax levies once made can not be cut during the year. Money spent can not be taken back. The interest taken in tax matters is proper and valuable because of its future effect, but it might be well to divert a bit of it right now to a consideration of insurance rates—before the opportunity passes. Taxpayers' protests too frequently are in the nature of "locking the barn door after the horse is stolen." Let us not be so far behind in checking up insurance rates.

The Burlington is bragging about having a woman secretary. Long ago it had woman car cleaners. This is bottom and top; now let mere man look out for the jobs in between.

Mr. Bryan is not as young as he used to be. Time was when a little thing like a near-accident would not have upset him so he could not lecture.

James M. Cox is down in Mississippi, scoring he republicans. You remember him—he used to be governor of Ohio.

France has voted 5,000,000 francs to restore Verdun. Why not lay an admission fee and let the visitors foot the bill?

A cut in coal freights and a strike in coal mines coming at the same time sort of puzzle the coal buyer.

Italy's fascisti and socialists never can take the first page away from the Orangemen and Sinn Fein.

J. Ogden Armour says his work is his play. Lots of folks talk like that.

Between high and dry the district attorney's office is up against it.

Japan going dry? There's yet Cuba.

Thinks Florida Is Safe.

Shades of Thomas Jefferson, Grover Cleveland and all other democratic saints! Listen to this from the Kansas City Star: "If Mr. Bryan should get the democratic nomination for senator from Florida it would be just his luck to have Florida go republican." Well, it will be the "safety first" policy for republicans not to bet their all on Florida going republican this year or next, and for a good many nexts.—Florida Times-Union.

Bolstering Up the Turk

European Nations, Unable to Agree, Aid the Unspeakable.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Enough has transpired regarding the Turkish agreement between the powers to show a success for the Turks which is far beyond their deserts. Once more they keep their foothold in Europe through the divisions of the European powers, and in a particular way through the British fear of the Mahometan masses in Asiatic and African countries under British sovereignty or suzerainty. A hundred times have the Ottoman Turks deserved expulsion, and as many times have they escaped for the same reason. All the world thought that their time had come when they stood for Germany, and made war on the allied powers. The allies, with the help of America, were victorious over Germany. The logical consequence of the second victory on the Marne was the expulsion of the last official Turk from the continent of Europe. Preparations were indeed made for this desirable consummation of the efforts of centuries. To Greece, who, thanks to decent genius of Venizelos, stood with the allies, the duty and indeed the right of replacing the Ottoman at Constantinople was assigned by common consent. But now arose the carefully stimulated, and possibly German-inspired, Mahometan uprising in India, based on the humiliation of the nominal caliph of Islam, the sultan of Turkey; and in the name of the supposed rights of this effete ruler, who no longer exercised any real power whatever, and also through the French jealousy of Great Britain's increase of territory and power in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and of the extension of the Greek authority to the Anatolian mainland, the course of history has been stayed; Constantinople is kept for the Turks; the rebellious Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha will become grand vizier, doubtless, at Constantinople, and devout Mussulmans will kneel once more in thanks to Allah, at the still profaned shrine of St. Sophia, for another rescue from the hated Ghiaour.

To this end we of America have contributed, therefore, by our participation in the war. Naturally sympathetic with the Greeks and the long oppressed Aremenians, we now see our efforts go toward the check and the humiliation of the one race and the perpetuation of oppression, cruelty and massacre of the other. The preliminary announcement of the terms of peace proposed to Greece and the Turks is supposed to offer the Greeks compensation for their part in the war. What is their compensation? The Greeks are required to abandon Hellenic Anatolia, including Smyrna, to the Turks, and to retire to a new and more westerly line in Thrace. They obtain Adrianople, indeed, and, purely in the interest of European safety, they are put in charge of the western shore of the Dardanelles. Could the peninsula of Gallipoli, for the attempted conquest of which so many thousands of European lives were lost, be restored to the Ottomans? Could the solid military control of the straits be relinquished once more to a hostile Asia? Scarcely. This, even with the Thracian territory already assigned, is indeed a small meed of compensation.

As to the Armenians, they are left under "League of Nations protection." In depending on such protection, they will indeed lean on a broken reed. Sovereignty over them remains in the hands of the Turks. They know, and the world knows, how that sovereignty is exercised. It means tyranny and massacre. And what the League of Nations may do about it may be inferred from what they have already done about it. Massacre, ravage, robbery, destruction have proceeded without let or hindrance.

The seeds of future wars are sown plentifully through this Turkish-Greek agreement, so cynically patched up at Paris. The whole Anatolian coast, predominantly Greek, becomes a Hellas Irredenta, bent upon regaining liberty. The wrongs of the Armenians and other Christians will cry to heaven. Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, and this matter of justice to the Armenians, who sacrificed more for the allies' cause, man for man, and woman for woman, than any other nation offered up in the war, is settled infamously wrong. Nationalist Turks and disappointed Greeks will face each other across the Dardanelles. Where the Greeks, in Thrace, have been "compensated" at the expense of the Bulgarians, the troublesome Komitadjis will ride on their raids. Turks will trample upon Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople, and these will plot against them. The red hand of massacre will be held up in Anatolia for Europe's and America's horror. Mesopotamia, Syria and Arabia will be forever restive. The east remains full of shadows with their tinge of blood. We can not congratulate the world on this false "solution."

Tea Hath Its Vitamines

Tea, the solace of maiden ladies and the favorite beverage for afternoon gatherings, promises to displace the popular yeast and raisin in providing the elusive something called vitamines. Dr. C. E. Shepard, teaching fellow in the College of Medicine at the University of Minnesota, in discovering that tea contains vitamines, has overthrown the established theory of medical science and food experts that tea is a mild stimulant without nutritive value.

His discovery shows that water soluble B, one of the three types of vitamines, exists in tea leaves in sufficient quantity to maintain growth and development provided the other essential food elements are present in the diet. Experiments leading to the discovery were made on albino rats. Those fed a menu consisting of white flour, salt mixture, and butter fat, none of which contains vitamines, died for want of the mysterious essentials. By adding a small amount of tea leaves to the above menu rats were sustained for forty-six days. Increasing the amount gradually until the leaves made up about 5 per cent of the total diet, the rats achieved a normal growth.

These experiments were continued three months to confirm the results obtained.

Dr. Shepard has been urged to continue his experiments by wholesalers of tea, who foresee increased trade in their commodity if it can be given the high bill of health accorded to foods like yeast, raisins, spinach, and oranges, which are rich in vitamines. However, in connection with his discovery, Dr. Shepard points out that excessive tea drinking induced death in the rats which served as subjects for experiment, while an average amount maintained their normal growth and development.

"Whether my discovery will make for increased tea drinking or not I can not say," smiled Dr. Shepard in commenting on the subject. "Peomedical science."—New York Evening Post.

The Widows' Might.

The Widows' Protective league has been formed. There are a lot of men in the world who will smile grimly at the thought. They will swear that it is the men who need protection against some of the widows who are coyly wandering about. They can't think what it is the widows need protection against, unless it is the pauper counts of the Balkan states. There isn't so much talk of the widow's mite as there is of the widows' might.—Los Angeles Times.

Wide, Broad and Plain.

It is announced now that the Old Testament story of David is to be filmed for the movies. It remains to be discovered how much of his peculiar story will be allowed. If Mr. Hays at $150,000 a year passes the anecdote in full, the movies will be able to pay him his salary in a short time. After Bathsheba's ablutions, we might be given a view of the Garden of Eden before the apple picking began. Whoever opens up the Old Testament to the movies opens a very wide door.—Hartford Courant.

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 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.

THE ENEMY WITHIN.

Where a considerable part of a community is infested with hookworm, the standards of work are lowered.

A man will do less work in a day and a child will study less and learn less. The average earnings of a family will be less and the average home will be less clean and wholesome. The land will produce less per inhabitant and the per capita savings will be less.

So far as the infested individuals are concerned they will be more subject to pneumonia and other forms of infection; will be more careless about their own health and the health of their families, and will be lazier and less disposed to work.

All of this, in a general way, has been proved over and over again.

These points having been established, the effort now is to decide what is the best thing to do about it.

These are some conclusions on parts of this question arrived at by Dr. Smillie and others as the result of very extensive studies.

A campaign to get rid of hookworm infestations should consist in the main of two kinds of work, the first curing those who have the disease, and, second, building sanitary privies.

The treatment consists in giving 45 drops of oil of chenopodium or worm seed in broken doses in a single day.

The treatment is both preceded by and followed by the giving of a heavy saline purge. In fact, this pugative is an essential part of the treatment.

This is the standard treatment. Where the number of worms in an individual is small, and the proportion of the population having infection is not great, a single standard treatment is enough.* If these requirements are not met shortly after the first standard treatment, a second, exactly duplicating it, should be given.

If the population is very badly infected, all those infected who work in the soil, such as gardeners, farmers, ditchers, etc., should take three standard treatments instead of the two given those who do not work in the soil.

The second part of the campaign is directed toward the building of sanitary privies.

If excrement containing hookworm eggs is left exposed, water will cause the eggs to hatch. Moisture will keep the young alive—water supplies will be polluted and vegetables will be infested.

Pigs will spread hookworms as they spread other worms.

Chickens probably do more good than harm when it comes to spreading hookworm.

If in a section more than 80 per cent of the population carry hookworm, it will be found that at least 70 per cent of the homes must have sanitary privies, else those treated speedily become reinfected.

In fact, in such badly infected areas it may be wise to give every hookworm subject a standard treatment with chenopodium once every year until such time as 80 per cent of the homes are equipped with sanitary privies.

Where Boils Come From.

M. C. K. writes: "I am a man 25 years of age, and the last six months have been very sick with boils off and on. They have been very painful.

"Please tell me what causes them and what to do for them."

REPLY.

There's a cause.
It may be diabetes.
Or working in dirty grease.
Or not keeping the skin clean.
Or irritation of the skin.
Or eating too much starch and sugar.
What is the cause in your case?

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 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.)

But the Editor Is Indurated.

Omaha, March 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your recent editorial on "School Girls and Nature Dames" does not seem quite adequate. You state that "there is much to be said on both sides," meaning perhaps the right side and the wrong side, for you proceed to assemble a number of rather poorly taken points on one side only.

Here are some of the expressions used in the article: "—absolute nudity no longer shocks the indurated onlooker," "undraped figure," "a host of immortals live, not because they painted the nude," "even angels wearing robes," "flimsy draperies," "too much of the female figure."

And all this inspired by the proposed exhibition of a bit of dancing and pantomime by high school children with bare feet. Indeed a tempest in a teapot! Did the writer, by any chance, see the dress rehearsal given the night before the show, when school authorities placed their final stamp of approval on this performance, or is he, along with some other righteous critics, discussing a thing he has not seen? If he did not see it, the public is being cheated in having to read the limited opinions of one who is not qualified to pass judgment. If he did see—"as a man thinketh, so is he!"

The expensiveness of "The Blue Boy" was made a point in the same editorial. The names of Botticelli, Michael Angelo, Titian, Rembrandt and Rubens gave strength to an otherwise feeble paragraph. How about Breton's Song of the Lark? Do the bare feet of the peasant girl cause anyone's "undeveloped sense of the artistic" to "sustain a shock?" Does Corot's "Dance of the Nymphs" "lead us away from safe anchorage?" In regard to "even angels wearing robes," it would hustle most angels to produce as stout a pair of bloomers as the high school dancers wear beneath their simple but adequate costumes. And as for the nation being safe "as long as its boys and girls can blush!" It is everlastingly true that vigorous clean-mindedness is requisite to the safety of the nation; but it is up to the grownups to make a clean-cut distinction, by power of example, between modesty and prudishness; to emulate, along with modesty, and other virtues, the virtue of genuineness and fairness.

One martyrd maiden's eleventh-hour stand for "modesty" would have been much more effective, had it been voiced with a degree of open straight-forwardness, and not at the cost of unfairness to her teachers and fellow-dancers.

MRS. THEO. W. BUDLONG.

High Cost of Stepping..

In fine display, was latest craze—
A three-strapped pump in famous shop.
She had to pause for just one look,
And that for her was fatal stop
Because it made her go inside.
And once inside she then was trapped.
Quite true, she left the shop, but O!
Her purse was pumped and she was strapped!

B. E. W. in Life.

New York.

This is a billion-a-year city in receipts and expenditures for the first time. If it's a 30-cent city in the tone of its public life we are all more or less to blame.—Brooklyn Eagle.