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The Steward's Report.

The republican conference at Lincoln Thursday was a report of stewardship.

The proceedings were written into the minute book of the republican state committee as a matter of technical record. But in fact, the disclosures there made of the condition of the government March 4, 1921, and the progress since made toward its restoration, were written indelitly into the minds of everyone who heard or read them, as a report of the people's trustees to the people.

The war ended November 11, 1918. The democratic administration remained in power until March 4, 1921, nearly two and one-half years. Yet in that time it took no important step and made no considerable progress toward the reestoration of the country to normal peace conditions. Instead, it continued for more than a year after the war was over, as Congressman Graham pointed out, to let contracts both here and abroad for war materials never used and never capable of use. It lought the war after the war was over with a ferocity worthy of the dark days of March, 1918, but grotesquely out of place in March, 1920. Then it "passed the buck" to the new administration-the burden of s twenty-four-billion dollar debt, the burden of disrupted industry, the burden of governmental demoralization, the burden of a tangled mess of foreign relations directly resulting from refusal of the people's servants to accept the expressed Bopular will as to the policy to be pursued.

The republican administration accepted the job, a job for supermen. For fourteen months It has labored. It has not restored normal conditions; the task imposed by the war-and made thore serious by democratic neglect, mismanagement and extravagance in the two and one-half years after the war-was too big for that. But a start has been made, a start toward reducing the cost of government, a start toward paying off the tremendous national debt, a start toward | voted "No." avoidance of future wars, a start toward making overnment function for the people of the Uhited States rather than for the benefit or entertainment of other peoples. It is only a start, but it is a beginning measured in terms of hundreds of fifthions of dollars saved, of entirely new programs of international relationships outlined and consummated. Measured by any standard save that of the tremendous immensity of the demoralization which it had to cure, the start would be complete achievement already.

That is the report. Speakers at Lincoln told the details, the facts and the figures. It is not braggadocio. It is proven truth, as the whole country will see.

Amnesty for the "Politicals."

While the lowly but unpleasant mumps take up the time of the youthful, members of Kate Richards O'Hare's "crusade" in behalf of the men who were imprisoned under the espionage act, a move is being made in congress to secure the release of all such prisoners. Bills have been introduced, said to be modeled on the Johnson amnesty proclamation of 1868, which will operate as a flat pardon for all who were convicted of political offenses during the war and who are now in prison. While the country can afford to be merciful, and perhaps may abide the active presence of the agitators who are now confined, it is well to note the difference between their sittation and those who were sequestrated during

the civil war. It is not easy to draw degrees or distinctions in the matter of treason, and yet some points e de distinguish these groups. The war between the states was a civil war, involving only citizens of the United States, and sympathizers with one section might well be caught in another, and for the expression of his opinions, beliefs or principles, be brought into unpleasant contact with the law. It was to free these of any disability growing out of the war that President Johnson took his final action in 1868. Men and women who interfered with the operations of the government during the recent war aided the enemy; if their forts had succeeded, all the United States stands for would have been swallowed up in defeat. It was as necessary that the country be defended aghinst them as it was to take steps stainst the armed foes.

If the end of the law has been satisfied, their liberation will hold to harm; but the law should not be flouted because of a mistaken sentiment. Even the radicals turn to the law when overtaken in their folly, and so for the good of all, the integrity of the law must be maintained, even if a few political prisoners are kept in confinement longer than their sympathizers think they

"Freeing the People."

Lord Bryce gave it as his opinion that no American city of more than 300,000 population could govern itself well. However that may be, Mayor Thompson of Chicago is not one to alimit this view. From Atlantic City comes an interview in which Thompson announces that he has leagued himself with Mayor Hylan of New York and Mayor Curley of Boston for a fight to the death for good government.

"If the scheme holds good," says the enthusiastic Hearst reporter, "the country will witness one of the greatest fights against corporate greed and public officials who sell out to them

that has ever been staged in modern times." This declaration reads like a circus poster. Better even than Conan Doyle, Mayor Thompson can raise the shade of P. P. Barnum

People do enjoy being tooled-otherwise how explain the popular support of Thompson and Hylan? This is not to hint that there is no such thing in this beautiful green world as corporate greed. But there is another sort of greed, political greed and appetite for power that is qually dangerous to a democratic land. The average municipal politician hasn't the brains to defend the people's rights if he sincerely wished to do so. Lord Bryce may have been wrong, but it rests with the electorate to demontrate the fact.

A Vacancy Exists.

Has Nebraska two United States senators at Washington, or only one?

Under the constitution the state is entitled to two. It is entitled to a voice equal to that of New York or Pennsylvania, each with acveral times its population. In the senate its voice is more effective than in the lower house, where representation is based on population. The senate is where the smaller states count.

But is Nebraska getting the advantage of that wise provision for equality of states? The record of votes cited by Congressman W. J. Graham at Lincoln Thursday indicates that it is not. By that record. Nebraska is shown to have but one ote on important measures, instead of two. Gilbert M. Hitchcork holds the title of United

States senator from Nebraska. The Congressional Record shows: When a bill was pending to put a tariff on ides, protecting a product of Nebraska farms

nd ranches, Senator Hitchcock did not vote. When the senate was considering the levy of mergency tariff rates on agricultural products, for the protection of Nebraska's dominant industry, Senator Hitchcock voted "No," in defiance of the request of the Nebraska legislature, in-

childing the democratic members of that body. When prohibition advocates and enforcers ought to forbid the prescription of beer as medicine, thereby plugging a hole in the enforcement of prohibition created by a ruling of Attorney General Palmer, Senator Hitchcock did

When it was proposed to regulate the packing houses to which Nebraska ships millions of dollars' worth of its products, Senator Hitchcock

When the senate passed a resolution declaring an end to the war with Germany, Senator Hitchcock voted "No."

When the highly important revenue bill was up for decision, Senator Hitchcock did not vote. When the peace treaty with Germany was resented for ratification, Senator Hitchcock did not vote. Similarly, he did not vote upon the ratification of the Austrian peace treaty. Yet he was present in Washington the day these important matters were under consideration, for on the same day he voted "Yes" upon the ratification of the Hungarian peace treaty, the least important of the three.

When the senate voted to continue the distribution of free agricultural seed, Sepator Hitchrock did not vote.

When the senate approved the four-power treaty, making possible the carrying out of the arms limitation program and ending the mad race for armed supremacy, Senator Hitchcock

When it was proposed to appoint a commission to negotiate for the funding of the foreign debt owed this country, a matter involving the repayment of nearly eleven billions of dollars, Senator Hitchcock was present but not voting.

When it was proposed to increase the agricultural extension work of the federal government, Senator Hitchcock did not vote.

In nine of thirteen instances, Senator Hitchcock did not vote. On nine of thirteen important issues, the state of Nebraska did not enjoy its privilege to a double vote in the United States sênatê.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock holds the title and draws the salary of United States senator from Nebraska. In the face of this record, the pertinent question is: Is he doing the work?

Europe's Lead in Aviation.

There are said to be twenty-one aviation comanies operating in the middle west, but as yet aerial transportation has not made the progress that it has shown in Europe. Greater facilities are to be available this year than last, according to arrangements made this spring by the International Air Traffic association in The Hague. This meeting agreed upon the following services for the season from April to September:

London - Amsterdam - Bremen - Hamburg-Copenhagen. London - Amsterdam - Bremen - Hamburg-

Berlin.
Löndon-Brussels-Dortmund-Berlin.
London-Paris-Lyons-Geneva.
London-Paris-Lyons-Marseilles.
Amsterdam-Brussels-Geneva. Paris - Strasbourg-Prague-Warsaw-Vienna-Budapest-Bucharest-Constantinople, Konigsberg - Moscow-communicating with the railroad services between Berlin and

These passenger airplanes are to be equipped with motor mufflers; larger craft will carry a pilot and an assistant pilot, and machines on flights of more than four hours will be equipped with lavatories. The main parts of all these machines will be made interchangeable. In many instances the companies operating them are con-

rracting to carry mail as well as passengers. Now that the first flush of enthusiasm over the possibilities opened up by man's conquest of the air is done, Americans will be fairly content to watch these experiments abroad before committing themselves to a general policy. Nebraska has forty-seven landing fields all ready for the reception of aviators, who are making considerable use of the airplane for both business and pleasure.

Representative Andrews, who is sending out swat-the-fly literature, at least has something more practical than any proposition for a bank

Chicago did not get much excited as long as the gunmen slew only private citizens, but when it came to killing policemen-well, that's dif-

Some demand for steel is noted, in spite of the fact that we are no longer building warships.

Part of the noise you hear these days is the rattle of the corn-planter.

Russia is reported to be learning, but yet has

Uncle Sam and the Radio Work of Government Helped in Many Ways by Wireless Phone.

(From the Washington Star.)

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been pent annually for many years by the governnent in an attempt to advertise itself. There are many citizens of the United States who might resent this spending on advertising as wasteful, but it is spending on advertising as wasteful, but it is surprising how few there are of the American people who know just what the government at Washington is doing to help the people—with its hundreds of scientists here studying and developing all manner of things.

The spread of the radiophone fad throughout the country bids fair to reduce even this really the state of the million.

necessary government expense, for with millions of people all over the country who have taken up the craze, there are many who listen in each day and night for any messages they can pick up. The government has seized this opportunity of telling the people some of the things they can have by spending a few cents, and of others which they can have for nothing.

By utilizing the several powerful stations of the government in Washington and scores of others scattered all over the country, it can send its messages further than others with less powerful apparatus. And its are exposed to martet fever, not more than 25, or one-third, will deful apparatus. ful apparatus. And its wave lengths are not re-stricted to the small ones allowed many broad-

casting stations. casting experiment, it is publishing many books on radio which will serve to increase the interest and instruct thousands how to prepare and operate these sets, and thus gain more "listeners" to

its new mode of advertising.

Just the other night the Washington radio station sent broadcast over the country a message telling of a 600-page book on "Principles Underlying Radio Communication," prepared by the United States bureau of standards and the army signal corps and printed by the govern-ment printing office. Early the next day more than 100 radio enthusiasts lined up at the book counter in the office of the superintendent of ocuments to buy copies of this publication. Even now mail orders are pouring into the office from all parts of the country, and, although the book sells for \$1 a copy, more than 1,000 requests are on the waiting list for another edition.

This is but a small illustration of the great possibilities in the hands of the government for felling the people things that it wants them to know. The public health service, which has for its task the work of protecting the health of the American people, has been using the radio al-most nightly from Washington. Each night some expert of the service sends through the air interesting points on guarding the public health, the prevention of disease and methods to prevent epidemics of all kinds. The message goes farther than the thousands of radiophone isteners who receive it directly, for usually these fans" tell others the next day of what they

eccived over their sets the day and night before. Millions of dollars are spent annually by the government in gathering crop information for the benefit of farmers or traders. It costs millions more to get it quickly to the places where it would do more good and in time to be of value. Heretofore this had to be done by the intricate system of land wires, both telegraph and tele-But now with thousands of people listening on the radiophone, they can get the informa-tion to all parts of the country instantly.

Scientists in the government service who lata daily, from which they forecast the weather Many times in the past the forecasts have reached the remote sections too late to do any good, too late sometimes to prevent a farmer cutting his hay in the face of an impending storm or gale. But now all the farmer has to do is to stop a few moments in the morning, put his radiophone receivers on his head and get the weather report and the crop information, as well as the prices quoted on the produce market, and then he can go ahead with his work, acting on as he sees fit. He may w ship a load of produce to some distant market, but a message of the radiophone announcing low prices owing to a flooded market may save him a lot of work as well as a lot of money

Would any one believe that the postal service reeds advertising? People have taken the postal service as a matter of course, because it has been here since the nation was born. But because the people have taken the service too much as a matter of course it does need advertising in order to get their co-operation to make it more efficient. Postmaster General Work has seized on the radiophone as a means of advertising the provider of the course of t tising the service.

In connection with the great postal improve-

ment week, he sent broadcast to postmasters and radiophone receivers throughout the country an appeal for the help of every one to assist in improving the service in various ways. This mes-sage reached thousands aside from those who actually heard his voice. The messages sent out were posted in postoffices throughout the coun-wy, and, in addition, radiophone listeners spread it after they had heard it.

Crow a Common-Sense Bird

In the winter colony of Minnesota birds, there is no more interesting, or really likeable fellow, than the crow. To be sure, he is the accused bane of the farmers, and is the target of insute and abuse from legislative edicts, field insult and abuse from legislative edicts, field ragamuffins and guns, but with it all he merits approval for the manner in which he survives and actually prospers. How a Minnesota winter scene would suffer without a crow or two winging their way lazily through the cold, lifeless

branches of tree tops.

Nature it would seem has provided well for this bird. He is no individualist, except in the inky blackness of his coat. He has no special gifts, except common sense. The quail and partridge may wear a more enviable dress, and are great deal swifter flyers, but even with their camouflage equipment and their speed, they are no match for man as is the crow.

One does not have to pass laws to prefect the crow. He is well fitted to look after himself. He is one of the wisest of birds, because he displays the co-operative instincts. In that he differs from most birds. A flock of crows never moves about from wheat field to woods without first posting sentries. Let danger approach in the form of a man with a gun, and you will bear the "caw, caw-caw-caw" from the sentry before you are within 300 yards of the flock. But let this same man approach with a stick in his hand, and in all probability the crows will pay no more attention to him than if he were a sparrow.

In knowing when a man has a gun and when has not, the crow shows his practicability. He relies, not alone on the eyes and ears of himself, but on such equipment of the whole flock. To catch him off guard means that you

must catch all his nearby fellows likewise off guard, which is the exception.

"Even in his timidity, the crow is just the ordinary fellow," says Samuel A. Derieux, "If he doesn't understand anything he will leave it plane. He's alone. He's not a venturesome scatterbrain. What lies beyond his experience he's suspicious

In birdology the crow would seem to point the truth of the adage in two heads are better than one. He has been legislated against and hunted for years by man, yet with it all, his numbers have increased and he has prospered. He is a credit to common sense and the practical.—Minneapolis Journal.

Brave Old Boat.

In its rage for naval reduction congress will lo well not to order scrapped the good old Salt River packet. There is going to be big demand for that boat in the near future.—Cincinnati Ennuirer.

How to Keep Well

Copyright: 1928.

heat for 30 minutes and later and kept in the ice box.

others have used this

How Warts Are Made.

3. Is there any remedy

REPLY

Suggested for Bed-Wetting

Whence Come Vamo Eyes?

The Unbelievers.

CENTER SHOTS.

liquor.-Columbia Record.

The worst wreck by an auto is

calling at the White House the other

me what causes the

Mrs. M. writes: "1. What

SCARLET FEVER'S TAINT.

Viewed from certain standpoints.

One ounce of this serum jected deep into the muscles.

Many others have used this old with success. Viewed from certain standpoints,

Of each 100 cases of scarlet fever only seven, or thereabouts, die, according to the law of averages. To put it differently—in a given cause of warts?

"2. Are they dangerous or catching?

about 13 to 1. If the mild, unrecognized, un-diagnosed and unreported cases could also be counted in, it is probable that the death rate would be less 2. They are not dangerous. Certain kinds of warts are due to bacteria. These are "catching."

3. They can be burned off with caustic or heat.

It is even less severe in the warmer parts of the country than these per centages would indicate. Unlike whooping cough, it is no especially deadly with bables, no

with any other age group.

It is when we come to think about the complications that go with scarlet fever, and that come ofter it, that understand why mothers dread to get scarlet fever into the family

Much of the Bright's disease of middle life and beyond has its be-ginnings in scarlet fever. Dr. I. A. Abt. who talked to the

Dr. I. A. Abt. who talked to the American Medical association at their last meeting on the after effects of contagious diseases, said that Bright's disease was more upt to come on as the scarlet fever patient was about ready to get well, that it developed in the mild cases as well developed in the mild cases as well
as in the severe ones, and that it
might clear up in a few weeks or it
might last a lifetime.

No scarlet fever patient is being
properly looked after unless the urine
is examined.

Likewise with the heart, Much of

the heart disease of middle life has its beginning with scarlet fever. Evidence of heart trouble may develop during the fever, or there may be rapid, irregular pulse during convatescence. Proper care of a case of carlet fever includes examination of scaffet fever includes examination of

the heart.

The cause of scarlet fever, whatever it is, finds its way to the throat at the very start, and does not quit that location until it is ready to clear out. By reason of this being the home base, the disease frequently extends to the care, and deafness, complete or partial, is one of the most frequent after effects of scar-tel forcer.

t fever. • One reason for the trouble health departments have in controlling scar-let fever is the tendency of the germ sergeant-at-arms never made a move.—New York Evening Post. to hang on in the throat long after t has disappeared from other parts

it has disappeared from other parts of the body.
Scarlet fever has a short incubation period—one to five days. It begins with a sore throat, which is quickly followed by fever.

The rash appears, as a rule, within one or two days after the sore throat. When this rash is characteristic, it is not easily confused with istic it is not easily confused with other cruptions. Where the face is reddest with the rash the area around the mouth stands out most prominent, because into that zone

characteristic. No other disease causes such char-acteristic feeling during the stage of There is a preventive and a cure, but up to the present time the rem-edy is not in wide use. Dr. D. O. Smith of Tulsa, Okl., reports on the use of serum from persons conval-escent from scarlet fever, both as a preventive and cure. Most of his work was done in Kansas City. Philadelphia as another slam at their

The Successful

Men You Meet

7 OU'LL find recog-

I nize the impor-

tance of presenting a

The self-assurance

which comes from

knowing that your

clothes are correct in

the eyes of others is a valuable asset.

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Nicoll Tailoring is dis-

tinguished by its ex-

cellence in quality,

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We've all the latest

novelties in refreshing

colors for Spring.

Also White Cricket

Flannels - Silks -

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and Mohairs for hot

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209-211 S. 15th. Karbach Blk.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

weather.

workmanship.

good appearance.

work was done in Kansas City.

Blood is drawn from convalescent patients and the servin is obtained from it. This is then sterilized by

The Bee's Letter Box

Wanted, A trame Warden.

Omsha, May 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: During the spring of 1221 every pond from Norfelk to Platts mouth was seined by Omaha and Fremont fishermen.

This spring the same gangs are seining every pend and take from Decatur to Plattsmouth.

The sportsman who buys a fishing license and spends from \$5 to \$25 to \$470 you of his leisure hours comes back only to say, "H—i! They seined that pond, too."

Where are the game wardens?

Where are the game wardens?
The writer hunted from Calhoun to Omaha since ? p. m. Wednesday night to date and has been unable to locate said game warden.

Tuesday and Wednesday nights
Beal's lake, at Calhoun, was select

Tuesday and Wednesday nights Beal's lake, at Calhoun, was seined, as I observed them doing so; they seined Carter lake at night. The writer has the auto licemse number of the gang at Calboun.

Question is: Where can we get some real old-time game wardens? 1. Among the causes of warts are too much moisture, too little moist-ure, tack of cleanliness, infection.

Negroes and City Sencols.

Omaha, May 2.—To the Editor of o'clock.—Baltimore Sun.

of perfect peace we all so cage await. ROBERT W. CONWAY 721 Walnut Street. Will Begin Early.

long since cume to the conclusion

deal before we can reach that state





LYKO Illuminates the Future With Its Rays of Hope

For All Who Would Enjoy Perfect Health the entire system because of its effective and beneficial This remarkable tonic is the inspiration action upon all of the principal organs of the body. It increases the appetite, promotes digestion and proper assimilation, strengthens the herves, tones the heart, improves the function of the liver, regulates the bowels and tends to relieve suppressed conditions of the kidneys. and foy of the weak and debilitated. It brings back the sunshine of existence to those of lost vitality. It opens up wonderful visions of the

future to the down-cast, weary-laden souls depressed in spirit and body. It eteates the strength and the courage to fight winning bat-tles in those who have lost heart, given up exhausted under the strain and weight of their daily burdens. It kindles anew the vital spark of life in the slumbrous body of the languishing, causing it to burst forth at last in a radiant glow of perfect health.

"LYRO" is, indeed, of great restorative power; in fact, Nature's first aid in nearly all sub-normal conditions. A general tonic in the broadest sense, it rebuilds

General Tonic

Strengthening As the Bracing Sea

Breeze' Sole Manufacturer

LYKO MEDICINE COMPANY New York Kansas City, Mo.



If you are thin-blooded, pale and weak, physically and nervously exhausted, generally run-down, devoid of

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The Great