THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

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Government and the Coal Mines.

One of the disagreeable features of the fuel situation is now coming to the front. A strike on April 1 did not hold much of a menace, as a large surplus of fuel was on hand, and the season was approaching when consumption would be at a minimum. Today conditions are much different. No progress has been made in the direction of a settlement of differences between the operators and the men, with a resumption of work. So far as the employers and employes are concerned, the strike might go on to the crack of doom, but the public has some interest in the

June, July and August are the time for storing fuel for winter use. The northwest territory especially depends upon fuel produced during the summer and delivered before winter opens. Delay in this means hardship to the users. This phase of the case was presented to the senate on Thursday, along with arguments in favor of government intervention, even to the point of seizure and operation of the mines by federal authority. Such a course would be directly in line with the policy of the United Mine Workers of America, which organization has persistently advocated what it euphemistically terms the "nationalization" of all fuel supply.

Public operation of the mines may well be regarded as a procedure of doubtful value. Experiments with the railroads did not turn out so well as might have been wished, and with all allowances made for the extreme conditions under which the job was takeen on, the experience was not such as to greatly encourage the extension of the practice to other industries. But something else might be done. Theodore Roosevelt had no authority of law to interpose in the anthracite coal strike the fedeeral power, yet he exerted such influence that the great struggle was speedily and satisfactorily terminated. It appears that the time is almost here for President Harding to take some similar action.

g, and advice from the president has gone unheeded by both owners and men. A deadlock exists that is to be broken by some one or there will be a fuel famine before long. Reviving industry is demanding more coal; the domestic storage of coal for next winter will soon begin, and the supply above ground is running short. Efforts to hold down prices are all well enough, but what is needed is the restoration of work in the mines. When coal is being brought to the surface again in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the public will cease to be uneasy over the situation, and not until then.

For Industrial Peace.

In the midst of strikes and threats of strikes there comes from one of union labor's principal leaders a note of sanity and common sense worthy of real applause. John Donlin, president of the buildin gtrades department of the Federation of Labor, tells his organization that "the whole nation is tired of strikes and lockouts and disgusted with such institutions as make them possible, and he adds:

Unless the industry remedies its troubles, we must admit the industrial court is neces-The only way to minimize striken and

lockouts is to minimize such authority as can order a lockout or strike. Further, Mr. Donlin said that persons responsible for strikes in cities "aare always in the

minority" and often include "hired disturbers." There is a world of truth in these brief remarks, truth in the evident understanding of the public's view and truth in the implied belief that many strikes and lockouts are called not because this drastic action is the only way to settle existing grievances, but because of unwise, impul-

sive or corrupt leadership. Exposures in Chicago and in York of corrupt and selfish bargaining between labor leaders and contractors' agents have disclosed an extreme of outlawry which demands a clean-up. They hint at the existence of various gradations of evil in the existing system for the handling of relations between capital and labor. Mr. Donlin professes a desire to turn a figurative X-ray upon these industrial cancers, and in that he deserves support both by labor and capital.

American Citizenship.

"Although you live to be 100 years old, you can never be a citizen of the United States!"

This sentence was passed by a judge of the district court in Omaha on an alien who had sought exemption from the draft because he was an alien. He then declined to assume the responsibilities laid upon citizens of the country, and offered to those aliens resident here who were willing to defend the institutions they enjoyed. The sentence will be approved by all earnest men.

Another thought comes up in this connection. This man will not be permitted to vote or to exercise other rights of citizens, but he will be permitted to remain in our midst, enjoying every advantage the citizen enjoys under our laws. He will live better than he could at home, will have the protection of our laws and our courts, the benefits of a strong, enlightened government, and so far as one of his type is concerned, he will be little the worse for being denied the privilege of taking part in the government he declined to

Americans are hospitable, and have been from the first; they have welcomed the stranger

from other shores, and have given him every opportunity enjoyed by the native born. Now and then one of these strangers abuses the hospitality extended him, but we have no way of reaching him. The alien who incurred the sentence of the court quoted exercised his right of free choice, and none can question that, however faulty his judgment, yet it might be better if even a higher value was placed on citizenship in the United States, and some way devised to make such men as this feel a deeper sense of loss in their failure or refusal to take on the full obligations that rest on a citizen.

Nebraska's Parole System.

The Fred Brown case is arousing public in terest in the administration of the state parole law as has no other case since the Kirk parole of 1919, and once more the whole system is being judged, with adverse verdict in the popular mind, because of its abuse.

Brown was paroled while serving time for automobile stealing. The grievous error in his case was that the parole authority failed to discover the fact that he was a hardened second offender, that under another name he had been sentenced for murder and had been pardoned fifteen years ago. Proper prison records and thorough investigation by paroling authorities should have uncovered this fact before the parole was granted, instead of after Brown had been at large for several months, committing various thefts and finally terrorizing a whole community.

There is reason for the parole system. It is numane; it fulfills the spirit of Christianity in that it affords opportunity for reform and assumes the possibility of the rebirth of men's souls, even when hardened by crime. But this fine ideal is shattered when the privilege is abused. When devotion to principles of humanitarian mercy result in endangering the lives of men and women and children, then mankind is certain to forego mercy for the more immediate sake of self-preservation. The best service which advocates of the parole system can give to their ideal today is in making sure that it is enforced with rigid certainty that the public, not the individual, be given the benefit of every doubt."

Muddling the Muscle Shoals Matter.

Three reports to the house from its committee on military affairs dealing with the Ford offer to take over the Muscle Shoals project are not calculated to clear the situation in the public mind. Only one point is plain, and that has been understood for some months. The plant is a majestic monument to a considerable blunder made by the War department under the Wilsonian regime. Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen might have been necessary as a military measure and part of the general scheme for the public defense. It was undertaken on so gigantic a scale that when the war was over the plant was incomplete, and some \$80,000,000 had been tied up in it for good and all. Considerable scandal was brought to light in connection with the work done, and it was established that nowhere was the extravagance and waste more noticeable than in this instance. Now Mr. Ford has offered to take over the whole affair, the government to invest some \$20,000,000 in completing the unfinished work, and he to operate it for a long term of years on terms that are not without their advantage to him. Senator Norris has declared his opposition to leasing the plant to Ford or to anyone else, and has sought to have the work done by the government. All these things sug-Efforts by Secretary Davis and Secretary gest the thought that it will be some months before the Muscle Shoals project is disposed of and its machinery set to producing fertilizer or anything else but discord and dispute.

Spirit of the "Klan."

Thirty thousand persons, news dispatches tell us, took part in a Ku Klux Klan initiation service in Illinois. Not surprising. Neither is it any particular cause for alarm for those who fall under the ostracisms of the imperial empire's

Nothing so particularly delights the average American male as a generous output of "hokum." Witness the popularity of the slapstick movie comedy, the back-fence excitement which follows a "love nest" shooting, the great social uproar that marks each wedding in "the younger set."

So for a night the bold and valient knight revels under the glare of the flaming torch, ignited in Atlanta by a young publicity expert who is a good student of mass psychology, and the next day he goes back to work. He isn't dangerous at all-he's merely trying to be devilish.

A Local Blockade. Twenty-fourth street and St. Mary's avenue

s a danger spot.

Increased traffic due-to the new St. Mary's evenue grade is runnin gafoul of the unfinished I wenty-fourth street paving. The latter job is ncomplete because the city commission is awaiting action o nthe project for widening this crosstow nthoroughfare.

Pending settlement of the Twenty-fourth street issue, the street at least can be made safe and passable. It is neither today.

Speaking of the bonus, the people of Missouri voted a bond issue of \$15,000,000 last August, the funds to be distributed among the service men at the rate of \$10 for each month of service. The money has about all been paid out, and 60,000 soldiers, sailors and marines will not get in on any reward unless another bond issue is

Alaska is sweltering with the temperature at 85 and 92 degress and ice is melting so fast that the rivers overflow. It's hard to beat Nebraska for summer weather.

If unincorporated labor organizations can be sued, as the supreme court rules, where does that leave the farmers' organizations, or in fact, any sort of group?

Oxford students might have been less eager to heckle James M. Beck if they had been familiar with his record. Controversy is his middle

Speaking of democratic prospects, political soothsayers remark that Missouri stands a good chance of having two republican senators.

If the electric chair were kept dusted off, its presence might be of influence on the murder

Ak-Sar-Ben is finding out that quite a number of his subjects are "horsey."

Uncle Sam may go cold, but he need not be hungry next winter.

Sounds like ol dtimes to hear thunder.

From State and Nation

What Is a Good Job?

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Ask the average youth what he considers a good job, and more than likely he will reply, one with good pay and short hours. These may be desirable, but they are not all of a good job, as a little analysis will show.

If a job is what it should be, if it educates and liberates a man physically, mentally and morally, its should carry other values than short hours and good pay. Just what these are Dr. Richard C. Cabot has pointed out, in discussing the meaning of work. Dr. Cabot enumerates seven easential points of a good job under the following heads:

Difficulty and crudeness enough to call out one's latent powers of mastery:

Difficulty and crudeness enough to call out one's latent powers of mastery; Variety so balanced by monotony as to suit the individual's needs;

chance to achieve and to recognize what one has done:

A title and a place that is one's own;

A connection with some institution or firm, or some cause that one can loyally

Honorable and pleasant relations with

ane's comrades in work.

It should be noted that "a chance to achieve" penetrates to the very heart of work. The sav-age spends much energy in his war-dance. An-imals in playful exercise obey a native and ir-registible impulse. But work is an intelligent expenditure of energy, in which means are adapted to ends. A good job offers enough resistance to challenge one's determination, with out overtaxing one's strength. Only when it does this, is a vacation most valuable and ap-preciated, because it brings welcome release.

The charge most commonly made against modern work is that of monotony. A good job ought to supply enough variety to sustain interest and enough repetition to assure mastery.

Particular bosses may be resented or disliked, but most good jobs carry the standing need of a director. In this respect work is not unlike team-play in athletics. Just as a boatcrew in a race need a coxswain, so workers need some master hand to plot the course and correlate the individual efforts.

Industrial experts are coming also to recognize the importance of each worker having a title and a place of his own. If to hold down a job gives one a place in the world and a firmer grip on life, then it is well that the fact be proportion. signalized. It is found that such recognition s much to dignify and enrich a job and to foster the spirit of loyality. With the rapid growth of machine production this important fact has been too largely forgotten and neglected. Many modern industrial movements gain much of their significance because of their ef-forts to revive a closer personal relation in in-

Child Labor in Rhode Island.

Material for the pen—or the typewriter—of 20th century Dickens is contained in a report nade by federal investigators into the labor of made by federal investigators into the labor children in their homes in Rhode Island. children in their homes in Rhode Island. It presents a picture of greedy manufacturers and inscrupulous contractors fattening on the pro-

ceeds of the toil of baby fingers, for among the children whose employment was investigated were some only 3 years of age.

The investigators were sent into the state by the national department of labor after complaint of conditions had been made by inspectors acting under the federal child labor law. It is reported that, at the time of the inquiry more ported that, at the time of the inquiry, than 5,000 children under 15 years of age living in Providence, Pawtucket, and Central Falls were working in their homes evenings and during school vacations in ways that violate the spirit if not the letter of the law of the state. Seventy per cent of the fathers of the children are foreign-born. Of the 5,000 cases studied 2,338 were reported to be those of children who worked acculate. were less than 5 years old. Fifty-six were between 5 and 6 years. More than 50 per cent of the young toilers earned less than 5 cents an hour. The work was often done in surroundings that were a menace to health. In particular, the eyesight of the children was endangered. The work at home was found to be seriously interfering with the progress of those of the children old enough to go to school. It is a system of contract labor. their products over to middlemen who exploit the children, and who, in some cases, are al-leged to make 100 per cent on the labor of their young workers.

Shrubbery and Trees. From the Kansas City Star.

It is only comparatively recently in America that we have discovered shrubbery and how to use it. Not many years ago people used to use it. Not many years ago people used to deal in individual shrubs. One shrub on each side of the gate was thought plenty. Occasionally a little clump was set out in the middle of the laws.

the lawn.

But when home makers began to experiment with masses of shrubs, when they began to frame their houses in forsythia and wigelia and spirea and rambler roses and honeysuckle, they found they had made a transformation. The whole appearance of the place was changed. A house that otherwise might be commonplace, in a prop-er setting of foliage and biossoms proved wholly

charming and lovely.

Necessarily with the shrubbery came trees, both in the parking outside and within the yard. Trees for a background, for protection from the sun in summer, and for the delicate tracery of branches in winter, for the wonderful play of lights and shadows—trees there must be.

Kansas City has plenty of object lessons in the effect of massed shrubbery and trees. So has every smaller town of age and dignity. It would pay any person interested in the appearance of his home to wander tomorow through the residence districts where shrubbery and trees are growing in profusion, just to contrast them with districts where foliage has been neglected. It is wonderful how defects in architecture can be made to disappear by the proper handranches in winter, for the wonderful play of

can be made to disappear by the proper hand-ling of the masses of green Nature has put at man's disposal.

How Does Henry Ford Do It?

From the New Republic Somehow or other the union has omitted to call on strike Henry Ford's miners in Kentucky. When Ford bought the Banner Fork mines the local union went into a flurry; did the new man-agement mean a fight? And then a visit took place; it was the new manager who called on the union. Did the men have any grievances? They had; among others, that there was no place for the union to meet, except in the school-house which the company owned. "Meet in the schoolhouse," said the new management; "next grievance?" Later, wage-cutting began in the Kentucky coal fields; at Banner Fork there was another visit. Mr. Ford came and crawled around in the dark and humand his head on his around in the dark and bumped his head on his coal and at the day's end he made the men a speech at the mine mouth. About wages. He said their wages needed readjustment. Coal digging seemed to him to be harder, messier. diging, seemed to him to be harder, messier, more dangerous than the jobs in his auto factory; his miners' wages, he thought, ought to be a little more than his factory rates. Readjustments followed; upwards. "Banner Fork mines pay \$3 more on the day than any other mines in this district," writes President Keller of United Mine Workers District 19, "and Ford sells his coal for 50c less on the ton." And somehow or other somehow or other-

The Way of Girls.

News from Detroit gives the results of a poll of the young women students of the University of Michigan on the type of man they would

marry.

A composite picture makes the favored man tall, athletic, not too handsome, not noticeably homely, courteous, unselfish, chivalrous, unaffected, gentle big-hearted, sympathetic, wholesome, firm-jawed, courageous and possessing a sense of humor. He need not be rich.

What does it matter that there are not enough male angels to go around? Probably every one of the young women has imagination enough to take a skeezicks lacking in every one of the desired qualifications and dress him in fancy as the possessor of them all.

Around the World in Five Days. From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

Six special speed planes are to be constructed for the speed test by the United States Army Air Service at the international race to be held at Detroit on September 15, the Pulitzer trophy to e the prize.

be the prize.

A guaranteed speed of 200 miles an hour is specified for the planes. If a machine with this speed could be constructed with a fuel capacity to keep the air for five days, and this machine should start to circumnavigate the globe, going directly east, or vice-versa, we should witness the feat of going around the world in 120 hours, or five days of 24 hours each. That something of the sort will be accomplished within the life of this generation is highly probable.

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, sanita-tion and provention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address lotters in care of The Bee

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WATER INTOXICATION. Here was a new one. The idea of getting drunk on water! Well, there is some consolation for the man who feels that he just must get intoxicated, whether or no If he must kill his fool self, he is neither compelled to go to Cuba nor to repeal the Volstead act. Water

will do the stunt. The symptoms of water intoxication are nausea, vomiting, dizziness.

There are authenticated cases of death due to drinking water. This we have on the authority of Dr. Rowntree of the Mayo clinic, Univer-

sily of Minnesota.

If a man wishes to shuffle off by means of the water route, he has a choice. Rubner tells us that if he will take in no water, while he con-tinues to pass out that liquid, his

We need water to promote diges-tion, to aid absorption, to keep the bowels regular, to act as a solvent for substances needed by the tissues

keeps the balance between the in-

We have always known that we could drive a horse to water, but we couldn't make him drink. Science has proved that we go that one bet-ter. We can put an excessive amount of water in the stomach, but we can't make it absorb.

Even the process of throwing water from the body is beneficent, or may be. When enough of it goes off by the bowels there is not much danger of constipation. If enough of it goes off by the kidneys there is less likelihood of gravel and perhaps there haps stone.

There is some reason for thinking that one reason for the prevalence of coryza, sore throat, bronchitis and pneumonia in winter is the ex-cessive drying of the nose, throat and lungs, when we live in dry houses.

And, finally, nobody gets heat

stroke, so long as the sweat rolls off Sweating is the ideal way to lose heat, and a month from now the losing of heat will be a very serious

said we need nearly four pints of water a day. Of this we take in 10 ounces as drinking water, 20 ounces as coffee, milk and soup, 24 ounces in our solid foods, 1½ ounces by the oxidation of proteids, 4 ounces by the oxidation of fats and nearly 4 ounces by the oxidation of starches. To balance this we get rid of a pint and half in urine, 10 ounces in feces and a pint and a half a day through the skin and lungs. It strikes me that whatever ani-

mal was under observation by this man must have been a pretty dry The quantities are lov though the proportions may be right. In hot weather a man can lose a quart an hour by the skin alone me of the foods are high in water content.

The following have more water per pound of food than milk-starting with the one highest in water cucumbers (95.4 per cent water,) and going down to milk (87 per cent

water). Cucumbers, lettuce, cranberries, celery, asparagus, tomatoes, Brussels sprouts, whey, watermelon, radishes, onions, buttermilk, spinach, greens, strawberries, peaches, beets, oysters, pineapple and squash. The reference

is to foods ready to serve.

Among foods with more than 70 per cent water, but less than milk, reading down, are oranges, whites of eggs, peas, apples, oatmeal, fish, clams, prunes, beans, macaroni, corn, potatoes, bananas plums, cottage cheese, veal and liver.

He'll Get Over Jaundice.

Miss R. C. writes: "1. What is the cause of yellow jaundice?" "2. Is there any permanent cure for it?

"My flance, who is 25, has had this for the last three weeks. We are to be married within the next two months, so kindly advise me through your column if it is anything dangerous, and what could be done to

REPLY. There are several kinds of jaundice, and the causes vary. One kind, quite prevalent now, is suprats. The proof is not conclusive.

2. Cases of this disease in America always get well. Not so in Japan. Have your flance stick to America.

It's Not Very Likely. E. M. writes: "1. is locomotor ataxia contagious, hereditary or in-

fectious?
"2. A mother being afflicted with the disease, would it be logical to suppose that should her son marry (the son showing no signs at the age of 39) that his wife (or children, should there be any,) might become afflicted in time?" REPLY.

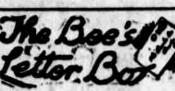
1. No to all three. 2. Locomotor ataxia is due to syphilis of the nervous system. Syphilis is inheritable. But if a man has reached 39 years of age without manifestation of syphills the probability that he has it is small—that he will transmit it is smaller still.

Needed. "I sometimes have doubts," said

one of the elders as they set about counting the collection for the day.
"I sometimes have doubts whether there is really a hell."
"You needn't," said the preacher There's got to be one.'

pointed significantly at the suspender buttons and cent pieces in the offering.—Richmond Times-Dis-

> For This Week 32x4 Sprague Cords \$23.40 at the mill.



For Sunday Sports.

Grand Island, Neb., June 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see J. H. Woolley thinks that you are giving too much space to sporting news and not enough to christianity. A much greater percentage of the people are more interested in sports than they are in sermons, therefore they think that sports ought to have far more prominence in our daily papers than sermons. I am not in terested in sermons at all, although I go to church regularly, and to fill a page of a daily with sermons and other religious news would hardly be acceptable to the general public. If persons want more religious reading, I'm sure there are ample publications to select from. not subscribe to your own church paper? All churches have these publications, and a few dollars spent in this manner would certainly be of greater value than wasting time condition will become serious when and gasoline in running round the he loses 10 per cent of the water streets in an automobile. As far as from his tissues, and he will die Sunday sports are concerned, I can when the loss equals 20 per cent.

With this byplay in the way of an they are carried to extreme. There introduction, let us settle down for a few facts about water as a food. The automatic, regulating apparatus of the body keeps us in a state of laugh is a "Sunday" recreation. I therefore am in favor of amuse ments that will create a happiness that is seldom found in the churches tion, to aid absorption, to keep the bowels regular, to act as a solvent for substances needed by the tissues themselves, to dissolve the wastes out of the tissues, to promote excretion and make up the water losses of the body.

On the one hand we have a nervous impulse called thirst to tell us when we need water; on the other, the kidneys, skin and lungs to get rid of the surplus water, while the water regulating center in the brain keeps the balance between the in-

spiritual. Sunday is a day of rejoicing. We commemorate the resurrection of the Lord every week. The Jews' Sabbath was a day of abstinence. When the young lawyer asked what he should do to be saved, the Lord never mentioned "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," but only the last six commandments. He substituted the first four commandments with "Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with

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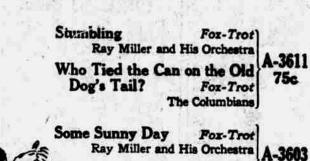
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