

THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher R. BREWER, General Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member...

The Omaha Bee is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations...

The net circulation of The Omaha Bee for February, 1922

Daily Average . . . 71,306 Sunday Average . . . 78,325

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY R. BREWER, General Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of March, 1922 (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

BEE TELEPHONES

Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M., Editorial Department, AT 1021 or 1042.

OFFICES

Main Office—15th and Farnam Co. Bluffs—15 South St. South Side—424 S. 24th St. New York—246 Fifth Ave. Washington—1311 G. St. Chicago—1729 Storer Bldg. Paris, France—420 Rue St. Honoré

Who Deserves the Credit?

Now that the four-power treaty has been ratified, and its companion, which limits naval armament has been all but unanimously approved, and the other work of the Washington conference is coming to a glorious end, the democrats are setting up claims to all the glory.

On Thursday of last week, while Senator Carraway of Arkansas was opposing the four-power treaty, he made a statement to the effect that the president had bitterly opposed the Borah resolution, or the idea of calling a conference. This colloquy followed:

Mr. Poindexter: On the contrary, Mr. President, of course, if it makes any difference to the senator from Arkansas between stating what is correct and what is not correct, the president had made arrangements, so I am informed, to call the conference long before any of the occurrences to which the senator is referring. He had already begun negotiations with certain of the powers, before the Borah resolution came up, for the purpose of having this conference.

Mr. Carraway: Why was he so bitterly opposed to the Borah resolution?

Mr. Poindexter: I was not bitterly opposed to it.

Mr. Carraway: I said why was the president?

Mr. Poindexter: The senator had better ask the president. I do not know that he was bitterly opposed to it.

Mr. Carraway: The senator knows. Will he tell me?

Mr. Poindexter: The senator said the president was opposed to the conference. The facts are that he had made arrangements to call the conference. Outside of the fact that he is mistating facts, the senator from Arkansas is right in other respects.

Give to Woodrow Wilson all honor for his devotion to high ideals, to William E. Borah all credit for his efforts to direct the nation into the right path; but why detract from Warren G. Harding his share of the great work? Is the glory of the late and little lamented administration to shine only in proportion as the existing one is besmirched?

Taxation of Intangibles.

A decision of the Nebraska supreme court has, on the surface at least, put the principal part of the new revenue law into the discard by taking away from the "intangible" list municipal warrants and bonds. Ruling that these are governmental instrumentalities, the court holds them to be exempt under the section of the constitution which relieves all governmental property from taxation.

A new angle to an interesting debate is thus opened. If the bonds or other obligations of a municipality are exempt from taxes, it might well follow that any form of governmental obligation is exempt, as all are instrumentalities of government to the extent that they have been used to provide funds for carrying on the activities of government. When the United States was arranging to finance its share of the war, the question of taxable or tax-free securities was seriously debated. The law eventually set a limit on the amount of Liberty bonds that could escape taxes. Land bank bonds are specifically exempted; certain state and municipal bonds are tax free in states where they are issued, and from normal income tax. Estimates as to the total of tax-free securities emitted since 1917 vary, but the figure is somewhere around thirty billions of dollars.

That is a good sized chunk of wealth of a most tangible sort to be placed beyond reach of the tax gatherer. Nebraska has shared with other states in the issuance as well as in the purchase of these bonds. The new rule will at least increase the attractiveness of municipal evidences of indebtedness as investments, and may also add to the affirmative side of the debate as to whether the issuance of tax-free securities should not be specifically forbidden.

Civil Service and Federal Employees.

A difference of opinion between the attorney general of the United States and the associated federal employees is bringing out some facts the public is interested in. Mr. Daugherty's interpretation of the retirement law may be correct, but, as already set out by The Bee, it is unjust to 80,000 federal employees, whose long and faithful service gives them the right to expect all the benefits of the retirement provision. The president of the federal employees' association challenges the statement of the attorney general with regard to the tenure of office of any civil service employee. Any servant of the government is subject to discharge; that is as it should be. The civil service law was framed to protect the worthy servant from the exigencies of politics. It dismissed it must be for cause and not because of party affiliations. Examinations determine fitness, and service and seniority control promotions. But no individual should be deprived of civil and political rights because of being on the government pay roll. Uncle Sam is a good fellow to work for; he does not always pay top wages, but he gives his men good conditions, takes reasonable care of them at all times, and

has undertaken to make a liberal provision for them when their working days are ended. This ought to hold good for all, and if the law requires amendment to make it good for all, the amendment should be made without delay.

"Youth Will Be Served."

High school students did not exactly tell their parents where to head in, at the joint discussion of the dance, but did give the old folks a pretty clear idea of how some things look to young eyes. This is natural; in fact, it has been so from the beginning. It is the tendency to diverge, the everlasting impulse to improve, manifesting itself again and again, just as it always has. Parents, however, are not the everlasting stick-in-the-mud their restless offspring sometimes regard them as being. Most fathers and mothers are progressive, at least to the point of wishing for their offspring advantages that come from the newer way of doing things. Here is where the tendency to diverge impinges on the conservative inclination, born of experience and reluctant to enter on any path the end of which may not be foreseen. Youth, buoyant and trusting in its own powers, sometimes rushes heedlessly to destruction. A disdain for difficulties and a thirst for knowledge as its driving force impels the setting out upon enterprises that may or may not have pith but certainly allure because they are novel. Elders may only stand on the other side of the stream of adolescence and hope that those who enter so joyously will come out safely. No rule has yet been devised for its passage, no wisdom has solved its mystery, no tenderness of love has rounded its depth or averted its danger. Boys and girls can not realize this as men and women do. Youth will be served, and it will always be true, as Tennyson wrote—

But Wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast, Full of sad experience, moving to the stillness of his rest.

Old Phrase With New Meaning.

"Tempus mutatur," or words to that effect. Once the cellar was a hole in the ground under the house; it was poorly lighted, almost without ventilation, difficult of access, and generally devoted to the storage of vegetables. As civilization advanced, the condition of the cellar improved, and, with modern heating appliances and methods, it took on a continually increasing importance. In pre-Volstead days, the home of comfort and convenience had in its cellar a furnace room, a vegetable closet, a fuel bunker, and frequently a laundry. To these is now added a "work room," said by some to be the most important adjunct of the modern house. Plans and specifications for these work rooms are not made public, but those who are interested will have little difficulty in getting full information from those who have one. That is one delightful quality of the brotherhood that has grown up since the 1st of July, 1919. Its members are ever willing to exchange experiences, and by consulting together as to methods and processes are able to achieve results of which they are proud, no matter what others may think. Therefore, none need go long in quest of what is required to properly outfit a "work room" in a cellar, nor suffer for want of detailed instructions as to how to proceed. The progress thus connoted is significant, and between the apparatus down stairs and the wireless set overhead, the old phrase, "from cellar to garret," has become something entirely new and full of meaning.

Between Children and Parents.

Joseph Spence of Unionville, Pa., and his 17-year-old daughter, Marie, met for the first time in eight years at Ellis Island the other day. Marie had lived eight years in France. She could speak no word of English; her father could speak no French. An interpreter was called to make it possible for father and daughter to converse. Immigration authorities spoke of the affair as tragic. It wasn't nearly as tragic as countless meetings between fathers and mothers and sons and daughters every day in the year all over the world. The real tragedy is when parents and children speak the same words but a different language, when the boys and girls have different interests, different theories of conduct, different hopes and aspirations from those of their parents. Sometimes the children "grow away" from their parents because of superior training, sometimes because of waywardness. The heartsache is almost the same in either case. The child who "goes to the bad" causes many a tear; the child who "looks down" on the father and mother who made their life possible gives almost as much pain. And it happens every day.

The bar of language can be surmounted; the bar of differing ideas and ideals is more difficult. People have not forgotten it was Josephus Daniel who proposed that the United States build a navy greater than that of any other power, and it was Woodrow Wilson, not Warren G. Harding, who approved that plan.

A speedy trial of the murderer of the Tenth street pawnbroker will do much to tranquilize the crime wave in Omaha. Sometimes a good example has a wonderful effect.

Governor Miller has declined to pardon Jim Larkin, and the strife between De Valera and Griffith will have to be adjusted by somebody else.

St. Paul is about to move into a new \$11,000,000 passenger station. Omaha is still occupying the inadequate and ancient terminus.

Democrats are not altogether hopeless in their search for candidates. They know who is going to run for senator.

Volstead is meeting determined opposition in his home district, but his defeat will not repeal his law.

The map of Ireland is being studied today as it has not been for a long time.

Mount Etna wants the world to understand that it is not a dead one yet.

Miliukoff now knows how the czar used to feel.

Gentle Spring is coy, but constant.

Not Worth Claiming.

Wrangell Island, the Arctic stretch of earth surrounded by ice and water over which the British flag has been raised, is said to be "famed as the paradise of polar bears." Well, if that is its only attraction the British are welcome to it. —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Everybody Works America

Land of the Easy Mark and Home of the Ready Producer.

From the Detroit Free Press.

In the role of special commissioner of immigration for the Department of Labor, Lillian Russell is rather an official report to the country never was associated with serious parts. Still there is no reason why she should be denied sober attention, and she says things not to be ignored, when she asserts that America is being "over-propagandered," and the stories of suffering humanity in Europe and of oppression "all have the dollar sign back of them; that it is her personal belief there are organizations financed for the sole purpose of "making money out of what they call humanity, and when, finally, she warns against letting down the immigration bars.

It is probable Miss Russell will modify, or explain, some of her rather sweeping statements when she makes an official report to the secretary of labor, for we do not imagine she intends to deny the existence of suffering and oppression in Europe. But there is one point where Miss Russell does not exaggerate, because it is next to impossible to use even hyperbole in discussing it. The United States is propagandized. Today a citizen is being before Mr. Creel was running his department of "public information" for the benefit of the Wilson administration were the people of America, and the newspapers in particular, so bombarded. Anybody who wants anything, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, or the far end of creation, makes a plea to the people of the United States, generally for financial aid, frequently for political help, and sometimes for actual warfare interference. "Emancipators" and lecturers and special emissaries tour the country. Magazines, books and pamphlets flood the mail. Special writers litter the desks and eventually the waste baskets of editors. The press and the radio are some of which they even have the effrontery to ask money. Agents of all sorts and degrees of subtlety pervade the country, and a part of the work they do is clever enough to deceive temporarily government officials and veteran copy handlers; while the inexperienced pass over their wealth as though they were land in Wall street. Efforts are even made to use the government, and make congress a tool for the furtherance of foreign political plots, schemes and plans. More than this, when Washington or the country at large shows any decided disposition to balk, and declines to be a general "good thing," America becomes a target for abuse.

It will be a good thing if the American people as a whole will develop a more or less "hard boiled" attitude, and while continuing quick to respond to legitimate appeals and to pleas from real sufferers, will make pretty certain they know what they are doing before going down into their pocketbooks or giving endorsements. In fact, things have reached a point where America simply must protect itself from adventuring and ho-ho organizations and governments.

Bribes, Costs and Taxes

Officers of the dyestuff company to which the Federal Trade Commission recently issued a "cease and desist" order admitted spending between \$30,000 and \$40,000 during twelve months in bribes to dyers and finishers. They testified that in view of competitive conditions they regarded this a regular item of business expense and acknowledged that it increased the selling price of their goods. The facts brought out emphasize two aspects of commercial bribery that the Commercial Standards council should not fail to call to the attention of congress in their laudable efforts to secure the passage of a federal law adequate to cope with this growing commercial evil.

First, the American public pays the country's graft bills.

Second, commercial bribery, as commonly practiced, doubly defrauds the government out of taxes. What huge sum is spent secretly to buy orders no man knows. It is a matter of record, however, that in provisioning a single passenger ship for one South American cruise, \$4,000 was paid in illicit commissions and a drug store admits paying \$500 monthly in petty graft to maids, valets and butlers. These instances show the variety and extent of commercial bribery. The total sum paid must reach the billions.

Commercial bribery is indefensible on any count except expediency. It detests quality, advertising and salesmanship, and it prevents honest purchasing on the true basis of price and quality. American business is instinctively clean and likes direct dealing. It is unanimously opposed to business graft. It can call on the public to support anti-bribery legislation. It can count on congress to suppress an insidious form of tax dodging. Its anti-bribery measure, known as the legislative committee's bill, should be a law of the land soon.—Drug and Chemical Markets.

A Storehouse of History

The Congressional Record is the butt of the humorist of today and the storehouse of political knowledge for the historian of tomorrow. It is the target at which the satirist shoots his arrows of wit, but it contains a compendium of information which stands as a permanent contribution to political science through the ages, when those who have cast their jokes and sneers have been forgotten. A mariner cast away on a desert island with nothing to read but the debates of congress could come away in a few years as crammed with facts as a college student on the eve of an examination. He would know something about nearly every subject under the sun, including romantic literature and poetry. He would have a substantial grasp upon the development of government, economics and political philosophy.

Every man who has ever spoken on the floor of the senate or house has added something to the sum total of what the Record contains. Even the errors propagated in debate are useful; they help one to ascertain the ultimate truth. Thomas D. Reed once said that every member of the house was an expert on some one thing; that if an investigation were made it would be discovered that there was a substantial reason explaining why every man was there. A great deal of matter gets into the Record every day which at that time may seem irrelevant. With the passing of the years its importance is emphasized. In 2022 the Congressional Record of today will be an invaluable repository of facts bearing upon all phases of life as it is now lived.—Washington Post.

A Useful Toy.

Radio is capturing the boys in greater numbers than any other of their amusements since the early bicycle days, except war. It is raising up a generation of young scientists and the results are bound to be important to the whole human race.—Chicago News.

One Cause For Gratitude.

Anyway there's one thing to be grateful for and that is that the house doesn't have to ratify treaties. There are 435 members of the house and only ninety-six of the senate. There's a saving of 339 speeches right there.—Kansas City Times.

Who Told You?

It might be proper to observe that the ladies who have secured official distinction in politics do not wear knickerbockers.—Washington Star.

Important And True.

When money is said to be close it really is far away. This is authentic.—Eureka (Kan.) Herald.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans, will be answered personally by him, or by one of his assistants. The Bee, will be answered personally subject to space limitation, where a diagnosis or prescription for individual cases is desired. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright 1922

SKIN DISEASES OF WORKERS.

There are many kinds of railroad men doing many kinds of work. It follows that railroad men have all kinds of skin diseases. There could be no one kind of skin disease to which only railroad men are subject. It also follows that what is said about railroad men's skin disease applies in some measure to all kinds of folk engaged in all sorts of work. Medical opinion seems to be settling down to the conclusion that about one-third of the eczema is due to diet. About another third is due to external causes, and about one-half of these are due to occupation. Some authorities say that one-third of the eczemas are due to occupation. Such cleaners develop eczema of the hands because they put them so frequently in soap and water. Oilers, machinists and painters get so much grease, oil and paint on the skin, and use waste so frequently, that they are quite subject to dermatitis, or eczema.

Various forms of acne and prickly heat develop among railroad men. Engineers and brakemen are very apt to develop the tanned, tough, leathery skin seen especially in ranchers in the arid west. Out of this condition warty and horny growths develop, and some of these change into cancer. Finest coal shovellers, cinder pitmen, and coal miners develop skin diseases due to choking of the grease glands and follicles with soot and coal dust. Those who work in greases and oils are prone to develop boils and abscesses. Dr. A. C. Seneor, who reports on some of the skin diseases which he has observed among railroad men, tells of a young man who had a mild acne, which quickly became more serious after he was transferred to a painting gang.

When he changed his job his facial complexion quickly cleared up, while he was using a simple local application. If zinc chloride is the preservative, there are burns due to the action of the chemical on the skin. While the original solution is too dilute to be used, it is prone to evaporate on the skin or on the clothes or gloves and to be thus converted into a concentrated corrosive solution.

The workers who handle tar and pitch first get warts, brown patches, pimples or boils. Later tar enters the pores and causes a more severe, milder skin condition. Seneor does not say that he has ever seen tar cancer develop in section men, bridge builders and other railroad employees.

Since work crews live in bunk cars, they are more than average subject to the bites of bedbugs and lice. Then men that get the tanned, weather-beaten skins which result from exposure to cold and wind are subject to the skin cancers which develop in such skins.

The growths on tanned skins are especially in evidence in the winter and spring.

Dissected Blood Vessels. C. V. writes: "In your article on angina pectoris you say it is caused by a disease of the walls of the large blood vessels near the heart and of the small vessels which rise in the heart muscle."

"Now, what I want to know is, what causes these blood vessels to become diseased and whether or not it is serious?"

REPLY. Many causes of atheroma of the blood vessels and angina pectoris have been claimed. Among them are syphilis, various other infections, such as diphtheria, rheumatism, scarlet fever, pneumonia, typhoid fever, lead poisoning and tobacco poisoning.

Milk Nighting Is Good. Mrs. H. B. A. writes: "Is it right for a child of 3 years and 5 months to be given a cup of warm milk before retiring at 8 p. m.?"

REPLY. I can see no objection to it unless he has already had enough or too much food. In fact, I think it a good practice.

And There You Are. Constant Reader writes: "The undesignated is bothered with so called scabies or itch. I have been using sulphur ointment with cold cream, but as yet have not been cured."

"Would you advise me to continue the sulphur?"

REPLY. Do not continue using sulphur ointment. Sulphur ointment, properly used, should cure scabies promptly. If it is improperly used, that's another matter. If used properly there is no use continuing it. Nor is there if it is improperly used.

Advice for Young Girls. REPLY TO MRS. C. J. B. 1. Send stamped addressed envelope for our little booklet, "Personal Hygiene for Women."

2. Write to the American Social Hygiene Society, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, for their list of books for young girls. These are excellent and several sell for about 10 cents.

Elp! Cry The Bugs and Die. A Reader writes: "Kindly state in your column whether sulphur ointment is good for the itch."

REPLY. It is. Sulphur is a great insect killer. The reputation of sulphur sprays, sulphur baths and sulphur medicines in skin diseases came from the ability of sulphur to kill the bugs that bite us.

CENTER SHOTS. Nobody so far has had the hardihood to propose Sing day.—Charles (W. Va.) Daily Mail.

A man who took several shots at his wife offered the excuse that she tried to make a fool of him. She would have known the difference between trying to improve upon nature.—Los Angeles Express.

Mary Pickford has done well for herself, and hasn't done badly for a lot of her lawyers.—Providence Tribune.

The vital and telling phrases coined day by day soon are incorporated into our language.—Richmond News Leader.

Paris dancing girls have joined the reds. This should give a deeper blush to their pink thighs.—Philadelphia Record.

The Store of Thomas Kilpatrick & Co. Established in 1870.

"Unless a High Reputation Accompanies a Low Quotation It Is Not a Value Symbol, but a Danger Signal" Thursday we call attention to Style Showing in Garments and a few Low Quotations.

Embroideries Two Bales of Pongee Silk On Sale Thursday Morning This is the imported Jap pure silk 12 Momme cloth. From style indications a most favored fabric for spring. Becoming a staple for the plain men's shirts—also for drapery uses. Our regular price, \$1.25. Because of this quantity purchase, Thursday price, 98c yd. Hosiery For Women These interesting items on Sale Thursday: A Jap silk stocking with lisle top, was \$2.00; black only, \$1.29. An all silk to the top, very elastic and durable, was \$2.00; black and brown, \$1.55. Full fashioned 10-strand pure silk wide lisle top; the regular \$2.50 number, brown only, \$1.90. Van Ralte Ingrain Fashioned (ladder line cuff); priced \$3.50; African brown only, \$2.65.

Undergarments of Pongee Silk Tailored effects in nightgowns, vests, step-ins, petticoats and bloomers. \$2.98 \$3.98 \$5.98

Enchanting Clothes for Easter

The Three-Piece Suit There are sleeveless models and others with short elbow sleeves with velvete bodice in contrasting colors, and for the smart miss we have them in sylvette and velvete in high shades with separate Bramley blouse effect. \$49.50, \$59.50, \$98.50

The Tailored Suits Wherever there is a gathering of smartly groomed women, there you will see the Tailored Suit. Our stock of cleanly styled tailored suits in Tricelines, Tricafinas and Poirets are most complete. \$49.50, \$59.50, \$65.00, \$110.00

Suits for Larger Women (Sizes to 52½) Ideally tailored models so styled that they minimize the size of the individual. They come in two and three-piece effects. The materials are full wool, tweed, broken checks, full wool jackets with skirt of plaid plaid, Prunella cloth combined with full wool, Tricafinas, Tricafinas and Poirets; self bandings, stitichings and braids are the trimmings. \$39.50, \$49.50, \$125.00

The \$25 Dress Rack Notable values will be added to this rack on Thursday at 9 a. m. and the happiest shoppers will be those who are here at the opening hour. Some of the super values are headed Canton Crepes, Taffetas, Checked Flannel Sport Dresses and Crepe de Chine and Krepe Knit combinations in navy and gray, Nile and white, sand and brown, and henna and black. On sale Thursday. \$25

Sample Line Silk Kimonos One-of-a-kind in Crepe de Chine, Pussy Willow, Georgette and Taffeta. Some with beads, hand embroidery and lace trimmings. Your choice of a wide color range. Original values \$12.95 and upward. Thursday at One-Half Price Women's and Misses' Section—Second Floor

Furs for Spring These cool Spring days—there is nothing quite so comfortable and appropriate as a Fur Coatee, Cape or Stole. Formerly Sale Price \$150.00 \$120.00 \$70.00 \$60.00 \$110.00 \$195.00 \$275.00 \$275.00 \$197.50 \$95.00

Time to Buy Your Gingham Frocks (Sizes 16 to 52) \$2.98 \$3.98 \$4.98 \$5.98

When In Omaha STOP WITH US Hotel Conant Hotel Sanford Hotel Henshaw Our reputation of 20 years fair dealing is back of these hotels. Guests may stop at any one of them with the assurance of receiving honest value and courteous treatment. Conant Hotel Company

COLD IN CHEST Do the right thing and be sure of speedy relief. Often chest colds and sore throat go over night if you use BEGY'S MUSTARINE Better than a mustard plaster, does the work and does it faster—will not blister—30c—60c—yellow box.

Keep Bowels Open A freshly brewed cup of Celery King every night drives out poisonous waste. Tone up liver, brighten dull eyes—banish sallow skin. 30 cts. per box. Beware some to-night for the whole family. CELERY KING For Sale by Five Sherman & McConnell Drug Stores

USE BEE WANT ADS—THEY BRING RESULTS