

EXPENSES OF NATION LOWER

Report Sent to Congress Shows a Cut of Approximately \$1,600,000,000.

LABOR CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Farm Situation Shows Decided Improvement With Shortage of Competent Help.

Washington.—Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1922 will show a reduction of more than \$1,600,000,000 from the actual expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, 1921, congress was informed by President Harding in transmitting the report of Director Dawes of the budget, on economies and savings in governmental business.

Director Dawes estimated that government expenditures for the current fiscal year, which were given in the December budget estimates as \$3,967,922,306 will be at least \$45,550,236 less, or approximately \$3,922,372,030.

As compared with 1921, he continued, there has been a reduction of \$907,500,000 in expenditures for the operation of the routine business of the government subject generally to executive control. Of this sum he attributed \$250,000,000 to the imposition of the executive plan and pressure on the routine business organization of the government under the new system inaugurated by the budget bureau.

Industrial Situation Improves.

Washington.—A wide-spread industrial awakening is extending all over the country, Secretary of Labor Davis declared, following a conference with officials of the United States employment service.

"There are a few dark spots," said Secretary Davis, "where there is considerable unemployment, such as in the state of Louisiana and in the large shipbuilding centers, also in New York city, San Francisco and Chicago.

"However, the extensive building program in New York city will absorb all building trades mechanics.

"Chicago is engaging in a building program, but is considerably handicapped by reason of the Lendis award, which has not been accepted. Nevertheless, conditions are improving rapidly in the centers.

"The farm situation is decidedly encouraging.

Alumni Association Meet.

Lincoln, Neb.—The University of Nebraska alumni association is making preparations for the biggest reunion in the history of the University of Nebraska, to be held June 1 to 3 on the city campus, followed by Baccalaureate Sunday and commencement Monday on June 5. The three day fun festival is to be known as the "Cornhusker Round-up" and rounding up approximately eight thousand alumni is no easy task. The average number of communications leaving the office per day, is in the neighborhood of four hundred.

Business Steadily Improving.

Washington.—Normal strengthening of the economic machinery of the nation was reported to Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger by the twelve chief national bank examiners representing the federal reserve districts of the country at their annual meeting here.

In the main the examiners said there had been a notable improvement in business conditions throughout the country, together with restored confidence and a favorable outlook for the future. The belief was expressed, however, that progress toward normal conditions would be gradual and not an overnight accomplishment.

Mount Etna Again in Eruption.

Catania, Sicily.—Mount Etna has broke out again with eruptions of increased violence and is emitting continuous roars which can be heard for several miles. Dense black smoke is filling the sky.

Daylight Saving by Government.

Washington, D. C.—Government employees here will start and quit work an hour earlier beginning May 15. The change, in accordance with daylight saving, was ordered by President Harding.

Revenue Collections Fall Short.

Washington, D. C.—Collections of Internal revenue for the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year fell off by more than \$875,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

To Prosecute War Time Frauds.

Washington, D. C.—Steps are being taken by the executive and legislative branches of the government for investigation and prosecution with vigor of wartime fraud cases.

Will Reopen River Service.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Barge line river service from Minneapolis to the Gulf of Mexico is assured this year, resumption of traffic by water following many years of quietude. At least two and probably a third barge line service will operate.

Plan Mail Clerks' Home.

Chicago, Ill.—A home for superannuated and disabled members of the Order of Railway Clerks of America is being planned for Southern California.

PROPOSALS SENT TO RUSSIA

Nebraska Has Most Mileage on Lincoln Highway and is Fourth in Amount Expended.

Genoa.—The draft of the allied proposals to Russia for the reconstruction of that country has been sent to the Russian delegation with an amendment offered by the French to the clause relating to restitution of, or compensation for private property nationalized by Russia, and with a French reservation declaring that the French delegation withholds its final approval until further instructions are received from Paris.

The French amendment makes the article more drastic and provides that Russia shall give distinct assurances regarding the nature of the tenure which foreigners are to enjoy when their property is returned to them. Nationalized property has been the basis of practically all the differences of opinion in the subcommittee.

Nebraska Fourth in Expenditures.

Lincoln.—More than nine and a half million dollars was spent on the Lincoln highway in 1921, the latest monthly report shows, and Nebraska was fourth in expenditures for the year totalling \$824,382.32. New mileage in this state was 108.93 the largest amount in a total of 397.56 for the country.

The Lincoln highway is 3,305 miles long and traverses the continent from the Hudson river to San Francisco bay. In the nine years since it was projected \$40,000,000 has been spent on it. Uniform marking was effected last year. The road enters Nebraska at Omaha, runs west and northwest to Fremont, almost straight west to North Bend, Schuyler and Columbus, then nearly straight southwest thru Central City, Grand Island, where it coincides with the Pershing highway and leaves the state southwest of Gibbon.

Additional Indemnity for Nebraska.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has assigned \$7,000 additional to Nebraska for cattle tuberculosis indemnity. The Nebraska state veterinarian had requested out of emergency appropriation made by congress last December only enough to last him thru April. It is thought that the additional sum will meet the needs of the work in the state until the end of the fiscal year June 30.

Suffered Serious Set Back.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Business which was just beginning to assume satisfactory proportions in this section with every prospect that April would be the banner month for the last two years, have suffered a serious set back because of the flood. Large sections were affected, including large centers like San Antonio, Ft. Worth and Dallas. Tens of thousands of acres were inundated, but the damage has been only temporary.

To Legalize Wines and Beers.

Washington, D. C.—Two joint resolutions, both designed to legalize light wines and beer and providing, in effect, for submission of the question to a referendum vote has been introduced in the house by Representative Anson, New York. One resolution proposes the addition of a new section to the 18th amendment which would expressly provide that the words "intoxicating liquor" does not include 2.75 per cent beer.

Allen Land Law Unconstitutional.

San Francisco, Cal.—A decision declaring unconstitutional that portion of the California alien land law forbidding aliens ineligible to citizenship to act as guardians of the agricultural lands of their American born children has been handed down by the state supreme court here.

Visitors Flocking to London.

London.—Not since 1919, has London had such numbers of distinguished American visitors as in the last few weeks. They have included diplomats, pugilists, motion picture heroines and producers, financiers, propagandists, athletes and leaders of industry and commerce.

Jap Cabinet Resigns.

Tokyo.—The Japanese cabinet headed by Premier Takahashi, has resigned. It was understood this action was taken to permit partial reorganization.

Plant International Tree.

Washington, D. C.—An "international tree" sponsored by women representatives of twenty-one countries and dedicated in four languages was planted in the grounds of the pan-American union.

Extends Powers for One Year.

Washington, D. C.—The bill extending for one year from next July 1 the powers of the War Finance corporation was passed by the senate by a unanimous vote and without a roll call.

Amundsen Starts June 1.

Stockholm.—Dr. Finn Malmgren of Upsal university, has been chosen by Capt. Roald Amundsen as meteorologist and oceanographer for his polar expedition which is scheduled to start from Seattle, Wash., June 1.

Toy Balloon Travels 400 Miles.

Beverly, Ill.—A toy red balloon bearing free tickets to a motion picture house at Omaha, was found on the farm of S. J. Henthorn, near this place, after a pouring of about 400 miles.

Egypt, Again Independent



View of Cairo.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

It is difficult to shake the dust of the ages from the land of the Nile and to realize that there is an Egypt of the vibrant present. The recent announcement of the withdrawal of the British protectorate from the country, however, and the setting up of its first king in more than 1,900 years turns the spotlight squarely on the modern aspect of this long civilized region.

The map lacks much of giving one the true picture of Egypt. The country is shown covering a large area of northeastern Africa. This is the nominal Egypt. The real Egypt is a narrow, tortuous strip on either side of the Nile and the fan-shaped delta surrounding its mouth. Save for a few oases outside the river valley, the rest of Egypt is but a sea of sand practically uninhabited. Figures confirm this, for of the more than 350,000 square miles of Egyptian territory only about 12,000 can ever be cultivated; and a considerable part of this tillable area has not yet been reclaimed.

Looking only at the surface of Egypt's institutions, one is likely to decide that the changes since the days of the Pharaohs have been great, but when certain fundamentals are considered the wonder may well be at the lack of change. To be sure, the Egyptian of today speaks Arabic instead of his old tongue; and Osiris, Isis and Horus have been long forgotten for Allah and Mohammed. But in spite of numerous invasions, the blood of the great majority of the population has been altered hardly at all.

Egypt's resources are almost wholly agricultural, and in the agricultural scheme the millions of fellahs are the ultimate units. They work long hours scratching the soil with crude implements, or tediously raising water in skin buckets attached to pivoted poles that the thin stream may save their plants from parching. Taxes are heavy, and it is the lowly fellah who keeps the treasury supplied. Living conditions are very poor; mud huts house most of Egypt's thirteen millions. In the fields they wear little more than a loin cloth, and the younger children of the villages go naked. When the fellah is "dressed up" he wears a rough shirt and loose trousers.

Cairo the Wonder City.

The stamp of the outside world and of the Twentieth century on Egypt is to be seen chiefly in Cairo, that wonderland which has superseded Bagdad as "the city of Arabian Nights." Cairo is a living kaleidoscope, with its gleaming and drab human fragments tumbling into a changing pattern not merely from East and West, but from North and South as well.

White-robed Bedouin, ill-clad fellah, shifty-black Soudanese and central African negro, swarthy Turk, Persian, Hindu, Mongolian, dusky Moor, Italian, Greek, Jew, Armenian, and the whiter folk from Europe, America and the antipodes—all are jumbled together in Cairo, their various tongues making a babel that can hardly be duplicated at any other spot on earth.

The life that flows along the streets of Cairo could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world. At times the Western observer is likely to be reminded forcibly of circus parades on Main street back home. Swaying emuls move along with brightly dressed riders perched upon them or with suspended cars in which are veiled damsels, while drummers thunder their rhythmic and life blowers emit their shrill notes. Snake-charmers pass along with their bags of snakes; magicians perform in some nook; bullock-carts and laden donkeys compete for space with shining limousines.

Cafes in the Streets.

The al fresco cafe is one of the most characteristic marks of Cairo. It is not the more or less well-ordered affair of the boulevards of Paris. Sidewalks and streets overflow with seemingly innumerable chairs and tables until often a single file of pedestrians can hardly force its way through. One gets the impression that few people need to work in Cairo. Even in the mornings the chairs are filled with apparently prosperous men sipping coffee or sweetened wa-

ter, puffing cigarettes and talking. Toward noon they disappear for their siestas, but again at four or five o'clock they are out in force and remain far into the night. Among them circulates a stream of peddlers offering for sale almost every conceivable ware from sweetmeats to mouse-traps and underwear.

The dweller in Cairo who has not his servant or his group of servants is low indeed in the economic scale. These serving men carry tiny bundles for their employers or masters. They run ahead of carriages to clear the way; they fan away the flies; and one after another they come in troops into the presence of the prosperous to bring smoking materials or to offer a bewildering succession of drinks and foods. Life is hard and a few cents a day satisfies them. Even the porters who carry heavy bundles and the boatmen who laboriously pole the Nile craft against the current work 12 or 15 hours for little more than a many cents.

In Cairo is the Oxford of the Mohammedan world, the University of El-Azhar. It seems a queer "university" to those familiar with the higher institutions of learning of the West. Its classrooms are the halls and niches of a mosque. Its professors receive no salaries but are primarily religious officials, government employees, lawyers and the like who teach in addition to performing their regular duties. The pupils, who at times number more than 5,000, squat on mats while their instructors lecture. This premier college of the Moslem world has been in existence for 950 years and hundreds of thousands of students have passed through its doors. It has been the center of the nationalist propaganda which has sought entire freedom for Egypt. More, it is the hotbed of Pan-Islamism, which, like its companion movement in the past—Pan-Germanism—would combine its own culture with militarism to dominate the world. But Pan-Islamism would go further, and would bring the world, as well, under the religion of Mohammed.

Glimpse at Egypt's Past.

The Egypt that emerges now again as a kingdom has had a checkered history, but that is reasonable enough when one recalls that it had one of the earliest of starts. Here is one of the first places in which man lived an ordered life and left records of his activities. Some anthropologists, in fact, look upon central Africa as the place of origin of man, and upon Egypt as one of the first way-stations in his diffusion over the other continents.

After the long reign of the Pharaohs Egypt had its Grecian and Roman regimes which brought but few changes. Then in 641 A. D. came the invasion of the Saracens, from which time began Egypt's Mohammedan history. For a time the country was a province of the Arabian caliph; later it was independent, though still Mohammedan, under the Mamelukes; and finally, in 1516, it became a province of Turkey, which controlled it first through a governor and later through a sort of hereditary viceroy or khedive.

For the third time Europe took a hand in the affairs of Egypt in 1798 when Napoleon won his battle of the Pyramids. The British drove the French out in 1801 and turned the country back to Turkey. In 1800 came the building of the Suez canal by De Lesseps, which has given Europe an ever-growing interest in Egyptian affairs. To protect European bondholders France and Great Britain made a joint intervention in 1879 and for a while controlled finances. The uprising in 1882 against the khedive was suppressed by the British alone, and after that they controlled finances without assistance. The government was in effect Egyptian with British assistance and with the nominal suzerainty of Turkey acknowledged.

When the World war began Great Britain established a protectorate, abolished Turkey's suzerainty, deposed the Germanophile Khedive, and appointed another prince of the family to be sultan. The British protectorate is now being withdrawn, but instead of the former Turkish interest being restored, Egypt is set up as an independent kingdom.

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Pinkham's Blood Medicine, also Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and the capsules and prescription recommended. I am doing all my work and have gained twenty pounds. I am taking the medicines still, but I use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. MARY MARK, 37 Hamilton Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

White Plains, N. Y.—"I had such a pain that I could hardly walk and the doctor said that I needed an operation. I was sick for a year before I started taking your medicine and I could not work. I saw your advertisement in a little book and that is how I came to take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines. I have been taking the Vegetable Compound and Lydia E.

Some female troubles may first appear, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve the present distress and prevent more serious troubles. Many letters have been received from women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after operations have been advised by attending physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information.

Hog Pedigrees to Have Monument.

A monument is to be erected to commemorate the beginning of the practice of writing pedigrees for hogs. The first such pedigrees, oldest records show, were written in 1875 for Poland China hogs on the farm owned in Blue Ball, Ohio, by W. C. Hankinson. Part of the necessary funds for the monument has been raised by the Ohio State Poland China Breeders' association.

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