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OFFICES

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Hee for July, 1972, was 71,625, a gain of 11,712 over July of 1921. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Hee for July, 1922, was 78,332, a gain of 19,839 ever July of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or flundsy Omaha newspaper.

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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

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Net average circulation of The Omaha Bee, August, 1922 Daily.....72,378 Sunday....76,519 S. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

tworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of Sept., 1922, (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

DEMOCRATIC DRASTIC DEFLATION.

From April, 1917, until March, 1921, the democrat national administration dealt only in billions of any man. dollars. It tossed immense sums around with such carelessness as created an idea that somewhere it had located a money bush. Then of a sudden the financial machine was thrown in reverse. A policy of drastic deflation replaced that of inflation. So rapidly did the change come that it is no wonder the gears of industry were stripped.

Now, purely as a campaign argument, the democrats are taxing President Wilson's republican successor with this blunder, which was committed before President Harding took office.

"We denounce the unnecessarily drastic deflation of currency and credits at the expense of agriculture, labor and legitimate business as a perversion and misuse of the powers of the federal reserve system," shricks the democratic platform. Let us take a look at the record and see if we can find out who brought about this "drastic deflation."

Observe some figures from the records. The federal Reserve note circulation in 1919 was: January, \$2,630,662,112; July, \$2,493,992,462; October, \$2,-688,430,760. The tide was mounting again, despite the warning that had been given against undue speculation. January 1, 1920, the Federal Reserve circulation had reached \$2,989,664,862, and on September 1, 1920, it had gone to \$3,200,074,445, its high water mark. While Mr. Wilson was yet in office the Federal Reserve circulation declined by nearly \$300-000,000, dropping to \$2,933,535,838 on April 1,

How did the farmer fare during these closing days of the democratic administration? Here are some prices quoted at Chicago (wool price at Boston) for April in the years mentioned:

1920	1921
\$13.90	\$8.15
15.10	8.25
1.68	0.55 14
2.95	1.33%
2.35	0.92
	\$13.90 15.10 1.68 2.95

The foregoing figures tell the story of deflation, and the dates fix responsibility. At the time President Harding took office hogs sold at \$8.15. The War Finance corporation was revived by the republican administration, and hogs were sold at an advanced price of \$11. Democratic deflation could not be curbed in a day, but the republicans, interested in the prosperity and success of the farmers, did the only thing that would afford relief-revived the War Finance corporation to stabilize prices. And the democrats in congress bitterly opposed reviving the War Finance corporation.

"Drastic deflation," such as hit the farmer and the laborer, begun while Woodrow Wilson still was president, while David Houston still was secretary of the treasury, and while the finances of the United States were under democratic control. If the purpose of the Federal Reserve act was perverted and misused, it was done by the democrats in authority. If the farmer, stock raiser, and country merchant first felt the effects of the policy adopted at Washington of restricting credits, it is not the fault of the present administration, which has done its utmost to relieve the situation created by its predecessor.

WATERWAY AND THE PRIMARY.

One of the interesting little sidelights on the Mich-Igan primary is the statement made by supporters of Senator Townsend that he was actively and vigorously opposed by opponents of the Lakes-to-Ocean waterway. New York is reputed to have taken a hand in the game, and to have flooded Michigan with propaganda directed against the senator, whose advocacy of the great enterprise renders him an object for attack from the backers of the great port at the mouth of the Hudson. These can not view calmly any enterprise that will interfere with their control or dominance of American commerce.

Use of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence as a link in the way from the fields of the middle west to the markets of the world is opposed by groups at New York and Montreal, which are naturally averse to the development of deep sea ports at Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and elsewhere along the lakes. This intrusion of the enterprise into the politics of Michigan may indicate how serious the battle will be when the waterways project takes definite form in congress. The fact that Senator Townsend was renominated also may be something of a sign showing that the people who expect to derive a benefit from the carrying out of the great enterprise are not sleeping at the switch.

MUSIC AT ITS SWEETEST TONE.

"Tis sweet to hear the honest watch-dog's bark kay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home," rhapsodized Byren, and thus immortalizing a homely hymn. Other notes from the country are of equal moment, and have equally served the poets. Chanticleer is a favorite, "the cock's shrill clarion" accompanying the sun through the season of the summer, but "the bestle's droning flight" is remembered, too. None who has ever heard the hoarse rumble of the buil frog', boom, stirring the quirt air of the summer's night, the cricket's chirp, the clouds's rasping, a small home consumption of the products of Amerior the hatydid's strident note wants to forget the | can farms, symphony that makes the chair of nature one of

But to this man has added one hymn, brief, pungent, expressive, as yet unrecorded in classics, but without rival in the world. It is the call of "Piggie" they are coally ignorant

The swine has come up through a long series of more or less depressing experiences to a place of considerable importance in the world. Such a ban as was placed on pork by Moses and other lawgivers of the East might have discouraged a less phlegmatic or persistent creature, but the porker, knowing his busness, has steadily gone along, turning mast, corn, swill, whatever came his way, into toothsome meats for the benefit of man.

Who has forgotten the part that bacon played in winning the war? Do we not all recall how we denied ourselves the accustomed breakfast fundamental in order that the fighting men might have their needed fat? And who, facing a dish of sizzling sausages, flanked by a pile of buckwheat cakes, would deny the hog a right to his song.

Therefore, the pig-calling contest soon to take place in Indiana deserves at least to be bracketed with the horse-shoe pitching tests as an evidence that, sophisticated and even blase as Americans are, they still have ample appreciation of the basic beauties of bucolic arts.

A GUN-SHY CANDIDATE.

In response to Governor McKelvie's challenge to harley Bryan to enter into joint debate on the code budget law and taxation, the democratic state chairman says that it is not probable Bryan will care to accept the challenge, but that Bryan might be induced to debate the question i permitted to name the man he is to meet.

This is, indeed, a peculiar position for one who assumes to be so thoroughly converstant with the matter in controversy. "If "Brother Charlie" knows even half as much about the code and taxation as he would have the people believe, he should welcome the opportunity to compare and parallel his views with

"Brother Charley" has had one harrowing experience during the present campaign, and it may be that his shattered nerves have not fully mended. A few weeks ago in an unguarded moment he appeared on the same platform with Attorney General Clarence A. Davis, and he was so riddled with arguments and facts that he trembles and quakes at the mere thought of another such encounter.

Discretion may be the better part of valor, but failure to meet on the bloody field of debate will not inspire confidence in leadership. The citizens of Nebraska will be called upon to sit in fliudgment on state issues as well as national ones in November. They are entitled to the fullest presentation of all facts and circumstances to the end that their verdict may be a wise one. Dealing in generalities and adopting flamboyant slogans can be of no aid in clarifying the situation.

If "Brother Charley" knows his subject, a joint debate with the governor would add an interesting chapter to Nebraska political history. If he is not conversant with his subject, a joint debate would at least afford light entertainment and diversion for the

He cannot be compelled to accept a challenge for joint debate. Nor can he be compelled to cease dealing in glittering generalites, which are his stock in trade. But failure to do so, and refusal to meet the question fairly and squarely, must be regarded as rather conclusive proof of a woeful lack of understanding of the issues in the campaign.

If "Brother Charlie" does not care to debate the issues of the campaign let him say sov But let him not adopt the rather questionable and doubtful expediency of dodging one man by saying he may at some future time select another with whom to debate.

UNCLE SAM TO END WAR.

The visit of Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state for the United States, to Brazil is marked by an incident that should inspire and sustain great hopes in the hearts of all the nations. A committee of Brazilian senators and deputies called on Secretary Hughes, prior to his departure for home, and among other things their spokesman said:

"If the United States determines there shall be no more war, there will be no more war, as you are the most powerful nation in the world."

To the secretary, who was characterized as "the man behind the gun," and best able to conserve the peace of the world, the speaker went on:

"You have become known throughout the world as one of the advocates of peace in whose hands, perhaps, is the solution of that problem."

Here are two thoughts that are uppermost in the world mind today. The United States can determine for peace or war, because the nations of the world trust the United States, knowing the disinterestedness of its people and their devotion to the common cause of humanity. The one nation among the victors that sought no profit from the World war, the one that actually has led the way toward permanent peace, and that has at no point evaded its obligations, the United States has the confidence of all nations because it has exemplified the square deal with all. Its position is the stronger because it is free to act, unhampered by secret agreements of selfish understandings with any.

The Brazilians are right. If war is driven from the world, it will be because the United States is leading the effort to establish peace and the processes of reason in place of war and unreason,

IF EUROPE PAID IN GOODS.

If European nations were to pay their debts to the United States, it would afford considerable relief here, for Comptroller of Currency Crissinger estimates that we have given them aid to the extent of more than \$22,000,000,000, of which nearly \$15,000,-000,000 is due in public and private obligations. But if Europe is to be permitted to pay in goods, as the democrats insist should be done, it means that factory output to that extent will be cut off in the United States, for every article imported shuts out of use ne produced at home.

With American workmen unemployed or working only part time, what chance will the farmer have to sell his grain and meat animals at home?

In the Fordney-McCumber bill protection is provided for a long list of farm products which were admitted free under the Underwood law. Cattle, sheep, goats, fresh lamb, hogs, fresh pork, bacon, lard, milk, eggs, corn, rye, wheat and flour, were all on the democratic free list, but now are protected from unlimited foreign competition by duties that give the American article advantages in the home market,

Farmers are business men and know when they are respering and when not. They know, too, their best market is the home market, and it does not appear probable that they will be fooled into voting for democratic free trade in order that Europeans may pay their debts to the United States in goods that can be made at home, and the admission of which goods means the shutting down of American factories, the cutting off of American payrolls and

On Second Thought

Re B. M. STANSFER. Some people think they are conservative when

One by One the Clouds Roll By



But there's always at least one to worry about,

I to retard business sust that much

Scottsbluff News.

has its beneficial effect here,

McCook Tribune.

Bayard Farmers' Exchange.

Aurora Republican.

Bloomington Echo.

H. M. Cyane; The settlement of

nome in all lines. With lower freight rates the furmers would realise something for their crops.

Here's His Formula.

To avoid dementic rews: Always keep two or three polite strangers visiting with you, whose you are

visiting with you, whom you are very auxious not to dispust. - Bick-

h's Polisies the's Telling.

indeat is full in the degree of the

nimpat seunomy will attain...-Indus

He's Fighting for Them.

record Times Disputch.

cars the present-

C. A. Carlson: The settlement of

Max Wilcox: Settlement of coal

End of Strikes Cheers Nebraska

Freight Rates and Monopoly Prices . Now the Target of Nebraska Editors

Nebraska City Press.

H. Sweet: The settlement of the Possibly Hoover kept the price of rail and coal strikes should give impetus to business. "Should" is said but his maximum price was higher advisedly, for there are some disturbing and distressing elements in afford to shut down, like Ford, we Only God's rain and stinshine can bring prosperity to the Nebraska farmer. Give us pienty of that and keep out the hog cholera— and then we're "fixed." Business will be good in Otoe county, not be-

Gering Courier.

section.

based on industrial unrest or even impaired transportation facilities. Freight rates must come down and isually hear argued. The strikes considered bright. It is believed it have been a result, not a cause, will take this country many months. There is too big a spread between to recuperate from the effects of the the farmer has to buy to make for sumption of coal production and a crai settlement of these differences, rating beverage by turning the liquor return to normal transportation the country may then again start into vinegar. If man will respect which will cure the situation, but I on a period of reconstruction and these limitations the product of the o perceive a tendency toward bet- general prosperity. business administration onomy in nation and state, and I also believe we will gradually get at the rall and labor questions as a and rall strikes will indirectly affect result of recent object lessons. Com- the prosperity of this community as

Leigh World.

Charles R. Kuple: With the coal wave of prosperity, and rall strikes over, the business outlook is very bright. Crop pros pects are all that could be asked for

Fairbury Journal.

rofitoering prices, will cause money speeding up business else closen up and a healthy business should be felt somewhat here. ctivity will naturally follow

Many business men in Pairbury ave extended credit to the railroad strike, and the settlement comes as have any immediate effect on the great relief to them. During the business conditions of Aurora or I nitre 18 weeks the loon were out any of the purely agricultural age there were no disorders in Fairbury tions. An era of general prosperity and considering the circumstances a or depression is the only thing that many years, own homes here and that comes along. are neighborn, and too much imto engage in lawlessness or unpun-

Falls City Journal.

Asron Davidson: The railroad strike is still on as far as Falls City Sopuien are converted, which mployed. The effect on retail business is obvious. However, this situettlement among farmers, who will now be able to nowe their crops and sums contact with the city may

Blair Pilot.

Don C. Van Desmont. The sections of the call and mine etitica affects a community like this only incidentally. We felt more of the introducts of of the strikes encept the rise insist that as a security Mr. Louis spring of coal. That can have has semi-city signits that sught to

"From State and -Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

It's Cider Time. From the Wilmington News-Journal.

Cider is coming back. The oldturbing and distressing elements in afford to shut down, like Ford, we the situation. Where crop failures have hit the middle west—thanks to can't be smile of nature they have not hit our community to any appreciable extent—no amount of playing in the harmony orchestra can remove the name of t This means, no doubt. estimates. George Grimes: Settlement of many communities in fact that they all and coal strikes, getting men cannot be transported any great disand then we're "fixed." Business back to work, has made for intance and sold at a profit. In this will be good in Otoc county, not because there is an armed truce industrial covery in this community, where it after cellars have been given usual trially, but because nature has was felt that only by keeping all amounts, and the normal amount of smiled on the fertile acres of our section.

Gering Courier.

Was felt that only by keeping all amounts, and the normal amount of unen possible at productive labor, could the return to real prosperity be made quickly. Scottsbluff feels.

The older people of Wilmington that it shares the nation's ills, and will recall the time when, for the

A. B. Wood: Settlement of rail the national prosperity as well, and winter's uses, the cider barrel had and coal strikes ought to help somewhat, but the real difficulties are not the nation as a whole to recovery homes. In more recent years the homes. In more recent years the practice died. Soda fountains concocted other drinks, neither alatable nor more delicious, but less profiteering prices must be curbed.

Organized capital and organized will be revived with the fall and sive as the price of apples went up, winter months.

To some extent. Cider went into the background as H. D. Strunk: Naturally, business troublesome to make and less expenin our business conditions than we however, the general outlook is not a beverage even among the farmer who sold their apples at greater

will take this country many months profit. The return of the luscious juice of what the farmer has to sell and what coal strike, even though it is now the crushed apples is to be welcomthe farmer has to buy to make for settled and with but a small ed. Properly made and with no prosperity in the agricultural states, percentage of the railroad mileage artificial helps to increase natural Properly made and with n competitive freight rates can be of the country having settled the fermentation, it is a healthful, in-Tax burdens can be, and already any material difference will be evi- Nature was the first respecter of are to some extent, being lowered. dent. It is hoped that all the roads alcoholic limitation—she always tree to some extent, being lowered. dent. It is hoped that all the roads alcoholic limitation—she always see nothing in the mere fact of re-may follow suit and, through a gen-steps short of producing an intoxiapple will again regain its place in his cellars and his affection.

A Long Way Off.

and rail strikes will indirectly affect From the Minden (Neb.) Courier, You shake your head and mutter, petitive railroad conditions alone well as the entire Platte valley. Al- "The world is in an awful condicould do more to bring us back than though a considerable distance from tion; I don't know what it's coming any other one thing. The same is rail centers of any consequence, the tion; I don't know what it's coming true of coal, petroleum products, strikes have created a spirit of pesto." Cheer up, neighbor; cheer up steel, textiles and other universal simism which has naturally had its and remember that the big probsteel, textiles and other universal similar which has have leften upon business conditions. lems we have today, and the unrest organizations.

With a bumper beet crop assured, that we read about in the daily this section of the country is pre-pared to ride through 1923 on a wave of prosperity.

that we read about in the newspapers, always follow the great wars that come about every 50 years. We have labor unrest, busi-C. G. Carlton: The effect of the settlement of the coal strike and the settlement of the railroad settlement of the railroad working to make both ends ness failures, undercurrents of mob in this community, and settlement settlement of the coal strike and the of this country are civilized, and it of the coal and rail strikes removes partial settlement of the railroad takes a lot of thinking and scheming the last obstacle on our road to strike will not be felt greatly lo-and working to make both ends cally, for the two railroads here have at all times been able to fur-

Fairbury Journal.

W. F. Cramb: Settlement of the coal and railroad strikes will give a great-stimulus to business in Fairbury, as this is a Rock Island division point and 156 men were on strike and have received no pay checks for 16 weeks. The resumption of work by these ment, together with the assurance of fuel even at profiteering prices, will cause money as the case of th But older residents will tell you elsewhere only difference is there's more of the three-ring affair. It is blager new because the audiences are bigger but there isn't any more show "spectator" than there used to be topmen while they have been on the coal and railroad strikes will not with our troubles which grew out if the war.

The world are a lot of bad mental food during the war, and it ret had time to digest it. Wh of deflation was at very good feeling prevails all the has any noticeable effect on the work the world had cramps. But time among the strikers, the officers business conditions of the agricultaverything will come out all right, of the Rock Island and the general turn sections. We do not rise to the liver now the patient is getting public. Many of the strikers and beights nor fall to the tweets of the inerty strong on his feet. No need officers have lived in Fairboary for industrial sections with every wave yelling for the undertaker—the old that comes along. with every wave yelling for the undertaker—the old warld you live in is a mighty long way from being dead.

> Just received for the Ak-Sar-Ben Ball, a fine stock of Full Dress and

Tuxedo Suits that we offer for sale or to real. Come early and get fitted

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John Feldman, 109 North 16th Street. Directly Opposite Postuffice.

"The People's Voice"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Box. Readers of The Morning Box are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Buying of Produce at the Farm. Wayne, Neh.-To the Editor of The Ornaha Bee: I notice that a writer in "The People's Voice" complains that the farmers charge ningyo, that are discussed by annearly as much for their produce at

Then he complains about buying honey; that the producer charged him more than he could buy Idaho honey for. Now, I have sold thousands of pounds of honey at home and in the city at less than wholesale price, which is at least 5 cents to 10 cents below retail price. But I insist on selling at least a whole super at a time, which will run from 25 to 40 pounds not per super.

I think that trobably the differ-

deal can be explained. More than likely the Idaho honey was extracted honey and the home product was probably fancy comb honey in sections. If this guess is true, the producer should have about double the price for it. Fancy comb honey is much more expensive to produce and much better, according to my notion and taste. As this is not an advertisement, I will sign:

A FARMER.

Against Cancellation of Debts.
Shenandoah, Ia.—To the Editor
of The Omaha Bee: The recent letters of Frank Simonds George Roberts of the National City bank of New York and a host of other writers who are monopolizing the valuable space of all the principal city papers are enough to make the av-

papers are enough to make the average citizen of this country very weary indeed.

The idea that it is preposterous for any of the nations of the world to pay their honest debts is preposterous. Any nation of the world which desires to pay can do so. The rate of interest is so low that there is no necessity for complaint. The money spent for liquors and tobaccos in any of the countries is sufficient to pay off their indebtedness in a very short time. All that is neces-sary is a demand by England and the United States that so long as liquors and tobaccos are used the interest and part of the principal should be paid each year, or month, if necessary, and in case of a default they be declared bankrupts and credits be withheld from them, or an administrator be appointed to oversee their finances. owing unpaid and overdue war debts be allowed to spend any money preparing for war. All war debts then could soon be paid and bonds soon go to par. A. T. HEIST.

The Japanese Doll Festival

Every year in the spring, just be-fore the doll festival, the toy shops in Tokio blossom with beautiful dolls, especially made for this particular matsuri. Though the stocks are replenished from time to time, as occasion requires, those dells are carefully put away like our Christ-mas toys and not brought out again until the following year.
It is chiefly these dells, the hina

home as it can be bought for on the market. No doubt he has cause for complaint, as some farmers will take advantage of a prospective customer.

Therefore, and referred to in politic linearity. Among them are always two principal figures representing the emperor and the empress. With them may be associated other doils, the rank of which is fixed, although the rank of which is fixed, although the rank of which is fixed, although the rank of which is fixed. There are a good many farmers, the rank of which is fixed, although though, who would rather take a emperor is placed always on the reasonable or low price for fruit than let it rot. The thing for him to do is to find such a farmer and to do is to find such a farmer and come the ministers of the left and the result officers of the court, and to do is to find such a farmer and come the ministers of the left and after that deal with him right alons.

We sold plums this year for \$1.25 two arrow-bearing ministers, the per bushel rather than let them highest military officials. Court speil and go to waste, although others were advertised at \$2.50 per with mostcal instruments, follow, bushel Wealthy apples we had no market for, although many bushels went to waste under our trees or tional dolls represent footmen, the were fed to the hogs.

Then he complains about buying often called the "drunkards of three 20 to 40 pounds net per super.

I think that probably the difference in price quoted in his honey woven in miniture patterns.

form and with them a bottle of sweet wine and little cups for drinking. There are also special diamond shaped rice cakes made and offered to the dolls.—From "The Story of the Japanese Doll," by Stewart Culin, in Asia Magazine.

Gowns! Gowns! Gowns! Cleaned to look like new by our DRESHER BROS. Men's two or three-piece suits cleaned and pressed \$1.50. 2217 Farnam Street, AT lantic 0345

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