

Slump in German Trade Blamed on Ruhr, Mark Value

Exports, Declining, Bear Prices Exceeding Those of World Market—Business Falls Off in All Industries.

By PROF. BERNARD HARMS, German Economist and Financial Authority.

By Universal Service. Copyright, 1923. Berlin, April 7.—Stabilization of the mark and the invasion of the Ruhr are causing increasing stagnation in German trade.

Exports are daily declining, prices of nearly all German exports having exceeded world market prices, textiles being at least 10 per cent above the world market.

The ready-made clothes business in Berlin is dead. The iron and steel industry in South Germany is on a short-hour basis. The cigar industry is paralyzed, the cheapest cigar selling for a hundred marks owing to the high excise duty.

There is increased unemployment in the shoe industry. The growing stringency in credit is causing some goods to be sold under cost to fulfill obligations.

The central committee of German chambers of commerce has issued a warning against dumping.

Coal Price Cut.
It has been decided to reduce the price of coal 15 per cent for April in order to help improve conditions.

Industry is urging the abolition of all export duties and export control. There has been a violent slump in hides and furs, and timber, owing to decreased home demand.

Agriculture is in a difficult position. Fifty kilograms (110 pounds) of wheat cost 65,000 marks at the beginning of February, and went down to 39,000 at the end of March. There were heavy losses and bankruptcies in the wheat trade. American wheat is offered at 53,000 marks for 50 kilograms.

German rye brings 38,000 marks for 50 kilograms, while American rye is offered at 43,000 marks and South Russia rye at 41,000. There have been considerable rye imports while those of wheat have been insignificant. The government has guaranteed abolition of the grain levy.

Shipping Falls Off.

Shipping is declining. National finances are still hopeless. The note circulation at present is 4,700 milliard marks as against 1,300 milliard at the beginning of January. Discounted treasury bills are 14,000 milliard marks.

The stock exchange is livelier. Foreign bills are listless, with stocks generally rising. There is a stronger demand for upper Silesian mining shares owing to the German-Polish combine which is alleged to be imminent. Shipping shares are active.

Depreciation of the mark is expected the coming week, which will cause a further rise in industrial shares. There is a continual increase in industrial issues. The German bank has raised its capital from 700,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 marks.

Deposits in German savings banks in December, 1922, were fully 136,000 milliard marks as against 45,000 milliard in December, 1921, which means a considerable decrease in gold marks.

Russia is issuing a 10-billiard loan. It is also planning a potato loan.

Foreign Situation Unchanged.

The position as regards the foreign situation is unchanged though the struggle in the Ruhr is intensified. The committee on foreign relations in the Reichstag rejected the idea of capitulation unconditionally. The French are endeavoring to get the whole Rhensish railway net under their management. The German railroad minister has forbidden the French rail officials to cooperate with the French under severe penalty.

Confiscation of German property in the Ruhr and Rhineland is being systematically pursued, with the state vineyards and all wine supplies being seized. The French are encouraging the Ruhr communists to rebel.

Up to the present time 445 newspapers have been suppressed and over 100 editors or publishers imprisoned or banished.

Stinnes Visit Overrated.

The journey of Hugo Stinnes to Rome has been so much discussed, it is probably overrated in importance. Some greet hopefully and some are skeptical of the trip to Berlin of American delegates to the Chambers of Commerce congress at Rome.

There are deep divisions in the international politics. Radicals of both the right and left are seeking to gain influence with the unemployed. On March 24 the Prussian secretary of the interior sent the following telegram to the governors of all provinces:

"Because of threatened attempts by the radical elements to overturn the government, the safety police everywhere should be armed. Great care watchfulness by the criminal police is also desirable. Use strong measures if necessary."

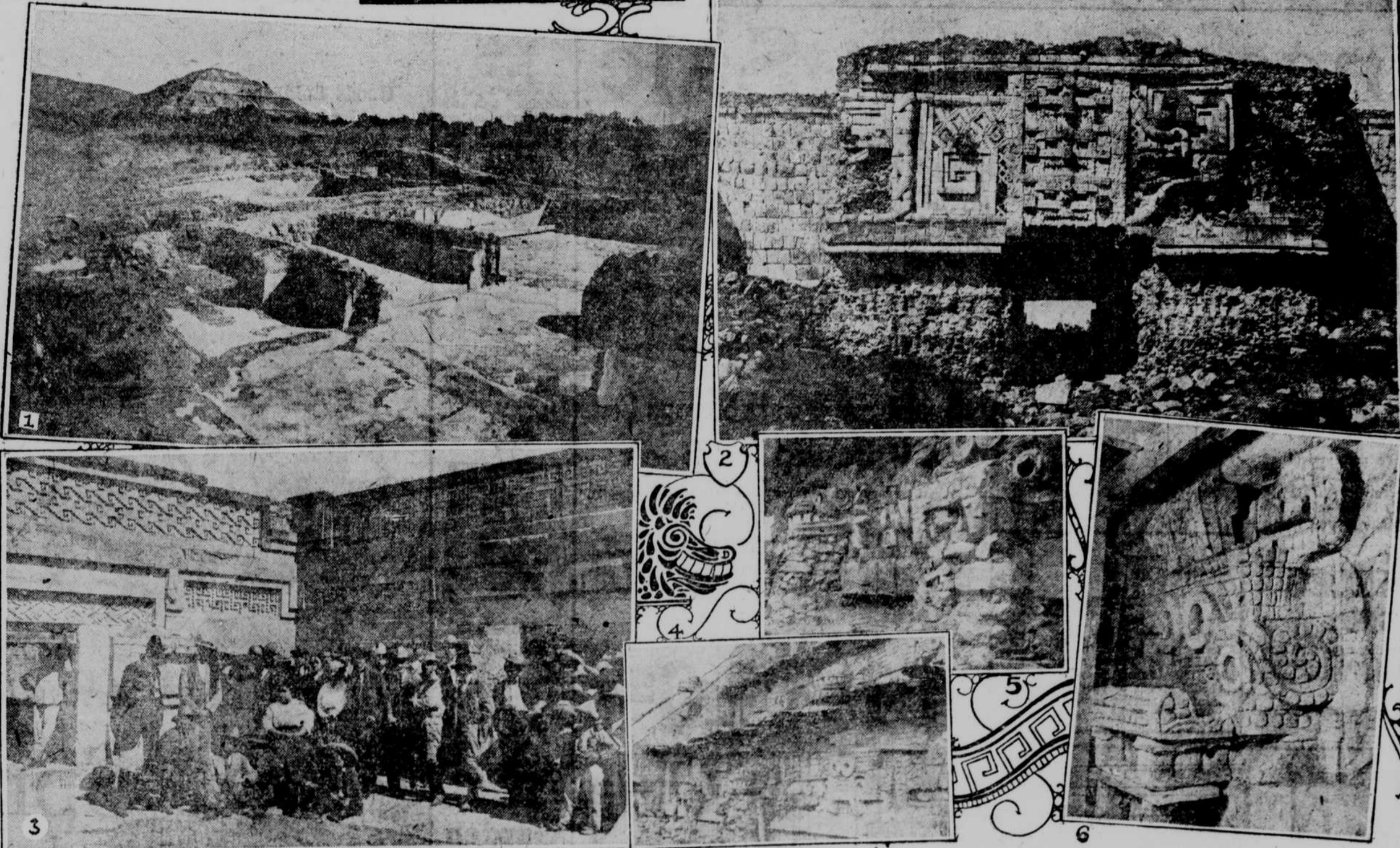
Sahara Desert Was Garden of Eden, Scientist Declares

London, April 7.—In the past there have been many guesses and speculations as to the locations of the Garden of Eden. Prof. Sir Arthur Keith, lecturing before the Royal Society, treated a scientific audience to some original ideas of his own on the subject.

He said that in the "far distant past" the Sahara and the vast deserts of Arabia and the area stretching to Mongolia were "blooming." "That large tract was really the Garden of Eden, man was driven from it not by a flaming sword but by a flaming sun. Every type of man could be found round that Garden of Eden.

"It is possible to go far beyond the days of Abraham and Tubal Cain and his smithy. It should be realized that Egypt and Babylonia were only remnants of a past civilization. Civilized man, I am convinced, is far older than is at present generally believed."

Omaha Army Officer Tells of Archaeological Discoveries Which May Bring About Awakening of Neglected Land of Mexico After Its Sleep of Centuries



1—A view of the Pyramid of the Sun, showing the recent excavation of the ancient city of San Juan Teotihuacan.

2—Another type of ancient architecture of the western hemisphere—the Maya civilization—which flourished in Yucatan and other parts of Mexico and in Guatemala. This archaeological monument of the Mayas is located at Uxmal, Yucatan, on the Western Hemisphere. The striking feature of the serpent, beautifully carved, will be observed in this photo.

3—Another type of early architectural beauty on the western hemisphere—the ruins of Mitla, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico. This monument represents the Zapotec culture. The stones, the raised carving on the face of which forms the beautiful bas-relief, are uniformly about seven inches long and one inch wide. So accurately are these stones cut that, despite the fact that no mortar or cement is used, a knife blade cannot be made to penetrate between any two contiguous stones.

4—Photograph showing in detail the splendid and ornate sculpture of the monuments of the ancient city of San Juan Teotihuacan. It represents a feature of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl—the God of the Winds.

5—Another feature of the recent excavations of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl—the God of the Winds—at San Juan Teotihuacan.

6—Still another detail of the Temple of the God of the Winds.

is Mexico, the land of lost civilizations, due for an awakening from its sleep of centuries?

American scientific societies, stimulated apparently by the remarkable archaeological discoveries in oriental countries and in the dark continent of Africa, are about to pay tardy attention to the riches that lie on their very doorstep.

Mexico, particularly the southern border state, Yucatan, deserves the title of "The Neglected Land."

For Mexico in its entirety is a land of mystery, of magnificent ruins, weird legends and buried cities.

Col. Harvey W. Miller of the United States army, who is now stationed in Omaha, was for the period of a year stationed at the military States embassy in Mexico City as a military observer. During that time he visited and photographed a number of Mexico's most interesting archaeological monuments. He has consented to write a brief account for The Omaha Bee of what he saw and in The Omaha Bee next Sunday a full page of Colonel Miller's pictures will be published in the rotogravure section.

Colonel Miller's Article Follows.

By COL. HARVEY W. MILLER. An article entitled "Discoveries in Mexico Go 'King Tut' One Better," appearing in The Omaha Bee recently, having attracted my attention, it has occurred to me that the readers of The Bee might derive considerable interest from photographs showing the actual appearance of certain of Mexico's most striking archaeological monuments.

The recent remarkable discovery in Egypt has roused great interest in archaeology generally. A year's duty as military observer at the embassy at Mexico City, together with an intimate personal friendship with the director of archaeology of the Mexican republic, afforded me unusual opportunities for visiting and photographing Mexico's most interesting archaeological monuments.

The photographs represent several different phases of early Indian civilization on the western hemisphere. These phases include the pre-Toltec monuments of the valley of Mexico, the Maya monuments of Yucatan and Chiapas, Mexico, and of Guatemala, and the Zapotec monuments of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Chinese Hieroglyphics. I was particularly interested in the statement appearing in The Omaha Bee referring to the comment of the Chinese minister in the matter of the hieroglyphics observed on certain recent discoveries at San Juan Teotihuacan. The Chinese minister who, incidentally, was the predecessor of the present diplomatic representative of the republic of China in Mexico City, stated, on being shown these

hieroglyphics, that the characters were Chinese and that he was able to read them.

The matter of oriental influence on early western civilization is too generally believed to need special comment. Prescott and many other writers refer to this influence. It would be difficult to imagine a more striking proof of this influence than is displayed by a relic in my possession taken from the ruins of San Juan Teotihuacan. This relic, probably over 2,000 years old, is a small carved head, undoubtedly a child's toy, corresponding to the doll of more recent civilization. The oriental cast of the features of this top is strikingly apparent. This is particularly true of the slanting eyes.

The excavations in the Valley of Mexico, referred to in The Omaha Bee's recent article, are of especial interest to the archaeologist, not only the excavations at San Juan Teotihuacan, within 25 miles of Mexico City, but also recent excavations in the very heart of the Mexican capital. **Skeletons 4,000 Years Old.**

I refer particularly to the excavations at the Pedregal at San Angel, one of the suburbs of Mexico City, and in through the limits of the federal district. At the Pedregal these have been excavated charred or carbonized human skeletons, the age of which is estimated at 4,000 years. As the name "Pedregal" indicates, these interesting remains were discovered in a lava bed.

In the matter of the reference in The Omaha Bee's article to the effect that two distinct civilizations are found superposed, it may be remarked that at San Juan Teotihuacan, there are found two distinct manners of superposition. The superpositions represent, in each instance, distinct civilizations. In each case, the second civilization is less advanced than the first, and what constitutes a truly remarkable fact, in one case the superposition is horizontal and, in the other case, vertical.

In both instances, the first civilization represents development, the second decadence.

The two striking features of the ancient city of San Juan Teotihuacan are the pyramids of the sun and of the moon. As San Juan lies directly in line with the Mexican city of Pueblo, enroute from the capital city to Vera Cruz, the pyramids may be reached from Mexico City by two railroads, the Mexican railroad and the Inter-oceanic. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the pyramids of San Juan, as well as the pyramids of Cholula—more distant from Mexico City and closely contiguous to Puebla—were known to Cortes. Indeed, in the very shadow of the pyramid of Cholula was fought one of Cortes' most bloody conflicts.

of Choapa is 746 feet in length and 461 feet in height. It will afford some idea of the magnitude of the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, so very near our own borders.

In view of recent investigations, it is a remarkable fact that Prescott should state: "The exuberant growth of shrubs and wild flowers which have mantled over its surface, gives the appearance of one of these wonderful elevations thrown up by the caprice of nature, rather than by the industry of man. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the interior be not a natural hill, though it seems not improbable that it is an artificial composition of stone and earth, deeply incrustated, as is certain in every part with alternate strata of brick and clay."

The late President Carranza who, undoubtedly, had read Prescott, was so impressed with the belief that the Pyramid of the Sun was a natural hill, that he caused an investigation to be made to establish his belief.

He stated that it was, perhaps, a natural thing for early worshippers, desiring to construct a huge votive temple, to select a hill and cut down its surface so as to form a square pyramid. Thus, with a minimum of labor, a temple was constructed and so, because of an absence of suitable tools, it is not strange that prehistoric places of worship quite naturally assumed the form of a square pyramid. Believing this and desiring to prove his theory to be a correct one Carranza caused a tunnel to be run to the very center of the Pyramid of the Sun, which I have myself penetrated.

The excavation proved, however, and this seems a remarkable fact—that the pyramid was built of adobe, the very same material with which the peon of today constructs his mud shack.

The great weight of the structure has, in the course of centuries, compressed the innumerable adobe blocks used in its construction into one solid mass.

Although a considerable knowledge of astronomy was possessed by the Aztecs, as shown by the famous Aztec calendar stone and also, in a lesser degree, by their Toltec predecessors, it is interesting to note that the four sides of the pyramids, undoubtedly constructed in a pre-Toltec period, face, as already indicated, the four cardinal points.

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New State Kennel Club Progressing

Business Men Joining It and Six New Directors Are Added to Board.

The newly organized Nebraska Kennel club held its third meeting Friday evening at the Chamber of Commerce, with 50 members present. L. W. Trester, speaking for the chamber, told of the benefit the club can be to the community and what business institutions might do in aiding the club.

The club membership is increasing rapidly and includes many business men. Six additional directors were elected at the meeting. Officers and directors follow: A. H. Klekamp, president; John W. Welch, vice president; L. C. Fauble, secretary and treasurer; John Buck, George Cook, John W. Collins, W. C. Edmiston, Mrs. W. C. Edmiston, Walter W. Head, Mrs. E. Inglis, E. E. Kindsley, W. F. Mathews, Dr. J. J. Warts, Dr.

Philatelists to Hold Contest. London, April 7.—Hundreds of entries have been received from all over the world, especially from America, for the world's stamp collecting championship which will be decided here in May. Many of the collections of single countries are valued at from 20,000 to 50,000 pounds, while one ex-

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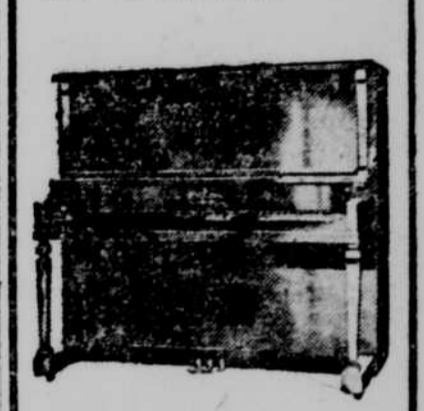
hibitor's entries amount to 100,000 pounds.

Purchasing Agents to Meet. Cleveland, April 7.—A huge display of merchandise and materials will be held in connection with the eighth annual meeting of the National Association of Purchasing Agents here on May 15 to 18. Practically all of the 4,200 members are expected to attend.

Out of every 100,000 girls and boys in England and Wales 6,819 are named Mary, and 6,599 William.

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