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BEE TELEPHONES Persylment of Person Wasted AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.:

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Discount Rate and Business.

Rumors that the Federal Reserve bank is on the point of lowering its discount rate are listed among the encouraging signs. Such action would remove a lot of pressure, and might enable the movement of some traffic that is now jammed for want of ready cash. Also, it would have the effect of permitting some who are sinking under a load of obligation taken on when prospects were brighter to salvage some portion of what looks now like a total loss. If the deflation originally brought about by the limitation of credit was intended to lower prices and check speculation, it has produced the effect expected.

Two years ago the Federal Reserve Board had resolved on such a course, had issued the premonitory warning, and was ready to enforce its control, when, for reasons best understood at Washington, the plan was abandoned, and, in spite of the recommendation that borrowing for speculative commitment cease, within six months credit currency to the amount of just under a billion dollars was added to the already enormous amount of "money" affoat in the United States. This brought about the peaks of 1920 prices, with the unlooked-for result that solvent business concerns were involved with the bubbles that were being blown, and a business situation created that has made the deflation process painful and difficult. Last fall the brakes were put on, and what followed need not be recounted here.

Artificially expanded credit and enforced deflation are alike dangerous. The one leads to a point predicted by The Bee long ago, where prices exceed the ability of the buyer to purchase; the other as inevitably tends to give the creditor an advantage, by compelling the debtor to make settlement in dear money. It was to avoid either of these situations that the Federal

his wyderak was created Dealing in asset curk-ncy, the underlying basis of which is the credit of the borrower, it was fondly hoped this. agency would do away with financial ills because of the control it affords over the volume of currency. To some degree the system has met expectations, but since the extraordinary treasury transactions incident to the war exerted a direct influence on the whole business fabric, the operations of the bank overshot the mark on the one hand and fell rather short on the other.

If a little softening in the bank rate at this time will have the effect of stabilizing prices, and it should at least check the decline, it is possible that the action will go a long way towards relieving the demoralization that is traceable directly to the mistaken policy of 1919 and the drastic remedy since applied. A prewar price level is not especially desirable at a time when production is the great need; nor is it fair to demand that debts contracted in the latter half of 1919 be discharged on the basis of money at the 1914 price.

Unrest at a Minimum.

It is a strange thing, but in flush times there is more unrest than during periods of depression. Thus, while some may have been alarmed over the unruly actions of members of the I. W. W. in going to and coming from the harvest fields, the head of the government agents declares that there is nothing to fear from the organization, and that the less attention paid to it, the sooner it will die.

All things looked possible when business was booming, and the theory that any one could make a success at business looked attractive. The I. W. W., with its proposal for the management of industry by the workers in it, and a division of the profits between them was not without its appeal. Now that soft times have passed, management of industry on such plan would too often mean a division of losses in-

stead of gains, and the glamor disappears. The conclusion is inescapable that depression, while it may result from a faulty system, is not the product of any one class. All people are in the same boat, whether employer, employe, capitalist or what. And together we will come out of it, the recovery being quicker through the co-operation of all, and slower through quarrels between class and class. Before there is much talk of dividing up there nust be plenty to divide.

Sunshine in the Fields.

Farm profits are coming back, an Iowa agricultural magazine announces. Billions of dollars of real wealth are being taken from the soil in the harvest season which is now under way. While the crop is not as large as that of last year, according to early estimates, yet it will be sufficient to feed the world. Drouth has produced a light crop in some parts of Europe, but thus far America has been fortunate.

Costs of production have been lowered this year and the farmers have their attention on methods of producing grain and live stock most economically. If the cost of raising a bushel of wheat is lowered by 5 cents, that amounts to an equivalent increase in price. More study is also being given problems of marketing. Lowered costs of handling will give the farmers a better deal. A reduction in freight rates, establishment of cheap gater routes and the

advantages of co-operative effort are factors that are driving the gloom from the fields, although they are possibilities of the future rather than of the immediate present.

It is estimated that the family whose breadwinner is out of work consumes only one-third as much food, wearing apparel and other useful articles as when he has a job. The farmers have done their duty by providing the raw materials of life, and it is up to other industries to resume operations, showing the same faith in the future that agriculture has done,

Ulster Contumacy a World Menace.

The world is little concerned in the private quarrels of the Ulsterites with Sinn Fein; but the world is deeply interested in the Irish question, for peace can not be wholly established so long as the difficulty between England and Ireland remains unsettled. Americans have fondly hoped that in one or another of the many attempts made to adjust these differences a solution would be reached, and quite as much disappointed that one after another the suggestions have failed because an Irish faction has refused to recede from its self-determined pro-

So the attitude assumed now by Sir James Craig is as much of a shock as was that of Sir Edward Carson in 1914, when he armed Ulster to rebel if an attempt was made to enforce the home rule law then passed by Parliament. Similarly regret was expressed when the conference presided over by Sir Horace Plunkett came to nothing because of the recalcitrance of Sinn Fein. Now that a reasonable prospect for peace is in sight, little patience will follow the faction that disrupts the conference.

Ulster has nothing at stake that is vital or paramount. It is conceivable that Roman Catholic and Protestant may dwell side by side in Ireland as they do in other parts of the world. Also, it is not outside the realm of possibility that Belfast may be as prosperous with a South Ireland Parliament sitting at Dublin as though all its interests were bound up in the union it is so loath to break.

A factional dispute should not be permitted to menace the world; if Sinn Fein can make concessions, and it is fair to presume that such have been made, Ulsterites surely can. Disputing Irishmen should stop their bickering long enough to sense the world opinion, and they will then learn that the Kilkenny cats are not regarded as models on which to form a course for human action.

Shipping Board Bookkeeping.

Accounting methods adopted by the United states Shipping board are likely to become a fruitful source of dispute. At the very beginning of this agency's career there came up a difference of opinion as to how certain details should be handled, and this has persisted. While the war was on a serious controversy arose, because the members of the board could not agree, and at various times since the armistice rows over points of policy have attracted public attention, until newspaper readers are fairly well fed up on the subject. Therefore Chairman Lasker's asservation of great loss incurred under the management of the late board is not likely to attract the notice perhaps it deserves.

According to his own statement, the matter largely one of bookkeeping. By reconstruction of accounts ne has produced a fremenuc's exhibit of loss, and alleges that congress was purposely misled by his predecessors. We have no purpose to defend Admiral Benson or his associates in anything they did; they will be capable of that, and quick enough to do it. It would be comforting, though, to be assured by someone that an end had come to pouring money into the ocean. If the Shipping board is to justify its existence, it will do so by regulating its affairs so that its end will be in sight.

Americans are not willing that our nation's merchant marine shall again vanish; they are willing to charge off the books a lot of money that was spent for ships which were never used, just as they note the loss of unused shells and other great stores of munitions, part of the war cost. But they do want the newly born merchant marine preserved, to grow as it should, and without the enormous cost that has attender the operations of the Shipping board since the war closed. Chairman Lasker can do no greater service than to bring nearer the time when the ships will cease to be a source of loss instead of benefit.

Holland Seeks an Invitation.

Relying on a record of some centuries as a colonizer in the Far East, Holland feels that an oversight is made in not sending an invitation to Amsterdam for the Harding conference. Therefore, hope is expressed by Dutch leaders that this may be remedied and that some one will be at the table to speak for the Netherlands. Such aspirations are natural enough, because of Dutch interest in any question that may affect their overseas possessions. Unless a change be made because of the objections that are being raised by Japan, it is scarcely probable that Holland will be admitted to the council. In the first place, the same considerations that preserved Dutch neutrality during the war will save Dutch interests in the Far East. Holland is not menaced by any plan to which the United States will be a party. Matters that are expected to be considered at the Washington conference are those in which the Dutch are only remotely concerned, save as they affect the peace of the world at large. Should the scope of the agreement be enlarged to include the association of nations, and it easily may be, all will be invited to come in. Having weathered the stress of war with so little of actual loss as was experienced by her people, Holland need have no misgivings as to the purpose of the Harding

Henry Ford is now reported to be trying to buy the Wabash railroad, to add to his present line, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and give him access to St. Louis. Inasmuch as he has made a profit, cut rates and increased wages on his other line, Mr. Ford may be expected to attempt to show railroad men something new if he gets control of more mileage.

A "powerful" animal took possession of Jawn D.'s golf links, which should remind him of one of the early day refineries.

While congress is in the army reducing mood, we suggest that it tackle the army of un-

The Shipping Board can always make first

Japan and the Conference Conditions Laid Down at Tokio May Not Meet Approval of Powers.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Favorable replies from the five powers ap-proached make it certain that the Washington conference will be held. The time will next be agreed upon, and in this matter the disposition of the Washington government may well be to subordinate its own preference to the convenience of the other five powers. President Harding has expressed the wish that the conference might hold its initial session Armistice day. There are sentimental reasons for the selection of that date which would naturally make a wide appeal. But the convenience of the principal allied and associated powers and of China must first be consulted.

The general purpose of the conference and the place and the time having been agreed upon, Secretary Hughes must then set about the difficult and delicate case of obtaining from the powers an agreement upon the agenda for the conference. 'A common understanding with respect to principles and policy in the Far East" was clearly stipulated in the president's initial representations to the five powers invited as one the great objectives of the conference, for the reason that to the question of limitation of armaments Pacific and Far Eastern problems bear a close relation. But the agenda for the conference must in its terms be much more specific, and it is here that the conditional acceptance of Japan will call for skilful treatment at the hands of Secretary Hughes. He must be well aware that the invitation of China to participate in the proposed conference was in itself a hard blow to Japanese imperialism, for the reason that Japan has pursued toward China a course that a less tolerant and patient people than the Chinese would have regarded

long ago as calling for drastic action.

With the United States, Great Britain,
France and Italy sitting with China in a conference of independent powers, Japan might easily fear to find herself isolated in so far as her own demand for special interest in the Far East was involved. The Japanese manoeuver will doubtless try to make her participation in the conference on the Far East conditional upon the recognition of certain claims that she has put forth in respect of her Far Eastern position which have yet to be agreed to by the great powers of China. The unconditional and complete acceptances of all the other powers invited gives ground for the hope that their moral support may be had for the efforts of the United States to convince Japan that it is folly to expect any international agreement that would result in the curtailment of American armaments unless and until the problems of the Pacific and the Far East that affect the security of the United States and, therefore, the peace of the world, are made the subject of some sort of international understanding based upon recognized principles of the law and justice of nations. It is not unlikely that the Japanese gov-ernment has been misled regarding American purposes by the Japanese propagandists throughout the United States and by the foolish utteerances of a small but talkative group of pro-Japanese Americans, into the belief that ours is a nation of pacifists so steeped in selfish materialism as to be willing to let Japan work her will in the Pacific and dominate the Far East regardless either of American interests or the welfare of the world. It is possible that invitation to discuss disarmament has been misinterpreted by Japan as an evidence that the United States was alarmed at the rapidity and completeness with which the Japanese government is apparently preparing for war, and that, thus alarmed, the American people would be willing to turn over the policing of the Atlantic to the British navy and the policing of the Pacific to the Japanese navy, upon whatever terms Great Britain and Japan might fix. If Japan has been thus deceived or misled, the Japanese are really not much to blame. It is the American hyphenates who are aiding and abetting Such is not the state of mind of the plain people of America; they detest war, but they believe that war is not the worst of evils; they are as ready today as ever to make a peaceable defense of their rights until they are forced to resort to more drastic measures.

If Japan yields to wise advice and friendly influence we shall soon hear that her acceptance has been made unconditional and that the assistance of her ablest statesmen is at the disposal of Secretary Hughes in formulating the agenda for the conference. Now is the time for apan to dissipate the suspicion of her whole foreign policy that has taken such strong hold not only of the United States and China, but of several of the other powers to be represented at the Washington conference. Now is the time for Japan to prove the sincerity of her expressions in favor of a limitation of armaments by bringing her Far Eastern policy into line with

the principles of international law and justice. The open door in the Far East must remain open, and the administrative entity of must be secured, if the peace of the Pacific is to be maintained and the limitation of armaments made possible.

Townleyism in Manila

Most people have supposed that nowhere under the American flag is there a bank in existence like the Bank of North Dakota, which operates without any reserve, and goes on doing business as best it can, after it can not pay its debts, but the like of it has been found n the Philippine islands. The Philippine government took 20,000,000 pesos of stock in the Philippine National bank, just as the state of North Dakota under Townley domination, took \$2,000,000 of stock in his institution. The Philippine bank loaned money to the limit of its resources on long time paper, just as was done in North Dakota. The Philippine government also deposited 50,000,000 pesos in the government bank. The New York Times describes the situation in saying that "if the government withdraws its deposits the bank can not grant commercial credits, and if the bank finances trade it can not cash the government drafts.' The Filipinos, like the Nonpartisan leaguers, took no account of payday and never dreamed of sugar, tobacco, hemp and other commodities possibly falling in price. Under the Wilson administration, the Philip-

pine natives were given entire control of their local government, Americans previously employed there being sent home. Having had little or no experience in self-government, the polyglot mixture of white men, brown men and other colors made a mess of things in a financial way. They were exactly on a par in such knowledge with the socialistic dreamers and agitators that Townley imported to advise and rule the people of North Dakota.—St. Paul Pio-

Where to Find Husbands.

A young lady in search of a husband, particularly if she lived in Massachusetts, where there are only 96 and a fraction men to every 100 women, would do well to consult the census bu-reau. Then she would learn that in Nevada men outnumber women by nearly half; that is, she would have a better chance by one and a half times (theoretically) of getting a life partner in the Sagebrush state. In Georgia, however, there seems to be just about the right number of each sex to go around; the average for the whole country, according to Washing-ton figures, is 104 men to every 100 women.— Literary Digest.

Dry Jury May Be "Wet." Dry-law juries in the future may be wet. Justice H. V. Borst, in the criminal branch of the supreme court, permitted a dry jury to smell and taste the wet evidence, and the jury was out an hour and a half. When it returned it was in such good humor that it acquitted the defendant, charged with possessing liquor.— New York Tribune.

the Lincoln hotel I ordered my government. Mr. Harrison apolo-breakfast, which included two boiled gized continually for having to oceggs, which cost me when the bill cupy was presented 10 cents each, or 20 and cents for the two eggs. The as-tounding difference between 18 cents with him the last vestige of Ameria dozen at Minden and \$1.20 a dozen can sovereignty.

to the consumer at Lincoln was so General Wood now reports that great that I can not now pass it by without a protest, and at the verge of insolvency. As a remedy same time I can not help but associate the difference in these prices the debt limit from \$15,000,000 to with another fact, which, as attorney for one of the parties, came to my attention in the city of Minden about

four weeks ago.

It is to be observed that the eggs did not require any special preparation before reaching Lincoln, there to be sold to the consumer. There could be very little loss in spoiled or broken eggs because all eggs are now candled, and the distance from Minden to Lincoln being less than 150 miles, the freight and breakage items are negligible.

That something is wrong in our system of distribution, which per-mits a profit of \$1 on one dozen of eggs between the producer and the consumer is certainly demonstrated beyond any dispute. The farmer re-ceives 18 cents and the consumer pays \$1.20 for the same product without any work or expense between the two except the freight or This may be accounted for by the

incident which occurred in Minden about four weeks ago. C. G. Binderup opened a cream station in which he paid to the farmers the wholesale price of all eggs, cream and poultry in trade checks upon the merchants in the city of Min-den, doing no cash business what-These trade checks were redeemed by him at a discount from the merchants, which discount was his profit for handling the goods. There were four other cream stations in Minden. He sold all his stuff to a creamery corporation lo-cated in Omaha, and it paid no more nor less than they would have done had he been buying on the cash

He had not been buying the eggs for more than a week when a reprecentative of another creamery poration of Omaha called upon him and insisted that he must pay no more to the farmers than the agreed retail price. This he refused to do. In a few days another representative of another house called and insisted upon the same observance. Again he refused.

Both the representatives including the local creamery stations gave Mr. Binderup to understand that unless he came down on his price for eggs to the price fixed by the trust that he would be put out of business.

A representative of a corporation of Omaha to whom he sold his eggs called within a few days and insisted that he pay no more than the other creamery stations in the city of Minden, and a failure so to do that the creamery corporation of Omaha could not, because of the orders of the trust, and would not continue to do business with Mr. Binderup. Accordingly it became necessary for Mr. Binderup to close his place of business and the price of eggs to the farmers immediately went down to the former low level. This was done with knowledge of the local authorities and the attorney general's office matter, but thus far no effort whatever has been made by any one to stop the practice.

The farmer continues to receive while the consumer pays \$1.20 a dozen at the table.

I am not afraid to call the names of any of the parties involved, and if any of them feel aggrieved I am now at Minden and will remain at Minden to meet any issues on the above statement that they may want to make. Is there any wonder that we hear

rumblings of discontent among the farmers in the face of such gross injustice as this situation presents? If other farm products are treated on the same plane the time has come when both the federal and state governments ought to wake up and do something to relieve the situation. Prospective senatorial candidates including the governor, had better spend their time enforcing the laws against combinations and trusts which will yield a substantial profit to the farmers rather than to hold out some new fangled wireless mar-ket report which will in no way

CENTER SHOTS.

Is it a new Capt. Kidd or just somebody kidding? — Harrisburg Telegraph.

help matters.
O. K. ANDERBERY.

At last the Philippines have been truly Americanized. They are in debt.—Flint (Mich.) Journal.

Perspiring reporters would take it as a favor if some of our civic or-ganizations would adopt a resolution putting an end to crime during the summer months .- Memphis News-Scimitar.

In making up Uncle Sam's family budget, Gen. Dawes will be just the one to dam the flood of national ex-penditures.—Newark (N. J.) News.

There are two kinds of cops: Those who use their clubs promptly and freely, and those who are not afraid.—Baltimore Sun.

The one feature of the dry laws that isn't violated is that which pre-vents liquor being given away.— Dayton News.

The birthright of every American citizen is his right to claim that he alone personifies 100 per cent Americanism.—Asheville Times.

While they are coining all those silver dollars in Washington they might slip a few into general circulation so the country will know what they really look like .- Detroit Free



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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Philippine Object Lesson

(From the New York Tribune.) The fruits of the Wilson policy of self-effacement in the Philippines Editor of The Bee: July 6 I was in are now being gathered. Under Minden and saw a farmer sell his Governor General Harrison Ameri-eggs for 18 cents a dozen. That night I reached Lincoln and the next can control was attenuated to pant morning at breakfast in the cafe in in all departments of the insular gized continually for having to cupy the governor general's palace and publicly regretted that when he left Manila he could not carry away

> \$30,000,000. The Manila treasury were sound. The Philippine bank, a government subsidiary, was prosperous and conservatively managed. A few years ago a native, Gen. Venacion Concepcion, was installed as general manager. He was a

lowering everywhere of adminis trative standards. The admirable throat, they are greatly alarmed. In reginme established by President this field, as in so many others, the cure for the discomferts occasioned government would be under independence has been painfully fore-cast. In domestic affairs there would be a relapse to factional dissensions and intermittent revolutions—to spoilation and poverty. The islands would also become a center of for- four years afterwards. "All are lively intrigue and a victim to inter- ing under normal conditions, on or-The Filipinos don't realize how fundamentally well off they are under American protection. Their James says. In at least two of the real chance of development and cases the children had had severe security lies in their making the attacks of infections, one of pneumost of the advantages of their monia and one of influenza, without political relations with the United causing the Bright's disease to start States.

hasn't funds with which to buy ex-change to meet current running ex-penses in the United States. Up to Illarrison's time the island's finances political appointee and proceeded to tie up the bank's funds in risky local investments. The bank is said to have lost \$2,000,000 backing mothers have been made miserable hemp speculators and to have by learning that their children had \$16,000,000 of frozen credit in sugar developed Bright's disease and cocoanut cil concerns. The Shanghai agency is reported to have lost \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 in ex-

and a part of its gold standard This trouble came on in the simplest reserve in the Philippine bank. The disorders, such as colds and coughs. government's credit has been overstrained by the bank's mismanage-The native politicians have just decided to send another mission to the United States to ask for independence. But the case for independence, never convincing, has been wrecked by the developments under the Harrison administration. Native control has been followed by

DISEASE.

As a matter of fact, the average care, it should be recovered from case of Bright's disease gets well of The chances are that recovery will itself if grossly wrong habits are be complete. eral men whom he had condenmed to death with Bright's 10 to 20 years

So we see that a grown man need

change speculation. The insular nected with the kidneys, they change speculation. The insular treasury deposited its current funds a fair proportion with acute Bright's. This trouble came on in the simplest treasury of its gold standard.

mation.

In this study of 70 cases of Bright's in the Boston Children's hospital, made by R. F. James, a follow-up investigation was made urine was found to be negative." up anew. One of these cases was

Save and Be Safe

Be Safe Against the Inevitable

"Rainy Day"

Wages may raise and WAGES MAY

FALL, but the Man who has Saved while

he was able has a feeling of safety that

If You Have Only

One Spare Dollar

you can join the ranks of these real savers

today, and immediately begin to share in

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How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

LIVING WITH BRIGHT'S

From time to time correspond-ents tell me of having cured Bright's have discovered some panacea for the disease. A lot of them developed into a disease that is about as bad

made right. It was about 24 years ago that Osler wrote that it was In telling his story he told of sev

story was told, were active and effi-

In a group of 70 children in the Children's hospital in Boston, in 26 the cause was found to be tonsillitis, scarlet fever was responsible for eight, measles for two, earaches for five, pneumonia for three, and turpentine given as a worm medicine

Naturally when mothers are told that their children have developed Bright's disease as the result of a cold or a case of diphtheria or a sore throat, they are greatly alarmed. In

well 10 years after the original at-

Of the nearly 70 cases of acute Bright's only about 10 developed chronic Bright's. The cases of acute Bright's with dropsy did not do so

well as the others. This study shows plainly that as Bright's—they become food fad- Bright's disease in childhood is not such a bad disease. Given proper

Such children should grow up to be vigorous, strong, healthy men and women.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"Has Bobbie been eating between Bobbie has no between meals."-Life. "Your husband must enjoy his home."
"He does. Especially when I want his to take me out."—Sydney Bulletin.

Jack-Didn't you see me downtown yesterday? I saw you twice. Jacqueline-I never notice people in that condition.—Columbia Jesier.

MAN WHO KNEW IT ALL.

There was a man who fancied
By driving good and fast.
He would got his car across the track
Before the train got past.
He would miss the engine by an inch. He would make the train crew sore. There was a man who fancied this; He isn't any more.

Bill Jones is on the repair track,
He fancied he could do
A little work beneath the car
Without his fing of blue,
Well, yes, he did it many times,
In spite of rules or warning,
One day the engine hit the car;
Bill's wife is now in mourning,

Jim was a nimble kid,
He lived near by the track;
He jumped each train as it went up
And off as it came back.
You couldn't warn Jim, anyway
Jim thought that he knew best.
Said he was in no danger,
His tombstone reads, "At Rest."
—Rock Island Magazine.



dded to the pride of ownership enjoyed by the possessor of any fine work of art, the owner of a

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has the satisfaction of knowing that no piano in the world approaches his in beauty and purity of tone, or as a perfect medium for exquisite musical expression.

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SPLASH!

From all around our friends are jumping into the

Intelligence Questionnaire Contest \$3500 in Awards

The Bee is offering cash awards to the 100 people who can best fill out the I. Q. and then make the best selections of thirty questions as outlined in the I. Q. rules. An opportunity for you to let your brain earn you a nice award. If you haven't a copy of the I. Q. see Miss Hughes at the Bee office or phone her at AT lantic 1000. Costs you nothing to try in this contest.

NOTE TO CONTESTANTS_

Be sure to answer as many as you can of the 100 questions before you select the best 30. STUDY DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

SEE WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S

Omaha Bee