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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha. A short, low-rate Waterway from the

Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Good Cheer for the Middle West.

Significant of the improved situation on the farms of Nebraska is the fact that the need for ready money with which to meet "settlement day," as March 1 is known in the country, did not bring an avalanche of live stock or other products to market. The idea of orderly marketing has taken hold and a more even distribution of shipments may be counted on to stabilize prices at least to the extent of discouraging wide

Farmers do not customarily look to J. Ogden Armour for guidance, but there may be some profit in examining his recent statement on the condition of trade. His claim that corn is worth \$1 a bushel when fed to hogs is undoubtedly true in some cases. The returns, however, vary with each farmer, depending for example on whether the hogs are fed in conjunction with cattle. It is safe to say that most pork raisers are selling their corn on the hoof for more than 60 cents a bushel, and many at 75 cents, while some make more.

Cattle feeders are beginning to get a profit. The market has been rising, and salesmen on the Omaha Live Stock exchange estimate corn fed in this way is fetching from 60 to 75 cents per bushel. Pure bred cattle, for a time without a market, are now in demand for breeding pur-

The confidence thus roused is being reflected even in such matters as land values. During the year in which all agricultural prices dropped so violently, some, especially those who had bought their acres at high prices, even doubted the soil itself. The conviction is being revived now that this fertile section is such a good country that the land still is going to hold a high value.

The mortgage situation provides proof of this feeling. The talk among loan agencies is that we are soon to see a borrowers' market. Interest rates may take a fall. The farmers have once more shown themselves to be the most solid and dependable class. Their obligations are being met, with proper help, from the business and financial interests. There are fewer payments past due to the Federal Land bank of the Omaha district now than last year. Out of \$60,000,000 in loans, only \$30,000 is now overdue, and most of that will be cleaned up in a short time.

The middle west has come back so quickly that a good many people, especially in the east, can't believe it possible. Mr. Armour, in stating that there may be price reactions, and that some prices may be pushed too high, has given proper warning against any resumption of the wild speculation that marked the period of inflation.

Clarify This Ordinance:

It avails nothing for city and Nebraska Power company officials to "interpret" the new electric rate ordinance so as to remove the obnoxious features of its ambiguous phrases. Such interpretations may tend to prove the good faith of those who drew and passed the ordinance, but they bind no one. Interpretations are dangerous. The actual language of the ordinance is the important factor. That is what some court may base a ruling on five or ten or twenty years from now.

As the ordinance stands, its wording is curiously involved and double-edged. By any literal understanding of English, it forbids the city commission which passed it ever from changing it except upon petition of the Nebraska Power company. By any ordinary use of words, it levies prohibitive penalties upon patrons of the Nebraska Power company who have any auxiliary connection. The city's lawyers and the company's experts contend that this language does not mean what it says, but that it means something else. That may be. If that is so, no one should object if the city commission changes the language to say what everybody says it means anyway.

This should be done, promptly and definitely. Omaha's experience in giving away public utility franchises by negligence and carelessness should not by given the slightest chance for repetition.

Woman's Right to Vote.

Any question as to the validity of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation enacted thereunder, was removed by the supreme court Monday. Especially convincing is the dismissal of the suit brought by Charles S. Fairchild of New York, who sought through the courts of the District of Columbia, to compel the withdrawal of the proclamation of ratification. Justice Brandeis told him flatly he had no standing in court. The other challenge came from Maryland, where the federal constitution was found to conflict with the state constitution, which limits the suffrage to men. The court holds that the federal constitution "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state." This ands a struggle of almost three-quarters of a Dentury with full victory for the women. No

longer is there any doubt or question as to the legality of her full and complete exercise of all the powers of citizenship. As years go by the beneficent effects of her active participation in politics may be more clearly seen than now.

Road Probe Should Be Thorough.

Disclosures contained in Engineer Johnson's report sustain the need for an inquiry into the road situation in Nebraska. Allegations therein are not to be accepted as conclusive proof, but as indicating that something is wrong. Sweeping assertions of incompetence and corrupt practices have been made against the state road builders, and these now retaliate with similar charges against the county authorities. Only by a thorough sifting of these charges, will full development of all the facts, and the complete exposure of any wrong doing, will the end of justice be met. The people are providing liberally for a great project of road improvement. Scandal has tainted its progress. This is not to be removed by charges or countercharges, but only by an inquiry that will go to the very bottom, and leave nothing to conjecture as to what took place. The road probe should be thorough.

Power to Fix Rail Rates Located.

The supreme court has definitely decided the issue between state and federal governments as to the power to fix railroad rates for service of all kinds. The rule is laid down in these words:

Congress in its control of its interstate commerce system is seeking in the transportation act to make the system adequate to the needs of the country by securing for it a reasonable compensatory return for all the work it does. The states are seeking to use that same system for intrastate traffic. That entails large duties and expenditures on the interstate commerce system, which may burden it unless compensation is received for the intrastate business reasonably proportionate to that for the interstate business. Congress as the dominant controller of interstate commerce, may therefore, restrain undue limitation of the earning power of the interstate commerce system in doing state work. It can impose any reasonable condition on a state's use of interstate carriers for intrastate commerce it deems necessary or desirable. This is because of the supremacy of the national power in this field.

Whether this is to be regarded in terms of finality, or whether by another approach the question may be raised again, the decision at present puts an end to the existing dispute as to the power to fix rates. Consideration has turned for several years on the point, whether state or nation has control, and now the supreme court clearly vests that control in the nation. Intrastate commerce may be dealt with by the states, as heretofore, but not to the detriment of the interstate earrier. Judge Sanborn laid down this rule in the Minnesota case years ago, and it has steadily grown in importance, until now it is adopted by the federal courts as the law of the land.

State rights are thus subordinated to national authority. In none of its peculiar functions is the state interfered with, but it is forbidden to assume to affect by its own act the interest of all the rest of the land. Congress passes general laws, and these, so far as they apply to state affairs, are paramount to state legislation. For the good of all it is hoped the decision of the court may be allowed to stand until experience shows whether it is to be turned over to the with the power now denied them,

Medical Care in the Country.

The group of lively towns in Scottsbluff county are uniting in a campaign to finance the establishment of the Western Nebraska Methodist hospital. Pledges of \$75,000 already have been assured, and it is heartening to see the friendly way other communities in the valley are backing this project which would add so much to the prestige of the city of Scottsbluff, where it is to be located. So often needed improvements have been lost through the disinclination of one community to aid another.

The Mitchell Enterprise, urging its readers to make contributions, calls attention to the fact that the carrying out of the plan will provide ample capacity for the sick of forty or more western towns and that service of the hospital can be reached within an hour from the homes of fully 30,000 people who are now living within a radius of thirty miles of Scottsbluff.

There must be more hospitals at strategic positions about the middle west. It is said that the difficulty of supplying properly qualified medical practitioners to the rural regions is becoming a grave problem. Modern medicine can not be conducted at its proper level out of touch with the laboratory and the hospital. Doctors do not like to serve without these aids, and the country people are entitled to the best of treat-

The New York state grange has recently dealt with this question by endorsing a proposition that each country community now without a physician (and there are said to be many such in the east), should erect a home and a small hospital for the accommodation of one. The Rockefeller Foundation stands ready to help by sending a physician to any community that provides a home for him.

Good roads and modern locomotion have widened the area that can be served by a hospital. The North Platte valley is on the right track in seeking to create for itself a medical

England has served a lot of critics a bad turn by ending the protectorate over Egypt. The next complaint will probably recite the brutality of turning the Egyptians loose to shift for them-

The former kaiser of Germany sent a photograph of himself in answer to an appeal for aid from the crippled veterans of his late army. He is getting liberal as days go on.

Nebraska's senators are likely to be together for once, as both will probably vote to ratify all the treaties coming out of the arms conference.

"Charley" Dawes is keeping very quiet, but the budget is talking, all right.

Lenine is said to be suffering from insomnia; most of us thought it was grouch.

Ash Wednesday; what are you going to give Deaf-mute swearing must be intensive.

Here comes the March lion, all right.

About the Federal Reserve Basis of Opposition and Some Truth as to System's Work.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Much of the criticism of the Federal Reserve ystem originated in the unfortunate fact that the ederal Reserve board repeatedly advised against 'pyramiding" by business men and speculators during the period of inflation in 1919-20, and when the crash came the natural inference was that the Federal Reserve was responsible, and that this was what it desired. Notwithstanding that there are few organizations about which more exact statistical facts can be gathered on short notice, many of the attacks of the critics of the Federal Reserve have apparently been in blissful ignorance of the fundamental plan under which the systemt operates, and the misstatements have enjoyed a wide circulation before the denial could be made. The annual report of the Federal Reserve board, which has just been issued, supplies a certain amount of detail concerning the operations of the system which by itself answers its critics.

The recent attacks against the Federal Reserve board have been directed more on the basis of extravagance than on the earlier grounds of willful restriction of credit. It is singular how the facts of the situation compare with the state-ments of its opponents. As all earnings of the of the health department and the The position should be natural, and the facts of the situation compare with the state-Federal Reserve banks above dividends are paid as a franchise tax to the treasury, this accounts for the public interest in the economical operation of the banks. Last year, for instance, the tion of the banks. Last year, for instance, the United States treasury received \$59,974,466 from got the following percentages:
the Federal banks, which compares with only Toed in (pigeontoed)—Boys, 21 \$6,120,000 paid in dividends to the banks which are members of the system and which are only entitled to hold stock in their district reserve bank. The public has a direct interest in the economical operation of each of these banks and has a right to insist that its officers shall be as per cent; girls, 41 per cent; teachers, economical operation of each of these banks and frugal in their administration of its affairs as if it were a private bank. This accounts for the interest of congress in the salaries of its officers and the expenditures the reserve banks are making the configuration of the salaries of its officers and the expenditures the reserve banks are making the configuration of the salaries of its officers and the expenditures the reserve banks are making the configuration of the salaries of the configuration of the configur ing for new quarters.

In the current report of the board a comparison is made between the average salaries cent. paid to reserve bank officials in Federal Reserve In only one instance were the salaries of the federal banks higher than in the national banks; in Richmond the yearly average was girls, 36 per cent; teachers, 73 per unknown to myself. \$6,696 and \$6,473, respectively. For the twelve cent. banks under comparison the average for reserve bank officials was \$7.743, against \$13,092 for private bankers. There is not much to choose between the relative responsibilities of both classes of bankers. In answer to the charge that \$26,000,000 was to be expended for a building for the Federal Reserve bank of New York appears the official estimate in the report that the girls, 74 per cent; teachers, 86 per building will cost \$19,976,368. From savings that cent. have already been achieved due to the reduction in buildings costs, a former member of the reserve board has recently been quoted as saying that possibly the cost may be cut to less than \$13,000,000. Comparing the total expense of operation of the twelve Federal Reserve banks and the Bank of France, Senator Carter Glass re- bad feet, stand improperly and wear "I overheard a doctor say I had cently showed that although the Federal Reserve poorly fitting shoes. The investi- no blood pressure. Could you tell cently showed that although the Federal Reserve handled about seven times as much business as the Bank of France in 1920, the expenditures of the two institutions were about equal. Furthermore, instead of the \$50,000 salary that some believe Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve board receives, judging by recent comment in congress, his salary appears as \$12,000.

Antagonism against the reserve system from the agricultural districts originated several months ago on the assumption that the banks were curtailing credit available for farmers. This objection has long since been removed by the evidence of the weekly reports of the system, which showed that during the time the hysteria was greatest and farm prices dropping most rapidly, the Federal Reserve system increased its accommodations to member banks by \$472,-000,000. The present report answers the criticism that interest rates charged by member banks were unduly high by showing that 69 per cent of the loans made last year that were rediscounted were done at rates of 6 per cent or under, and 92 per cent at 7 per cent or under. No loans were made at a rate higher than 12 per cent. In a year when the best grade of commercial paper sold at times on an 8 per cent basis, the charge that member banks were forced to quote. usurious rates of interest to their borrowers is not impressive.

In this connection the question naturally arises whether there is not some relation between the fact that in the leading agricultural states of the west and in the southern states, with the exception of Virginia and Alabama, over 75 per cent of the banks are not members of the Federal Reserve system and that these districts were most severely distressed during the deflationary period. Certainly none will argue that most of the criticism of the Federal Reserve system has emanated from precisely these states. The inference obviously is that the southern and western states which had relatively few banks in the system were not taking advantage of the privileges accorded them to secure the benefits the system has to offer, and that in some measure they had themselves to blame for the difficulty with which the storm was weathered. At any rate it is noteworthy that much of the antagonism to the system comes from a quarter which obviously has not yet tried it out, while satisfaction is the rule in the northern and eastern states where the majority of the banks are members of the system.

It's King David's Turn

Religious England is watching with interest what shall befall the vicar of St. Johns church in Leeds, who has taken it upon himself to exourgate from the service the use of the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm. His explanation that the chapter is "un-Christian and anti-Christian is the cause of much speculative interpretation, with his criticism as a guide. The vicar declares that no one has been able to explain the curses contained in the Psalm named or in the Thirtyfifth and Sixty-ninth Psalms, nor yet the appeals to the Aimighty for the punishment of personal enemies. These, he asserts, represent human nature at its very worst.

Modern psychologists are teaching that altruism is a distinctive element of the instinct of the human herd and not, as many suppose, an evidence of the weakness called pacifism during the war. Accepting this as true, the action of the vicar is easily explicable. However, the question remaining for determination, is whether theological authorities in the British kingdom are ready to adopt this theory and whether they will permit individual excisions of canon and rubric

by ministers and teachers at will. It is to be feared that the vicar of St. Johns at Leeds is in a fair way to be summoned before the ecclesiastical courts for discipline. Meanwhile the world will continue to sympathize with David's entirely human conduct in time of trouble and secretly to admire his talent for denuncia-tion,—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Life Cost of Progress.

The development of aerial navigation is of nore ultimate importance to peace than to war. The men who risk their lives aloft are serving the cause of science, and their sacrifice will not go unheeded or without result. The conquest of the air is but a matter of time, and the progress of humanity towards that conquest will not be hindered by accidents. The details of such a disaster as that at Norfolk, however, can not fail to drive into the minds of the general public the fearful risk that men take in the fight for knowledge. All humanity can do is to honor them in death. Science is the ultimate gainer, but everybody must deplore the awful cost of attainment -- Montreal Star.

Read Cable News Occasionally. Some attention to foreign affairs is a good thing for Americans who like to know when they are well off at home,-Boston Transcript.

How to Keep Well

to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make a diagnosis nor prescribe for individual diseases. Address latters in care of The Bee.

feet. They are not sick, and they mothers of only children and first-may never be, for sickness has noth- which they are headed.

board of education, made an investi-gation of the feet of a group of 195 the feet. The print is now painted school children and 159 young peo-ple in the training school for teach-acid. ple in the training school for tea

per cent: girls, 2 per cent; embryo teachers, 1 per cent.

This habit, when mild, is a source of strength and endurance.

bad, it is a deformity.

Faulty Shoes-Boys, 64 per cent; girls, 84 per cent; teachers, 75 per

Faulty Socks-Boys, 28 per cent;

I presume this means corns, calluses and bunions. If so the period between grammar school and normal school is very hard on the feet.

Ingrowing Nails-Boys, 10 per per cent; girls, 17 per cent; teachers, 19 per cent. Weak Foot-Boys, 47 per cent:

Flatfoot-Boys, 6 per cent; girls, was told that I was in a very ner-9 per cent; teachers; 6 per cent. Deformed Toes—Boys, 7 per cent; girls, 6 per cent; teachers, 3 per

proportion of school children

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OH, IF FEET COULD TALK! gators are of the opinion that There are a multitude of persons correct most of the trouble and save the are unhappy because of their the children from the disabilities for

ing to do with the case. But if they in those cherished volumes which manage to get through the day withmothers of only children and first-out fighting the customers they go borns accumulate miscellaneous bihome at night and light their fam- ographical data we somethimes find ilies. liles.

If a clerk or a business man has step," "Gussie taking his afongside: "Gussie taking his step," "Gussie eating pork and bad feet, be careful about irritating beans with a splinter." "Gussie biand fire 3 p. m. He might bawl standing on his head;" "An ink imprint of Gussie's bare foot." The print of Gussie's bare foot." The

But there is not much use in writ-ing about it, because, as a rule, no-body thinks about weak feet until have Hopeful stand on white paper. body thinks about weak feet until the wreck has happened. The foot train no doubt has a whistle and a bell, but nobody hears them until after the collision has occurred.

The First Institute of Pediatry in Sew York City, with the assistance.

> The shape of the feet and the position are cartfully noted.

> But wait until the child is more than 4 years old. The hollow in the foot of a young child will dig a hole in the ground.
>
> Bad feet in children under 7 are

corrected rather easily, as a rule.

The Haunted Fear.

S. S. writes: "I think I am a neurasthenic, I have a fear of meeting people. contented is when I am alone. When girls, 29 per cent; teachers, 38 per I meet several persons and one of them should happen to talk to me I ent. Excrescences—Boys, 39 per cent; lose my senses and start to do things, "I dread to go into stores, restau-

rants, and other public place I do go in these places I get frightened and it takes me several minutes before I can talk.

"People tell me I am the queer-est man they ever met. I try to make friends, but when I am with them a short time the haunted fear comes to my mind and I leave them,

yous condition. "When I am in a place where it is very quiet and someone touches me on the shoulder, or something drops, These figures show that a large or a loud noise is made, I jump and have shake or tremble. "I overheard a doctor say I had

Some flavor—

You'll say so too!

No fancy wrapper

-just good gum

For Quick Relief

when in

Pain

ADAMS

American Chicle Co.

Yes-It's Answered

At the Sun Next Week

How Many Days

Could You Wear

a White Overcoat?

THE PANTORIUM

want

Chewing Gum

me how I could increase my blood Certainly, ordinary medication offers pressure? "I also have fainting spells. I get mental training.
I am 31 years old."

Indiananclis D.

REPLY.

a Freudian he would psycho-analyze trust company and escaped with \$30,-you. Ooo in cash. Three of the men en-Were you to fall into the hands

he would say that you have poor ad-renal glands and that you are suf-over the head as he was closing the fering from adrenal insufficiency, door to a vault,

Indianapolis Bank Raided You are a neurasthenic. Worries. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Five fears and anxieties are prominent in armed bandits shortly after 11 o'clock today held up and robbed a Were you to fall into the hands of branch of the Fletcher savings and

you nothing.
In some way or other you must

tered the bank and struck R. A.



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