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(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Natary Public

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## A National Arbor Day.

Fifty years ago J. Sterling Morion proposed that Nebraska set aside a day for the planting of trees. It was done, and from that act grew the annual observance of Arbor Day, observed today virtually in every state in the union. This year will be the golden anniversary of Mr. Morton's act and Congressman Jefferis has proposed to President Harding that he recognize the significance of the event by a presidential proclama-

The passing years bring many changes, in Arbor Day as in other things. When Mr. Morton made his original suggestion to the Nebraska state board of agriculture, on January 4, 1872, Nebraska was known as one of the "tree- plained, less" states. The great prairies had trees, but in comparison with the eastern states they were iew and scattered. The Nebraskans of that day supported Arbor Day as a means of forestation.

Today the need is not so much for forestation as it is for reforestation. The very states which had the greatest abundance of trees fifty years ago have suffered the cutting down of their timber and have by no means taken the proper steps to rebuild their wealth. What was fifty years ago the need of a few states is today the need of the whole country.

More than ever, the foresight of J. Sterling Morton stands as a flash of finest inspiration.

## Borah's Mare's Nest.

Whatever Paul D. Cravath may or may not have said, he did not speak for the United States in any official sense. He could not, for he holds no commission from any branch of the government. His sentiments are, perhaps, entertained by others throughout the country, but are not in that Edison is too ignorant to discuss such a any sense binding on the country. Therefore, when Mr. Borah drags in a stenographic report of a speech made by Mr. Cravath, and undertakes States and Great Britain, he is going pretty far out by the Federal Reserve Bank system. That afield in his effort to discredit the American delegation to the arms convention, and the president as well.

Secretary Hughes has denounced the Borah assertions as unspeakably base, because of the imputation of a perfidy such as never was charged to an American diplomat. That the United States would openly engage with Great Britain, Japan and France, and then privately connive with Great Britain to the undoing of the other two powers, and this at a conference to which all had been invited by the United States, is such a breach of confidence and abuse of hospitality as would discredit even a savage, let alone a civilized government.

Borah's "bombshell" will be widely spread by the opponents of the Harding administration, who richly deserve the rebuke administered by the secretary of state, as well as the reprehension from the president, who, according to information from the White House,

can not find adjectives strong enough with which to denounce persistent efforts of those who seek by innuendo and otherwise to infer that the United States and Great Britain have a secret agreement to combine naval forces in an emergency against Japan, He knows there is no such agreement

But, "a lie well stuck to is better than the truth half told," and the irreconcilables will probably never withdraw their slander.

# Local Public Utility Control.

The tangle in the regulation of railroad rates, which has produced demands in certain quarters for the abolition of the state railway commission, draws this graphic bit of description from H. G. Taylor, chairman of the Nebraska

At the present shippers are disgruntled, railroads are disgruntled, commissions are in the air and the Interstate Commerce commission feels that something must be done to untangle the affair.

Mr. Taylor tells the truth. Since the federal courts enjoined the state commission from fixing rates on traffic entirely within the state, on the theory that this had a reflex effect on interstate rates, the power of the state over railroad rates has been largely a matter of academic discussion. This can not continue. Either the state should have power in fact or it may as well give up the pretense of power which avails its people nothing.

Mr. Taylor says that members of the Interstate Commerce commission admit the cumbersome nature of the present arrangement, which requires Nebraska shippers to deal with Washington to secure an adjustment even of the most minor intrastate rate. In that, the commissioners apparently are in accord with public sentiment. The trend of public opinion is for local rule wherever that is possible. This includes state control of state matters-and it also includes municipal control of purely local public utilitiees.

# Hard Cash Versus Soft Money.

The allied reparations commission has announced a 40 per cent cut in the amounts it requires Germany to pay in 1922, compared with the agreement of last May, but this concession is tempered by conditions that require the elimination of the current governmental deficit, return to Germany of values hidden abroad and immediate limitation of the issuance of paper money.

In this action, particularly in the limitation

THE OMAHA BEE of paper money, the commission appears to have acted not merely for the interest of the allies but for the good of Germany as well. No permanent good can come from the continued outpouring of money which has no value save that of government fiat, no limit save that of the capacity of the printing presses. Such financing cuts the ground from beneath the economic structure,

leaves no adequate basis for trade or exchange. What should follow this action as to Germany is corresponding action as to Russia. The problem there is different, for the allies have neither the right by treaty nor probably the military power to enforce a decree. There are signs, however, that Russia is reaching a point where it may be amenable to other influence than that of military might and, if that he so, the end of the paper money orgy may be in sight.

### Crooks and Decent Citizens.

Accounts of the extent of crime in Chicago read no more startlingly to the people of Omaha than they do to the majority of citizens in the Illinois metropolis itself. Tales of drunken parties in a court room, of influencing juries by promises of gain or threat of revenge, and of close co-operation between lawyers and criminals must read to the great body of respectable Chicagoans as would happenings in Mesopotamia or ome other far-off place.

So long as their government cost them small taxes Americans did not think much about it. Up to the opening of the war the existence of strong government powers was scarcely suspected. Now that the presence of government has been demonstrated, often in an unfavorable manner, there is a definite reaction against many of the things it does or permits. A spirit of helpless hopelessness menaces democracy.

And yet there probably are a million or more citizens in Chicago who do not feel touched by anything that goes on in the city hall or the courts. They make their way peacefully, keeping out of trouble and hugging the impression that it does not make much difference who sits in the seats of official power. Not otherwise can the continued bad government of Chicago be ex-

The criminal classes have neither fear nor respect for government. Many decent folk have reither respect nor confidence in it. There is little difference, after all, in the attitude of latent citizenship and that of those who flout the law.

One of two things may be expected to arise from such situations-the complete disappearance of respect for government on the part of the entire citizenry, or one grand cleanup of crooks, inside office and out. Political offices do not clean themselves, but only widespread public interest in public affairs can bring relief.

## Edison's Financial School

It must be nice to be as sure of anything as Edison and that college professor are about their understanding of the money question. Their view differs absolutely, and yet each carries in his breast the conviction that he is right. Thus far the inventor has the better of the debate, for his antagonist has not answered beyond saying

The idea which Edison is mulling over appears to be the old one that stored commodities to use it to support an assertion that a secret are as sound a basis for paper money as a gold compact has been entered between the United reserve. To a certain extent this idea is followed is to say, a bank may make a loan on goods of one kind or another, which paper upon being rediscounted with the federal reserve, is the occasion of issuing to the bank a certain amount of paper money. There is, it is true, a gold reserve, but after all, the commercial paper is the excuse for issuing the bank notes.

> The money question is not settled, by a long shot. Even the professors of finance and economics differ among themselves. And no academic gentleman is going to escape his duty to tell the public what he knows by saying that it, or Edison is too ignorant to understand him. The public needs to be given some of the fundamental facts that the Wisconsin university wiseacre claims to possess, for there is more loose talk about money questions than anything else.

# Prepared for the Coal Strike.

Announcement that the official call has been sent out for a general strike of union coal miners throughout the United States is accompanied by a statement from Washington that the authorities yet have hope of averting the trouble. Without discussing the merits of the case, or commenting on the claims and counter-averments of the contending factions, The Bee wants to express the thought that if such a struggle must come, to determine mastership in connection with the mining industry, it is well to have it at the end of winter, rather than at its commencement, as was the case when last the miners laid down their tools.

Ample warning has been given of the event, and industry has had a chance to prepare. Washington authorities state that not in all our history have such reserve supplies of fuel been laid in as are on hand at present. Coal users are tortified for several weeks against a shortage, and two months or more will pass before the supply reaches the danger point. This will bring us up to a time when household fuel will be at minimum requirement. In the meantime, a considerable percentage of the coal is mined by nonunion miners, and these will not be affected by the strike. The prospect of a fuel famine is consequently materially lessened, and by the time a general demand is present for coal it is possible the operators and the men may have settled their

The presence of the strike, however, will be mother strong argument in favor of some method of settling industrial disputes without the interposition of a warfare in which the chief sufferer is the patient public.

Canada is estimated to have lost 1,800,000 population since 1900-that is to say it lacks that number of meeting the natural increase that might have been expected. Less than 100,000 immigrants came in last year, while a million knocked at the gates of the United States. The only way this failure to fill up the vacant spaces can be explained is that there are interests there afraid of growth unless it is British peasant stock.

To brighten the lives of the insane, British authorities have been showing moving pictures n asylums. They have now given up the practice, observing that the films only "make the mad madder."

The tie that binds appears to have been a

Imports and Exports Some Figures to Refute the

# Assertions Made by Free Traders.

(From the National Republican.) Free traders and importing interests have been engaging in a campaign of deception regarding the amount of imports during the past year. Their method is to cite the valuation of imports in recent months as compared with the valuation of the same imports of a year ago, or two years ago, and argue that this comparison shows the increase in imports has either been insignificant or, in many instances, there has been decrease in imports.

This campaign of misrepresentation is possi ble because of two facts: First, value of all goods has materially decreased during the past year, so that comparison of values of 1921 with those of previous years is, under the most favorable circumstances, misleading. The second factor is the tremendous decrease in the value of foreign exchange. According to present practices, imports are valued in terms of the curvives, imports are valued in terms of the curvives and the sense of size.

Kansas is a rural state, having no great cities in the sense of size.

I imagine Dr. 8. J. Crumbine, in contact with the body all night to induce sleep have any ill effect substituted the word "state" for the word "city" whenever the latter through the sense of size.

I imagine Dr. 8. J. Crumbine, in contact with the body all night to induce sleep have any ill effect on the general health if kept up continually. rency of the country from which they are imported. If that currency is greatly depreciated t follows the valuation is correspondingly low. The net result of this is that quantity of imports may easily increase, while the valuation will increase but very little, or, in some instances,

actually decrease.

Examples of how this works are found in the last report of the Department of Commerce, giving both quantity and value of merchandise im-

ported in 1919, 1920, and 1921, Take the items of thread and yarn. In 1919 the valuation of imports of these articles was even a greater reduction than do the over \$7,000,000. In 1921 it was \$3,750,000—a decrease of one-half. But in pounds the 1921 imports were equal to those of 1919. The valuation of all sorts of cloth, bleached, unbleached, dyed, printed, etc., imported in 1919, exceeded \$17,660,000. In 1921 it was \$29,426,000. But expressed in terms of square yards, the imports of all kinds of cloth in 1919 were 49,000,000, while pletely wiped out. He predicts a cause appendicitis? those of 1921 were over 106,000,000. Embroideries, etc., show an even greater discrepancy between valuation and quantity. In 1920 the value of such imports were \$2,500,000. In 1921 the valuation had decreased to \$1,500,000, which showed apparently that we were importing less of such goods than in previous years. But, the number of yards imported in 1920 was 24,899,000, which in 1921 was increased to 29,885,000. In other words, while the valuation of these imports showed a decrease of \$1,000,000, actually there was an increase of 5,000,000 yards in imports. All articles of lace show the same discrepancy. The valuation of 1921's imports as compared with those of 1921 shows a decrease from \$13,-000,000 to \$9,500,000, while the number of yards imported increased from 220,000,000 to \$325,000,-

Taking the item of cotton gloves: For the years 1920 and 1921 we have an increase in valuation from \$1,300,000 to \$3,200,000, an increase of 150 per cent. But in quantity the imports of cotton gloves increased from 386,000 dozen pairs to 1,345,000 dozen pairs, nearly 300 per cent. In 1920 the valuation of imported caliskins was \$19,-250,000. In 1921 the valuation was \$10,350,000, or a decrease of \$8,900,000, from which the free trader and importer argue the farmer is not being injured by any increase in imports and, therefore, a protective tariff is not needed by him. But in quantity the number of pounds of calfskins imported increased from 35,000,000 in 1920 to 48,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 13,000,000

Imports of fresh meats of 1921 were valued over \$1,000,000 less than those for 1919, whereas he imports of fresh meats in 1921 were 10,000,-

000 pounds greater than in 1919, Take the item of woven fabrics, which inludes bolting cloth, beltings, etc. Their imports in 1921 were valued \$1,000,000 less than 1920, but the number of yards imported in 1921 was over 1,000,000 greater than in 1920. The valuation of carpets, carpeting rugs, etc., imported in 1921 was \$4,000,000 less than 1920, but in quantity the number of square yards was the same. The imports of woolen and worsted goods in 1921 were and informed enough, we will se valued \$3,000,000 less than in 1920, but in quan-tity the number of square yards was 300,000 even though considerable changes greater than in 1920.

This could be continued indefinitely, but the above is sufficient to show the trickery that is being resorted to by importers and free traders in an attempt to convince the American people there is no increase in imports and, therefore, the is no need for a protective tariff and American valuation.

# If the Sikhs Rebel

A most disquieting cable from India says that the Sikhs are restless. It is not the Mo-hammedans, wherever found, who are the best fighters in India, nor the Mahrattas, who began as low caste Hindu freebooters, nor the Rajputs, pressure three years ago was 160who though valorous enough always lacked cohesion. The hardest fighters who gave the Brit-ish the toughest contest, and who for seventy years have been loyal soldiers and policemen all over Asia, are the Sikhs. If now the Sikhs should become disaffected and openly rebel, the British

Raj would be shaken to its roots. The Sikhs are a religious organization. They can be described as the Puritans of Hinduism. They commenced in the sixteenth century as the followers of a religious teacher. Since then nine other teachers, or gurus, have succeeded each other, and finally, owing to circumstances, what was the quietest cult, somewhat like that of our Quakers, became a military organization. These Sikhs made soldiers resembling Cromwell's Puritans. They conquered northwest India and fought two strenuous wars with the British before they surrendered, to become as loyal as they

liad been defiant. The sikh religion teaches that there is one God and it forbids idolatry and superstition. Its virtues are those of the Christian religion, and its doctrine differs little from the Christian, except that it maintains transmigration and predestination. Its discipline is severe. The hair can not be cut, and tobacco and wine are forbidden. Sikh soldiers are policemen all over the east, in Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai, are distinguished by their flowing beards, large turbans and great stature. The Sikh regiments, together with those of the little Gurkhas, have been the mainstay of the British native army. They were with Sir Stanley Maude on the Tigris and with Allenby

The Sikh Confederacy in the old days rose to power and glory as rebels against the Moslem Mogul emperors at Delhi. They carved out a realm, and amid the corruption and confusion stood like a Spartan army of occupation, lords of the Punjab. They conceived that they were military superiors of the British and conducted two wars against the latter, being conquered finally by General Gough, ancestor of that Gough whose corps Ludendorff annihilated March 21,

Although the Sikhs were beaten finally in 1849 and the mutiny occurred in 1856, their loyalty saved the British Raj against the treachery of Nana and the fury of Sepoys. The Sikhs stood for the Raj as Smuts and his Boers did for the empire in the late war.

If the Sikhs now are disaffected, the British Raj is in a bad way. If Sikh, Moslem, Hindu, all the various sects, bloods, tribes, what not of India unite to expel the conquerors, they will resume their common strife and intolerance thereufter. Sikh despises Brahmanistic Hindu as a rat, and hates a Moslem as a snake. Oh, free India would be one free fight in perpetuity!-Minneapolis Journal.

Real Ailment of Congress.

Former Senator Kenyon said nothing very new when he asserted that the trouble with con gress is too much politics. He would have hit the truth more nearly if he had said "too much cheap politics,"-Detroit Free Press,

# How to Keep Well

Copyright: 1822.

mother stands.

There the great city stands."

recent years, and prophesies for 2. No. them as to their future health con- 2. I see no reason for thinking

ven a greater reduction than do the habit is a very bad one. It is allowable for old people. Let all consumption at the beginning of others keep away from it.

that should satisfy his people.

Smallpox was the fly in his ointment. A virulent epidemic across

However, there was some comper This virulent disease frightsation. ened 200,000 people into being suc-cessfully vaccinated, and temporarily sealed the lips of anti-vaccina-

I not infrequently say that when it comes to the wholesale practice of medicine, there is no such word

tion which the attending physicians cannot cure. No one could cure any one of those cases-curing a case

is the wholesale practice of medi-I am willing to back up the statement that when it comes to the prevention in a wholesale way, there no such word as failure. Dr.

prove that between 1915 and 1921 the death rate from rheumatism has been more than cut in half, and yet, how little we do toward pre-venting rheumatism!

Suppose we were to interest and inform the people about rheumatism

to the degree that we enlighten them about consumption—what a drop there would be in the rheuma-

death rates from heart disease and Bright's disease were lower than in 1920, and yet, how little work has been done in the way of preventing these two important causes of death. Once we get the people interested

Public health work is just beginning to embrace questions of per-sonal hygiene.

The same bulletin tells us that the pneumonia rate was low. In fact, we learn from many sources that the unsurpassed health record of 1921 was due to good health during

Face, Neck and Arms Easily Made
Smooth; Says Specialist.

If so little effort to prevent has accomplished so much, where is the limit when work for the prevention of pneumonia finds itself and gets

Water Bottle Habit Is Bad. F. L. G. writes: "In the case of a man 57 years of age whose blood after he quit eating meat and ate sparingly of salt and lived on a diet of vegetables and cereals and some eggs—it went to about 140, and has not go to 165—I would like to ask:

1. If there is no dropsy and the

No. The hot water bottle to bed

Appendicitis Symptoms.

M. S. writes: "1. Will you please state the symptoms of appendicitie?

Nausea; colleky pain, followed by a steady pain on the right side of the abdomen, low down; tender-ness in this region; fever; increase

Can't Find the End of It.

entanglements is that \$10,000,000,-000 due us.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-

Itching inflamed

No matter how severe

or deep seated the

skin trouble may be

Resinol rarely fails

to give prompt and

ADVERTISEMENT

**SULPHUR CLEARS** 

ROUGH, RED SKIN

Smooth; Says Specialist.

Any breaking out of the skin, even

fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly

overcome by applying a little

Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ

destroying properties, this sulphur preparation begins at once to soothe

irritated skin and heal eruptions such

It seldom fails to remove the tor-

ment and disfigurement, and you do

not have to wait for relief from em-

barrassment. Improvement quickly

shows. Sufferers from skin trouble

should obtain a small jar of Mentho-

as rash, pimples and ring worm.

lasting relief

Resipol Soap for the toilet and bath helps to keep ones skin fit

skins quickly

respond to

Our most entangling of European

2. Possible but not probable.

in white blood cells.

ON WITH THE FIGHT.

The Kansas board of health bulletin for January carries the follow-letin for January carries the follow-help than a general practitioner?

"4. What percentage of lime is boy for the losing team will be pagarage."

"4. What percentage of lime is boy for the losing team will be pagarage." father stands.
Where the city of the best bodied bran, flaxseed, chocolate, catmeal?

word appears.

In this, the first number of his bulletin for the year 1927, Dr. Crum-kidneys are reasonably good, you bine tells the people of Kansas of can eat the customary amount of the improvement in their health in sait.

ditions.

Fifteen years ago their trephold

death rate was 25. It is now eight.

Fifteen years from now it will be almost completely wiped off the almost completely wiped off the seed. To chocolate, 14; catment, 12.

5. No.

the period caused 1,500 deaths a year, or a death rate of 114.2. Last year it caused 855 deaths, or a death rate of 48.2. However, he does not dare predict that another "2. Also inform me whether being 15 years will see this old enemy com- hit on the side with a stone would

the state line in 1921 endangered his people. Many had the disease and 29 died of it.

as failure, however much we recog-nize the limitations of the retail practice.

To speak by way of fllustration: There are many cases of consump-Nevertheless, we say consumption is curable. We prove that it is pre-ventable. Preventing consumption

Crumbine cites figures

tism rate!
The Metropolitan Bulletin for January informs us that in 1921 the

under headway?

"1. Should sait be entirely elimi-nated from all food, including but-

"2. Is 165 high enough to war- use it like cold cream.

# CENTER SHOTS.

The English language as spoken today is bound to be confusing to foreign minds. Labor has come out for light wines and beer, which means the same thing in America as saying they are in for them.—Slove City Journal. Sloux City Journal.

"Sol Fleming, who is serving his second life sentence for murder ," Isn't, as has been pointed out before, nature wonderful?—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Lloyd George in reported to be "5. Are there any other ingredi-ents in foods named that would be man and may resign, it is rumor because England won't act as assistant,-Detroit News.

> Nature lovers already have heard the early spring twitter of the painters, decorators and paperhangers,

St. Joseph News-Press.

# When In Omaha **Hotel Conant Hotel Sanford** Hotel Henshaw

Our reputation of 20 years fair dealing is back of these hotels. Guests may stop at any one of them with the assurance of receiving honest value and courteous treatment.

Conant Hotel Company

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

# -the universal drink



# "I drink it every afternoon

"Started about five weeks ago. . . . Friend of mine suggested it. . . . 'Greatest thing in the world for business men,' he said. . . . 'Carries you over the zero hour of midafternoon.

"Thought I'd humor him. . . . Ordered a cup of Coffee that afternoon at the soda fountain. . . Great stuff. . . . I do more work now from three to five than I used to do all afternoon

"Recommended it to my wife. . . . She thinks it's great, too. . . Particularly on cold days. . . Always serves it when company comes. . . . Better try it!"

"Better try it!" That's a good suggestion to put down on your memo pad under the head of Agenda-that new word which means "things to be done."

After all, why not a mid-afternoon cup of Coffee? Coffee helps you to start the day, right. Why not repeat on it along about three or four o'clock?

This advertisement is part of an educational campaign conducted by the leading Coffee merchants of the United States in co-operation with the planters of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which produces more than half of all the Coffee used in the United States of America.—Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee, 74 Wall Street, New York.

# COFFEE - the universal drink



100 Per Cent Pure Camel's Hair.

Sale of Women's Genuine Camel's Hair

> Coats \$45

Of all the things charming for spring-camel's hair coats are among the most interesting. Camel's hair is one of the new materials that have been tailored into distinctive new styles that

give a jaunty air to the wearer. In the assortment at \$45 there are light and dark colors. Many styles, all full lined, are included.

Sale Is Thursday

ELDREDGE~REYNOLDS CO.
The Store of Specialty Shops.

