

# THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

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R. BREWER, General Manager  
ELMER S. ROOP, Circulation Manager

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Europe and the United States.  
Lloyd George expresses profound, melancholy regret that the United States is not present at Genoa. Then he proceeds to outline the very good reasons why our country has no part in the proceedings there. He "compared Europe to seething racial lava, which, like the earth's crust, was seeking a proper level," says the press dispatch from Genoa. That tells the story. The United States holds aloof, not because of any lack of interest or sympathy for Europe, but because the feeling over here is that Europe must do something for itself.

Racial differences, national aspirations, dynastic ambitions, all must go into the discard, if peace is again to come to the troubled continent. Talk about "hungry Russia" and "angry Germany" is all right in a political convention, but such expressions should not be heard in a gathering assembled to deal with economical questions on a sound basis.

Russia, one of the world's most fertile regions, a food exporter of the first rank, is hungry, because Russians are trying to enforce an absurdity on themselves, and on the rest of the world. If they can only be induced to resume systematic production, their hunger will soon disappear. Germany's anger may not be so easily relieved, but it will disappear if the other nations of Europe will proceed to a definite stand, and make it plain to Germany that anger is not the mood in which to approach a settlement.

The middle into which Europe has fallen is partly due to the war, and partly due to a wrong-headedness in the course adopted since the war. Nations professing to be guided by the altruistic spirit have really resorted to the age-old methods of diplomatic double-crossing one another, have sought special advantages, and undertaken to shift responsibilities as well as burdens. The conference at Genoa was to take cognizance of economic questions; it has been almost completely occupied with matters political.

Lloyd George knows, and so do Poincaré, Schanzer, Rathenau, Tschichelin and all the rest, that the only restoration for Europe is that which will come through hard work. The future of the people over there was mortgaged for an hundred years by the war, and that mortgage will not be lifted sooner. Another war may come, but it will only make the situation worse. When they get ready to help themselves, Europeans will find Americans ready to aid, but Genoa so far does not promise much in the way of permanent good.

Cheaper Ways to Market.  
A noteworthy fact is that even among the railroad engineers who came to Omaha for the demonstration of river control there was a deal of sentiment in favor of developing navigation on the inland waters. As one of them expressed it, steamboat traffic on the Missouri or on the St. Lawrence waterway would not compete with the land lines, but would supplement them. It is generally admitted that once business enters on a more active phase the railroads will not be able to handle the traffic in any adequate way.

Car shortage and freight blockades in the terminals have hampered commerce before this, and will do so increasingly unless new ways to market are developed. If those new routes are found to be cheaper, then the entire nation will benefit. The charges per ton mile for shippers on the government barge line running from St. Louis to New Orleans amounted to 3.86 mills last year. Similar charges by the railroads averaged 12.74 mills. With such a saving to be accomplished, it is extravagant not to use our waterways.

Heavy, slow and bulky freight is especially adapted to water transportation. Were the railroads to be relieved of this load, their lines would be cleared for better and speedier service on other commodities. Anything that adds to the wealth of the people of America benefits the railroads as well. No doubt the financiers who control the rail systems can not catch this vision, but their technical staffs see it plainly.

Get Down to Fundamentals.  
The Bee is inclined to side with the father who expressed himself, at a meeting of parents and pupils, that it is disgusting to waste so much time discussing enforcement of prohibition and abolishing of unseemly dances among high school students. Once in the history of this nation the discussion of such questions between parents and pupils would have been short, sharp and decisive. That custom ought to be revived, in spirit if least. Girls and boys of high school age should be, and happily most of them are, untouched by the looseness of life that has scandalized the nation within the last two or three years. It is not easy to believe that very many of these lads and lassies are lured away from study or into wrongdoing by the bootlegger of the dance hall. Such as are can easily be located, and should be disciplined promptly and properly. It is time to get down to fundamentals. Let the parents cut out their joint debates with their children over these subjects, go into executive session with the youngsters, and try to instill some idea of parental authority and proper behavior along with the splendid cultural training that is provided at the high school. A few sessions at home will be worth many at the audi-

torium, and have more permanent and abiding effect. Parents who neglect their duty to their children have no right to complain if anything goes wrong, and they can not afford to let nature take her course, for the impulses of an adolescent of either sex are not always the safest guides.

Appetites Won't Fail.  
The question whether the decline in agricultural prices was induced by overproduction in 1920 is discussed in a report of the joint congressional board of inquiry. The conclusion is that it was more a case of underconsumption than overproduction. Throughout Europe and in many instances in the United States there are people who do not have enough to eat. That is not because the food is not able to be supplied, but because they have not enough money to buy sufficient quantities.

The total production of grain in 1920 was greater than in any other year since 1915, but less than in 1915, 1912 or 1906, and in none of these times was there any catastrophic decline in prices. Corn and wheat crops in 1920 were somewhat larger than the average for 1909-1913, while the production of cotton fell off.

Feeder beef cattle and sheep were on the farms in 1920 than on the average for the period of 1909-1913, while the number of hogs was somewhat greater. The slaughter of cattle and sheep in 1920 was markedly below the average, while the slaughter of hogs was slightly higher and that of calves markedly larger.

The quantity of farm production in the United States has not kept pace with population. From 1899 to 1909 the agricultural output increased 10 per cent while population increased 21.5 per cent. From 1909 to 1919 the aggregate volume increased 10.5 per cent and population 14.5 per cent. Quantity output of other industries, such as mining and manufacturing, meanwhile has outstripped its old ratio to population.

The congressional investigation reports that measured in terms of purchasing power the farmer's dollar in 1920 was worth 89 cents. In May, 1921, it was worth 77 cents. Last year it was worth less than in any twelve months in thirty years, it is declared.

America is not yet in any immediate danger of a food shortage, but unless agriculture is placed on a more stable and prosperous basis, production will some day be discouraged so that eating will become a luxury.

Democrats Going Both Ways.  
One proposed report from the minority members of the house ways and means committee will get approval generally. It has to do with the proposed loan to Liberia. It would be manifestly unfair to suggest that the opposition is in any sense due to the fact that Liberia is a colored republic, a government of, for and by negroes. Such a consideration would not control a democrat in casting his vote. What is interesting is that the minority members have finally discovered that the United States has some home problems, and can not afford to carry on as "Lady Bountiful" any longer.

Over at the other end of the Capitol, however, we note Senator Simmons of North Carolina energetically pleading that American markets be kept open to European manufacturers. His party will not consent to loan money to a friendly government, to which ours is under obligation, but if willing to make the greater contribution of sacrificing American industries that the mills and factories of Germany and England may continue to run full time while our own are idle.

An Omaha merchant returned from Germany recently with the news that German factories are running overtime with orders booked eighteen months ahead. Do you notice anything like that in the United States? The line from Hamburg to New York is a busy one. A British financier told us some months ago that Great Britain could not pay us in gold, but could make our automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and other things for us. What would American workmen be doing in the meantime?

The protective tariff measure the republicans mean to pass is not designed to please foreign manufacturers, nor to pay foreign war debts. Its principal purpose is to preserve the home market for the home producers.

Beginnings in Nebraska.  
Situating as it is in neighboring juxtaposition to clamorous Colorado and eruptive Kansas, Nebraska's modest claims to distinction have long been overlooked by the world. Yet even the violet by the mossy stone is discovered in time, and so the fame of our fair state is growing. A few days ago The Bee casually pointed out that Nebraska's contribution to the cultural life of the world is much more notable than is that of Kansas, and now this paper wishes to make passing note of the fact that science has just discovered that Nebraska antedates all the rest in the matter of having entertained man. Fossil beds in the northwest corner of the state have produced many proofs of the early life in this section of the Lord's vineyard, and to the fishes, reptiles, birds and quadrupeds of that far away time is now added a little tooth, simple and unassuming, yet accepted as proof that it belonged to something very near to man. Archaeologists may smile at the suggestion that Dr. Robert W. Gilder's Loessman deserves to be mentioned along with the Neanderthal or the Cro-Magnon, but they are taking notice of the announcement from Dr. Henry F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History that the discovery made by Harold J. Cook, of Agate, Neb., is "one of the greatest surprises in the history of American paleontology." In addition to this, Nebraska also has a notable group of live ones, who will give the world yet further occasion to be astonished.

The fate of the human race is at stake at Genoa, according to Sir George Paish, the famous British economist. Rather remarkable that in this day and age a handful of men, not one of whom owes his election directly to the people, should be vested with such power.

News that Russia is installing \$1,000,000 worth of automatic telephones indicates a new revolution, this one against central.

The international situation will not really seem dangerous until the powers start writing notes to each other.

There are now only two kinds of watches worn after dark during the crime wave—they are either going or gone.

Omaha expects yet to hear a steamboat whistle.

## Distinction and Difference

Contrasted on Point of Service, Restaurants and Eating Places

(From the Boston Transcript.)  
In explaining the closing of a famous restaurant in New York the other day, the proprietor said, "Restaurants don't pay. Eating places pay, of course, but not what I should call a restaurant." The distinction which this suggests will not be understood by some people, but it may be understood well by others. What is served to the public in eating places? Food, naturally. What is, or was, served in the places which would answer the old restaurateur's definition of a restaurant? Food, drink, psychology.

In them, these elements are, or were, present in about equal proportions; and which was the greatest among them it would be hard to tell. If the food is not good, the restaurant could not be good. As to the drink, that may be obsolete; it may be gone, but it is not forgotten, and there is nothing in the Eighteenth amendment that prevents the sale of wine, or beer, or the use of the word "restaurant." As for the psychology, that has always, in truth, been all-important. Psychology is the thing, in a restaurant, which takes up room. It is psychology which extends the reach of your elbows several feet on each side. It is psychology which limits the presence of persons to the degree of your own positive selection. It is psychology which requires a new cloth, and one of an excellent quality of linen, when there is not a spot on the old one. It is psychology which rigidly restricts the number of other persons whom the waiter may serve. Psychology is the most costly item on the bill of fare, but it is the one which you can not get without it.

It was clearly this fact which put the celebrated restaurant in New York just referred to, and several others of the same class that went before it, in the past tense. There the complete restaurant, in the old sense, is now—the old restaurant which served elegantly and delicately many things now known chiefly to memory. It has gone into the past. There may be two sides to the case. It is urged that along with it has gone the alcoholic ward in the hospital, and the county jail seems to be inclined to join it. But however that may be, the problem of psychology has not vanished into the past. It may be said to be more important than ever. The "restaurant" in the proper and immemorial sense must remain. We can not eat in eating places alone.

This fact only serves to render the psychology of the situation more important, as well as more expensive, than ever. What it loses in drink, it must make up in the departments of food and psychology. The American matinee d'hotel, of whom many noted examples still survive, are under the necessity of inventing new elegances and new attractions—of introducing new and alluring items in the addition. That is all, it is inevitable that may be the fashion of high society and long of purse, should be content with mere eating places. The saving remnant of society can not be abolished even by a constitutional amendment. The restaurant, in spite of the pessimistic view even of distinguished restaurateurs who have gone under, must still live.

Conan Doyle's Good News  
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle comes to this country with some varied information about the after-life.

First of all he says it will be easy for "every normal decent person" to get into heaven. Heaven will not be reserved for the paragons of virtue.

This is cheerful news for nearly all of us, who had expected to be very lonely when we died.

Deep down in everybody's heart is a feeling akin to that of the old Goth warrior Kingsley told to that.

The Goth, after a Christian bishop had spent many hours over him, decided to become a spirit.

He had just stepped into the baptismal font when an idea occurred to him.

"Where," he asked, "are my ancestors, the fine, clear old huns, and what is their responsibility for my appearance on this earth?"

The bishop regretted to tell him that since they had died unbaptized they were very probably in hell.

Drawing back from the font, the old Goth said he liked the new religion very well, he believed in it, but he felt he would be more at home among the damned.

It is pleasant to know that Sir Arthur shares our secret belief that heaven will not be very exclusive after all.

Sir Arthur says, too, that there are marriages in the after-life, but no children.

No one ever expected birth control to become workable in this life.

Advocates of birth control will be glad to know that it does become workable in the next.

In spite of Conan Doyle's great achievements there is something terribly, even shockingly silly about trying to pry an angle of life into the customs and habits of the next world when we have not yet learned how to live properly in this one.—Vancouver Sun.

"Nancy" Comes Home  
Virginia produced Lady Astor and nowhere could there be so much lively interest in her present American triumph as in the Old Dominion.

The Langhorne family, out of which "Nancy" sprang, went through everything Virginia did for generations. That is what makes Lady Astor feel as if she had two countries. And so she has morally and emotionally, if not legally, and despite the English marriage and her oath of allegiance to the king.

As a Virginian Lady Astor qualifies in her own right as the most distinguished woman, probably, that the state has ever reared, and we are not forgetting Martha Washington and Dolly Madison.

It may be said in an age of the combination of an English matron, Viscountess Astor, who started her on "her downward course from the home to the house," and an English middle class constituency to discover and utilize the talents of this American-born woman for public life.

Those eminent Virginians, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, would have been somewhat puzzled by this 20th century phenomenon known as Lady Astor, the first woman member of the House of Commons, but they would have welcomed her back home into the society of Virginia's greatest and in no voice those of Virginia against the British crown would have asked: "Nancy, how the devil did you do it?"—Springfield Republican.

Do Politicians Go to Heaven?  
Another thing Conan Doyle has failed to tell the people is whether there are political campaigns in the spirit world.—Indianapolis News.

His Happiest Role.  
Lloyd George could not only see a rainbow in a subtitle, but make everyone else see it.—Springfield Republican.

## How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted 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 diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

Copyright, 1922  
"FARM LIFE IS SO HEALTHY."  
From time to time during 1921 there were stories about the prevalence of typhoid fever.

During the very hot June and July the stories were that the disease had materially increased and that the record for the year would be a bad one.

Now the annual report of the Journal of the American Medical Association is available, and it was refreshing to find a very little basis for the predictions. We did lose a little ground in the fight against typhoid fever in 1920, but the typhoid rate of 69 cities in which live 28,000 people was 4 per 100,000, as compared with 3.7 the year before.

The total number of deaths in these cities was 1,128, being 84 more than in the preceding year. Thirty years ago Chicago was having more deaths from typhoid per year than occurred last year in the 69 large cities of the country.

The place of honor again goes to Chicago, with its rate of 1.1. Chicago has a lower rate than any other city, large or small.

Chicago, Minneapolis, Oakland, Des Moines and Milwaukee are on the honor roll with rates that are lower than 2. New York and 19 other cities have rates that are lower than 3, though in each instance in excess of 2.

Any city with a typhoid rate of less than 3 has a right to be compared with the healthiest and best governed European cities. I know of no city on the continent holding a record equal to that made by Chicago during the last three years.

It is difficult to keep down the typhoid rates in the southern cities, with their semi-tropical conditions and their large colored populations. Norfolk, Va., with a rate of 4.1, and Baltimore, Louisville, Richmond, Memphis and New Orleans, with rates less than 10, all have reason to be proud of their achievements.

The highest rate of all—Nashville, 20—was lower than the average rate of the best about 20 years ago.

The great typhoid problem of the present day is that of the groups of cities not included in the Journal lists. I refer to the cities large enough to have water works, but with less than 100,000 inhabitants. They have not been able to keep up with the procession.

The people in the villages and rural districts, who drank water from private wells and who have no sewer systems, are suffering from typhoid fever far more than the city people. The figures are not available, but probably they would show that this group is about midway between the bad conditions of the small city and the good systems of the large.

In an editorial the Journal says: "It may be fairly estimated that not more than two-thirds or possibly one-half of the typhoid deaths occurring in the larger cities are due to infection occurring in the cities themselves."

Taking one's vacation in the country and visiting the folks on the farm is somewhat hazardous. The comic papers make us believe that the rubes run rags when he comes to town. The city rube in the country is in the greater danger.

The next 10 years ought to see improvements in the smaller cities, villages and rural districts sufficient to make their people as safe from typhoid as the citizens of the large city now are.

The Climate Cure Chase.  
N. R. writes: "I, a young man suffering from tuberculosis was advised that a change of climate was not necessary for his recovery. He

## The Bee's Letter-Box

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public question. It reserves the right to edit, to condense, to delete, to change the name of the writer, and to publish, but that the editor may do so without prejudice to the writer's name or opinion, as approved by correspondence to the Letter-Box.)

Mr. O. E. Davis is Nominated.  
Scottish, Neb., April 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Why not all of us pull ourselves together and think just a little? Why not pick out a man who is not a politician, who has no political aspirations and is not looking for an office, but who has demonstrated the fact that he has some common sense and backbone? I have in mind such a man, and a man that would make Nebraska a real governor. He is the man who took issue with Governor McKelvie last fall on the great plan he had developed for taking care of the idle men during the winter. I suppose nearly every one who reads The Bee has heard of him. He is the man you who did I would ask which showed the most common sense, and to those who did not, it would be refreshing to hear of him. He is the man who advised the farmers all over that part of the state, when corn was only worth 20 to 25 cents per bushel, to hold their grain. It was as if it would be worth 50 cents by March 1, and he only missed it by a few cents. I saw him under fire McKelvie's last fall and he gave a good account of himself. The only thing that counts with him is real merit.

E. Davis of the firm of Davis & Son, hardware, at David City is the man and does not know I am writing this, and quite likely would not recognize me were we to meet, as we never met but once. Don't take my word as to his qualifications.

has been confined to his bed for the last six months and is very weak. Since I have held for some time to affect him unfavorably, would it be advisable for him to change climate now?

1. Probably not. No one should chase the climate cure unless he is strong enough to stand the physical strain, well poised enough not to be very homesick, and financially able to live comfortably and at ease for a year at least.

2. While the risk is not great, there is risk, and the policy is a bad one.

She Nibbles Charcoal.  
A reader writes: "I have a friend who formed the habit of eating wood charcoal a few years ago while carrying a child. She said she just craved something like that, and now she still nibbles around at it; says she can't break herself of the habit of tasting it."

"I have told her I believe it is injurious to her teeth, and I believe it is constipating. Please advise if it is harmful."

REPLY.  
I do not believe this habit will cause injury to the teeth or constipation.

I wonder if she eats enough wheat bran, whole wheat bread and vegetables to supply the minerals she needs?

Books on Bad Mental Habits.  
M. H. writes: "Can you kindly tell me what kind of books one should read if one has bad mental habits?"

REPLY.  
Books on worry and nervousness such as those of Sadler, Jackson, Walton, Dubois, and certainly a dozen others.

## CENTER SHOTS.

Here's another gross perversion of justice. A man who stole a coat was sent to the penitentiary, despite the fact that he must have stolen it from somebody who played it.—Kansas City Journal.

She held out her hand and the young man took it and departed. Oh, well, he may return it.—Boston Transcript.

The saddest thing in the world is when the spirit urge takes the form of an irresistible impulse to clean house.—St. Louis Herald.

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You owe it to the happiness and welfare of your family to keep trim in body and keen in intellect. You are the sun and the inspiration of their lives. Dark, distressing clouds lower over their heads the instant you show signs of being "out sorts" or "under the weather." Don't imperil their future by neglecting your health.

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