

# THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY.

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 ELMER S. BOND, Circulation Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1922.

(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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### Russia Learning the Rules.

Retiteration by Secretary Hughes of the United States policy of nonrecognition toward the soviet government, together with the attitude of Belgium and France on the private property question, must give even so naive a diplomat as M. Tchitcherine cause to think. The United States does not consider the existing form of what passes for government in Russia sound, for it is a denial of the fundamental principles on which our government rests. Our country also joins with Belgium and France in declining to accept any arrangement that condones the confiscation of property of foreigners in Russia. No objection is raised to the expropriation or nationalization of the belongings of Russian nationals, but the property of foreigners seized by the government must be compensated for. That responsibility must be accepted by the soviet before any approach to an understanding can be made between Washington and Moscow. The same principle applies here as is invoked between the United States and Mexico. The Harding administration does not intend to abandon American citizens domiciled or engaged in legitimate business abroad.

Self-determination of Russians is not involved in this. Any form of government that suits them is permitted, but it will not secure approval and enjoy communication with the United States unless it assume the same responsibilities that are recognized and accepted here. Compensation for property seized or destroyed, observance of commercial contracts, and respect for international obligations are essential to harmony of intercourse, and without them there can be no genuine relations between the governments.

Lenin and Tchitcherine alike are clamorous for recognition. They are not pleased with the program contemplated at Genoa, but they are learning that established governments which recognize human rights are more than a little wary as to setting up close communication with a group that is pledged in every way to destroy any and all forms of government not framed according to their ideas of what is right. Especially in this country is bolshevism unpopular, and the plea that America join in the Genoa conference and extend the right hand of fellowship to the soviet is insincere because those who make it know that it can not be done with the consent of the American people. The soviet crew is getting some needed lessons in elementary politics, just as its experience in applied economics has served to show it something that can not be done by issuing proclamations.

### Another Englishwoman.

When Mrs. Asquith landed in America she hired a press agent in order to be properly advertised. Lady Astor quite possibly is making her way from one triumph of ordinariness to another without any such mentor. It is more evident that Miss Maude Royden, another noted Englishwoman, did not have the benefit of any such booming methods on her visit here.

It is no credit to the newspapers and press associations of America that more was not heard of Miss Royden, who is in many ways a remarkable woman. She is a London preacher of wonderful power, and came overseas to attend the Y. W. C. A. convention in Arkansas. Originally she was a worker in the British suffrage movement.

The message of religion is an old one, and yet Miss Royden is putting new vigor into it. Science, she maintains, is the handmaid of religion, and people will have to approach their faith in a scientific way.

"We face all our modern questions in a scientific spirit, whether we recognize it or not," she said just before sailing home. "The results of scientific investigation filter through the newspapers and the magazines. And yet people do not think of their religion scientifically. It is because they imagine that if they start to investigate their religion they will find that it is not true; they fear investigation. If only they would not fear, they would find the eternal truths are there and religion will gain from science."

Measured any way you will, these are helpful words. It is to be regretted that more was not heard from this sincere and gifted visitor.

### Taking Down the Crepe.

A million dollars' worth of building is reported to be under way in Fremont. This does not represent any unhealthy boom but merely a resumption of steady growth. Talk of hard times is killed by such demonstration of the spending ability of a Nebraska community.

When three churches with a total cost of \$300,000 are being built, it is difficult to maintain that a community is hard up. And what can be said about the onerous nature of school taxes when two new school houses costing \$275,000 have been authorized by the people?

Construction of a \$750,000 factory for producing corn and alfalfa products bespeaks business confidence in Dodge county, promising as well a market for raw materials and employment for more men. A new business block and thirty-five or more residences complete the list of projects under way and seem to round out a complete building program.

Fremont has taken down the crepe, and so has the rest of Nebraska. York is preparing for a building show, Broken Bow is carrying on a

great improvement program, Callaway is breaking ground for a new school—and out in the fields man and nature soon will join their efforts to produce new wealth.

### What Is Behind It All?

Congress has suddenly broken out with a rash over the contracts made during the war. Attorney General Daugherty is accused of not only delaying prosecution, but of actual connivance at the escape of culprits. The house has adopted a rule which will permit the discussion on the floor of the resolution presented by Representatives Johnson and Woodruff, and which ought to turn loose the entire battery of partisan political guns. The anti-Harding group, which is active, is uniting with the democrats, apparently for the sole purpose of forcing the hand of the president.

In the senate Carraway of Arkansas is hammering away at the attorney general, although his grievance is based more on the fact that some "deserving democrats" have been removed from office. It was a constituent of Senator Carraway who headed the list of decapitated when the president ordered the reorganization of the force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This may have something to do with the senator's vitriolic assaults on the cabinet officer.

Meanwhile, the attorney general and the secretary of war are both asking the house to grant sufficient funds and assistance to carry on the work of inquiry, to the end that the government may know the exact status of affairs before it begins prosecution.

Mr. Daugherty suggests the presence of some sinister or selfish force back of the Carraway attack, and mildly insinuates that the whole affair is cooked up to disclose, if possible, just what information the Department of Justice holds concerning possible crooked contracts. Whatever is behind it all, something must be told soon.

### Recognition for Co-Operation.

"We have reached the point where the right of the co-operative marketing organizations to carry the products of their members for orderly marketing, until the consumer is ready to take them; must be recognized and the necessary financing machinery provided," Managing Director Meyer of the War Finance corporation reports to President Harding. It was, by the way, at the request of the chief executive that Mr. Meyer made a special investigation of the farm co-operatives.

The official recommendation accordingly is made that the need for orderly marketing in a more gradual way and over a longer period of time be frankly recognized, and that existing banking laws and practices be adjusted to this end. What Mr. Meyer specifically asks is that a rediscount facility be established to make it possible at all times for co-operative marketing organizations to obtain adequate funds for their operations. He recommends also that the powers of the Federal Reserve banks be extended to include the purchase in the open market of eligible paper secured by nonperishable agricultural commodities, properly warehoused.

Loans amounting to \$63,000,000 were granted to co-operative institutions by the War Finance corporation in the past year. A large part of this sum was not actually used, as once it became apparent that the credit was forthcoming from the government agency the farmer associations were able to finance themselves through local banking institutions. Recognition of the importance of these co-operatives represents an important step toward the stabilization of America's greatest industry.

### How Do They Do It?

Americans who subscribed liberally to funds to buy food for starving Chinese did not and do not begrudge their charity. They will, however, wonder a little at the spectacle of armies charging one another around Peking, expending much high priced ammunition in an endeavor to seize the capital of the nation. Especially when neither of these armies represents the nation, each being a private enterprise set on foot by an ambitious leader.

Over in Russia several millions of people have starved during the last few months, in spite of the utmost endeavor of Americans to get food to them. Our people have given without stint to save these victims of famine, making no question of what caused the food shortage. Yet they do so in face of the fact that the Russian government as it exists has all through the trouble maintained a large and well equipped army, and its leaders have threatened war on other nations since the Genoa conference began.

How do they do it? The United States of America, wealthiest of all nations, is reducing its military and naval establishments, cutting off government expenditures in every direction, and practicing economy in all its activities. Will the world be surprised if some day Americans decline to contribute to relief funds until the suffering nations quit their foolishness and settle down to orderly, productive life?

### In Explanation.

An editorial in The Bee yesterday, commenting upon the "brass band" methods of certain prohibition enforcement officers, was inspired by published statements ascribed to Robert P. Samardick, a federal agent. Mr. Samardick denies the authenticity of these interviews and has satisfied The Bee that he was improperly quoted. Conclusions of the editorial therefore are not applicable in this case.

One of the interesting features at the national capital is the agricultural lunch club, composed of western members of congress and officials of the Department of Agriculture. Governor McKelvie spoke there on his recent visit to Washington on the topic of the War Finance corporation's work in Nebraska. It's a good thing to talk over the news from home, especially in the spirit indicated by the new name of this organization—the Washington Hired Men's club.

### Milwaukeee now has a "Store at Your Door."

A grocery mounted on a big truck. A mere man suggests that this would make a great hit with the farm wives, but the women are more apt to regard it as cheating them out of an occasional trip to town.

That democratic love feast at Lincoln didn't resemble very strongly the dinners that used to be given to Mr. Bryan in Nebraska. In olden times it was the followers who sat down, not the leaders.

### The truth-in-fabric bill is to be pushed by the senate agricultural bloc, although some may look for balky members from the cotton states.

It is alleged that Woodrow Wilson will devote his remaining years to punishing those his party who opposed him while in the White House. Should he pursue that course he will take on some job.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

## Cuba and the Philippines

Contract in Effects of Policy Pursued by the United States.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Cuba is undoubtedly in a sorry plight. Very largely, as we must believe, through the inexperience or worse of its own government, it is on the brink of financial collapse. There is much talk of American intervention, either at our own initiative under the Platt amendment or, not improbably, at the request of Cuba herself. Such action ought, of course, to be taken if necessary to save the island from bankruptcy and chaos. But it would be almost regrettable to be compelled to take it, from more than one point of view. It would doubtless cause some to urge that our occupation of the island be made permanent. There are those who have always deplored our action in giving Cuba autonomy instead of annexing the island. The fact is, however, that we did pledge our selves not to hand Cuba, and that pledge must of course be faithfully kept.

If, however, we cannot undo that act of self-abnegation, we can avoid performing another such act in circumstances which afford not a millionth part of the reason for doing so that we had in 1898; indeed, in circumstances which make it tantamount to breach of faith. We can that is say, refuse to let the Philippines fall into the financial demoralization that now afflicts Cuba. Those islands have already got into a bad plight. We are told that all public works, including some of most vital importance, have been suspended, and that the school teachers have been unpaid for months because of bad management of finances and consequent emptiness of the treasury.

It may be well asked, if under native rule, aided and abetted by an American governor general committed to the "cut and run" policy, the finances of the islands have been so badly managed, what would happen if we handed the islands over to the natives, to absolute independence? There is ample reason to expect that they would speedily fall into a worse plight than that which is now causing Cuba to wish that she were still under United States rule, and that it would be practically necessary for this country—or some other—to intervene for their salvation from bankruptcy and chaos.

In such circumstances, what would be the moral if not the legal responsibility of the United States toward the other nations of the world? We must remember that by the Treaty of Paris in 1898 we established permanent and perpetual sovereignty over the Philippines. The treaty provided for their cession to us, outright and complete. There was no hint, as in the case of Cuba, of a limited occupancy of the islands, to be followed by the bestowal of independence upon them. The treaty unmistakably intimated, and those who made the treaty unquestionably understood and intended, that our annexation of the islands was for all time. The other nations of the world so understood it, as they had every reason to do, and many of their citizens went to the Philippines and made important investments there solely on the implicit understanding that the islands were always to belong to and be controlled by the United States. In what light should we stand before the world if we should settle out, repudiate the responsibility for the islands which we assumed in 1898, and bid those who have been depending upon our endorsement of the islands that our endorsement is not worth the ink with which it is written?

It was one of the most astoundingly culpable contradictions in our policy that the very administration which gratuitously, aggressively, and without due warrant imposed our suzerainty and indeed our actual rulership over Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua, should at the very same moment have striven to withdraw our lawful sovereignty from the Philippines. It strove to establish our sovereignty where we had no right to it, and to renounce our sovereignty where we not only had a right to it but also where we were under the strongest moral obligation to maintain it.

### National Control Failures

The tendency to look to the federal government to solve every problem and shoulder every burden that becomes difficult for private interests to solve or carry has been so much in evidence in recent years that it is not surprising to hear many voices urging the government to take over the coal mines and operate them.

Apparently, the government's experience in operating private industry during the war and since has made no impression upon those who imagine that government control is the panacea for all industrial ills.

What is there in the record to encourage any such belief? Surely not in the operation of the railroads. The outstanding feature of government control of the roads was poor service at extra cost. Within a few months the formerly magnificent railroad system of the country was almost demoralized. Labor became inefficient and at times insolent. Rehabilitation of railroad properties was largely neglected. The federal treasury was called upon to make good huge deficits.

Having failed so utterly in the transportation field, what reason is there to expect any better success in the mining field, which if anything is more difficult? To embark on such an enterprise as operating the mines would almost surely mean another year of extravagance, inefficiency of labor, and very likely an inadequate supply of coal.

Or, if our own government's experience is not enough to warn against the impracticability of federal operation of private business, Canada furnishes a ready example right at our door. The Canadian government has been operating the Canadian railways with the exception of one important system and it appears that the system remaining in private hands is the only one that has paid expenses since the war.

The government of Canada admits it lost \$70,000,000 in operating the roads in 1920, while railroad authorities themselves estimate the loss at \$136,000,000. Another huge deficit was incurred in 1921, which with the \$100,000,000 interest that had to be paid, cost the Canadian government half of its income last year. The shipping enterprise that was attached to the government railroads has likewise been the source of huge losses, the New York Times reporting that the capital loss in the ships is rated at one-half.

The coal problem is admittedly a tough one. One side to the controversy appears to be as culpable as the other. But government control of the mines would in all probability make matters worse, if possible. At least, that has been the experience of every big venture in government ownership thus far tried on the American continent.—Houston Post.

### Our Vanishing Forests.

A report of the forest service made at the request of the United States senate shows that this country is using about 26,000,000 cubic feet of wood annually from its own wooded area and is growing about 6,000,000 cubic feet. This process of slow production and rapid consumption results every year in the addition of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 acres of the land to the area of cut-over land, and the nation now has over 300,000,000 acres of cut-over land, to a shocking extent, burnt-over land.

Nobody can call the figures here printed "dry statistics." They are appalling. There are still great areas of forest in America and, if all the suitable lands were at work, it ought to be, there would always be great areas of forest here; but the present situation points to the time when there will be virtually nothing left.—Detroit Free Press.

### May Intend to Haunt 'Em.

It is alleged that Woodrow Wilson will devote his remaining years to punishing those his party who opposed him while in the White House. Should he pursue that course he will take on some job.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

## 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 envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make a diagnosis nor prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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### THE TROUBLE MAKERS.

It will not be long before industry will employ mental hygienists to discover the cause of high labor turnover. Nor will it be much longer until industry makes use of the same mental hygienists to discover why men who do not quit their jobs are dissatisfied, disgruntled and generally unhappy.

These were the predictions of Dr. J. E. Southard, a very clear-headed specialist in Boston, who died soon after he wrote what is quoted above.

When a man is unemployed there is probably something the matter with him physically, mentally or socially.

Also, when a man will not stick to his job because he cannot get on with his fellow employes or his employer.

Also, when a man sticks fairly well, but is unhappy himself and makes those around him unhappy.

Maybe employers would save money by trying to get at the cause of all these manifestations inside the plant. Perhaps studies by mental hygienists would make it possible to transfer some of the men from jobs over which they are unhappy to other jobs where they would be happy.

Any rate, the Engineering Foundation thought enough of the proposal to start the investigation in which Dr. Southard was engaged at the time of his death.

These are some of the types of men who are unemployable, or who do not fit in when they are employed, according to Ball:

"Queer guys," eccentrics, disturbers, querulous persons, unreliable and unstable fellows, misfits, the irritable, the sullen, socially disgruntled, uncooperative, negative, conscientious, litigious, bear a grudge, peculiar, "glad-handed," gossiping, restless, malicious, lying, swindling, sex pervert, false accuser, abnormal suggestibility and mental twist types.

Match this list of diseases of disposition with a part of a list of reasons given by employers for separating employes from the payroll or employes separating themselves.

The study was made by Head and relates to the labor turnover in a large department store.

Agitator, carelessness, dishonesty, drinking, fighting, financial difficulties, indifference, insubordination, irregular attendance and dissatisfaction with supervision, resentment, criticism, did not like working conditions and work too hard.

The Read study does not go into personality considerations, as does that of Ball, but here and there the trail of personality problems is seen even in the Read study.

There are one or two items in these lists that might call for attention of the courts to the parties.

### Aid for Chicken Breast.

A. A. G. writes: "My doctor told me I was chicken breasted. Will you kindly tell me what 'chicken breasted' is?"

"I was puzzled the whole week after that."

REPLY.

In the deformity known as chicken breast the chest is deep and narrow, and the breast bone projects as it does in a chicken.

By work which develops the great muscles of the neck and back, chicken breast can be overcome to a slight extent.

A person with chicken breast should stay out of doors as much as possible and do everything besides that he can do to avoid consumption, since people of his group are quite susceptible to the disease.

### It Seems Longer at 3 A. M.

M. L. T. writes: "Please give me the following information for the states of Illinois and Indiana:

"How many doctors are there in each state, according to the 1920 census, how many people would each doctor have to care for, based on the square mileage of each state; how many square miles would each doctor cover in attending his patients?"

REPLY.

Illinois: Number of physicians, 16,651. One physician to each 609 people. Number of square miles per physician, 5.2.

Indiana: Number of physicians, 4,446. One physician to each 659 people. Number of square miles per physician, 8.2.

Usually.

I. P. writes: "Please tell S. S., the man suffering from neurasthenia whose letter appeared recently, to read Dr. O. S. Marden's books, possibly beginning with 'How to Get What You Want.'"

"I believe they will help him recover the essential thing he has evidently lost—faith in himself and his right to expect fine, manly things of himself because of his relation to the Great Creator, who gives to his chil-

## The Bee's Letter Box

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public question. It requests that letters be "reasonably brief, not over 300 words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor may know with whom he is dealing. The Bee does not print in columns or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

Endorsing Mr. Hays.  
 Wahoo, Neb., May 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: The mothers' department at Marietta, precinct, Saunders county, Neb., an organization with an enrollment exceeding 100 active members, at the last regular session unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we heartily commend and support Will Hays in his suppression of the Arbuckle films."

"Resolved, That we send a copy of this resolution to Will Hays, and children of his power in proportion as they will receive it."

"It is saddening to see any one in this condition, especially when it is so unnecessary. And it is unnecessary, isn't it, Dr. Evans?"

Buy them by the case  
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## Money to Loan on OMAHA HOMES

EASY MONTHLY REPAYMENTS

### The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

1614 HARNEY

PAUL W. KUHNS, President  
 E. A. BAIRD, Vice President  
 J. A. LYONS, Secretary  
 J. H. McMILLAN, Treasurer

The most tangible evidences of a company's pride in its community and confidence in its business future are the real investments of that company. The consistency of our efforts to build and build well, benefitting the community automatically as we benefitted ourselves, has now led to the completion of a new home for the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska, at 18th and Howard Streets, this city. We hope that our investment in this property will benefit other local enterprises; we acknowledge with gratitude the patronage of those firms and individuals who have made this new business home possible.



The new Standard Oil Building is six stories in height and modern to the last detail. In it, we have tried to anticipate our requirements for some years to come. It may be taken as further indication of the centering of our facilities in Omaha, the natural point of vantage from which to direct service in the territory which we serve.

This building, from foundation to roof, is largely the product of local engineering, local contracts and local labor. We should be glad to have you inspect the structure at your convenience, not only to acquaint yourself with the building and its location, but further to give you some idea of the growing importance of our service center—Omaha.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA