

## Federal Expense for Routine Is Cut by Dawes

Budget Report Is Sent to Congress by President Harding—Shows Cut of \$1,600,000,000.

(Continued from Page One.)

will at the same time emphasize the indispensable policy of the budget bureau to have its estimates conformable to the principles of business conservatism.

**Some Savings Indefinite.**

"In these figures the director of the budget has found it impossible to make any reliable estimate of some indefinite general savings, such as those incident to the corrected system of purchasing which has been established in the government, by which competition between departments and the overlapping and acquiring of unnecessary surplus has been avoided. On the basis of the original estimates made by the different departments and establishments there have been eliminated, after due consideration of the facts involved, in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 claimed economies."

Director Dawes tabulated the estimated \$200,000,000 estimated economies and savings in governmental business for the fiscal year, 1922, as follows:

Transfers of Property—The war department, \$11,587,394; navy department, \$3,629,687; shipping board, \$275,854; ship transfers, \$11,151,461; marine corp., \$65,494; public road bureau, \$489,375.

**Other Economies—Co-ordinators' reports,** \$1,209,466; state department, \$228,931; treasury, \$2,526,448; war, \$41,022,001; navy, \$41,791,740; interior, \$2,162,955; agriculture, \$35,160; labor, \$481,227; justice, \$250,000; post office, \$13,940,014; library of congress, \$642,000; office of superintendent, buildings and grounds, library of congress, \$2,030; government printing office, \$1,478,000; civil service commission, \$7,500; executive office, \$21,953; office of superintendent, state, war and navy department building, \$151,805; interstate commerce commission, \$88,265; veterans' bureau, \$18,797,700; national advisory committee for aeronautics, \$40,930; shipping board, \$96,407,509; railroad administration, \$56,584; Panama canal, \$1,858,372; employees' compensation commission, \$2,897, and Columbia Institution for the Deaf, \$6,000.

Mr. Dawes paid his respects to the present "anarchic system of governmental accounting," declaring that the public can never be fully informed as to the business operation of the government until it is reformed. He criticized particularly "the present system of government accounting, which calls the loan of money to the railroads an 'expense,' and the return of money loaned a receipt." Such operations, he said, almost up-

set the estimated figures for this year to the extent of about \$393,000,000.

"An accounting situation like this," he asserted, "might be regarded as humorous in a small business. It is nothing short of a calamity in governmental accounting."

**Some Are Resubmissions.**

The budget director explained in detail the relation of deficiency and supplemental appropriations to the budget estimates and said that the total deficiency estimates submitted by the budget bureau, amounting to \$507,764,452, contain a number of resubmissions—items which have been submitted in one estimate and not provided for by appropriation, were again submitted in a later estimate.

These resubmissions amounted to \$75,958,001, which reduced the net amount of the estimates submitted by the bureau to \$431,806,451, he asserted.

The appropriations made by congress during the period covered by the report—from July 20, 1921, to March 20, 1922—are shown to total \$374,691,040, of which \$6,842,431 is payable from the postal revenues, and consequently does not represent withdrawal of money from the treasury.

"This reduces the total expenditures from the treasury authorized by congress in deficiency appropriations during the period to \$367,848,609," said Mr. Dawes. "The expenditures so authorized by congress do not, however, represent a corresponding increase in the expenditures as estimated by the bureau of the budget in the December budget, since of the amount so authorized \$264,633,769 was included by the bureau of the budget in the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1922, as shown in the December budget."

The leaves a total of authorized expenditures from the treasury in excess of those estimated in the budget of \$103,214,812. Of this amount \$60,000,000 of the \$80,000,000 provided in the highway act of November 9, 1921, is expected to remain unexpended at the beginning of the next fiscal year, according to statements made by the Department of Agriculture, and deducting this from the \$103,214,812 leaves the sum of \$43,214,812, which represents the possible amount by which supplemental and deficiency appropriations granted by congress during this period may increase the expenditures from the general fund in the treasury during the fiscal year 1922 over the budget estimate of \$3,967,922,366, an amount more than offset by reductions in expenditures under other appropriations.

**Anarchists Killed**

Constantinople, May 7.—Several anarchists were killed by police in Sofia, after the former threw two bombs into a police formation which was trying to disperse a mob. Several police were injured.

**Magazine Publisher Dies**

Philadelphia, May 7.—Thompson A. McClure, publisher of magazines and fraternal newspapers, died today in a local hospital. He was 74 years of age.

## The Dancing Master

By RUBY M. AYRES.

(Copyright, 1922.)

(Continued From Saturday.)

She went over to the window and leaned out, the soft night air bearing soothingly on her hot forehead. The rumble of London traffic sounded far away, and the waltz tune of the music rose above it now and then in little haunting waves.

It was the same tune to which she had first danced with Pat Royston—years and years ago it seemed. A flood of unforgettable memories rushed over her as she stood and listened; she shut her eyes and imagined herself back in the little, dimly-lit room where they had first met; she could see Royston standing there, cigarette in hand, looking at her hesitatingly, with a half smile in his eyes. She could picture herself in her too-long, dowdy frock and ugly shoes.

Perhaps even then he had liked her—just a little. Suddenly her head went down on her arms in an abandoned despair, and from her heart the voiceless cry went out into the music-haunted darkness. "Where are you? Oh, where are you?" To have to live all her life apart from him, perhaps never to see him again, to her youth and innocence it seemed an actual, physical impossibility.

Had their positions been reversed she would never have sent him away, she thought passionately. What did it matter if they loved one another?

"You've got to be happy, you've got to be successful, and I can't help you to be either," he had said that, and Elizabeth knew that he meant it; he was stronger than she, and it would be his will, never hers, that would keep them apart.

"You look as if you have a dreadful headache," Farmer said the following morning, when he called for Elizabeth. His eyes searched her face with deep concern; she was very pale, and there was an air of listlessness about her that he had never noticed before; she looked older somehow, he thought; more "grown up" were the words with which he could best express the change in her.

"I didn't sleep well, but a day in the country ought to put me quite right; it's going to be fine, isn't it?" She chatted away the whole time in order to distract his attention from herself; she exerted every nerve to appear quite happy and at her ease. Farmer was so little to her that she had almost forgotten his outburst last night; except for Dolly's sake, it was a matter of indifference to her that he loved her.

They drove into the heart of Buckinghamshire; the country wore its new dress of spring green, and as they passed the woods, Elizabeth caught glimpses of bluebells through the trees.

"Couldn't we stop and pick some? It seems years ago since I picked bluebells; they used to grow all over the place down at Dilbury."

"That was where you lived?" "Yes, I used to hate it then, but sometimes now I think perhaps I was happier there than I ever shall be again."

He stopped the car and opened the door for her to get out; he followed her into the woods and looked on laughingly as she wandered to and fro, snapping off the crisp stems into a great sheaf. She came back to him with her arms full and a little glow of color in her face.

"You look 10 years younger now," he declared, gladly. "You look just a child again."

They stowed the bluebells away in the back of the car.

"We look like trippers who have had a day in the country," Neil Farmer declared as they drove on again, and smiled to himself as he thought how much he would have hated it had any other woman in the world expected him to drive back to London laden up with sheafs of drooping flowers.

"There's a place farther on where we can lunch," he said. "It won't be very grand, but I'm not in a mood to be critical, if you're not."

"I'm hungry," Elizabeth admitted. She had found a little nosegay of

primroses which she had tucked into her coat; she kept bending to sniff happily at their fragrance.

A couple of miles further on Farmer turned to the left and drew up outside a wayside inn with a whitewashed fence and ivy growing up to its chimney pots on one side. "I'll take the car into the yard," he said. "You go in and ask what they've got to eat. The parlor place is on the left of the front door; I've been here before."

Elizabeth obeyed readily; she was really hungry. Her youth had responded to the fresh air and sunshine and her spirits had risen wonderfully. She was singing a snatch of song as she crossed the narrow passage of the inn and pushed open the parlor door. One of the two long tables in the room was already laid for lunch and a man sat at it with his back to the door.

He spoke as Elizabeth entered.

"Hurry up! Everything's getting cold."

Elizabeth caught her breath hard in her throat. For a moment she thought she must either be mad or dreaming; she could not have moved if it had cost her life, and the man, amazed at not being answered, turned his head.

Then he rose stiffly to his feet, the color fading from his rather worn face.

"I thought—I thought it was Nettie," he said hoarsely.

(Continued in The Bee Tomorrow.)

## Farmers' Union Notes

"There is certainly no lack of interest in the Farmers Union Finance Corporation after returning from a trip out in the state," but we find that a great many farmers do not have the money to pay for stock now.

Because of this condition, we are asking members to subscribe now and make an agreeable date for payment. We are requesting secretaries to present the matter on this basis. Some subscriptions are being sent in voluntarily. The Farmers Union Co-operative association of Mullen, Neb., sent a check for a share of stock and others will do likewise at their first meeting. We expect to put this corporation across, but it is a slower process than we anticipated.

**Congressmen Aid More.**

Four Nebraska congressmen have replied to a letter from the President Osborn of the Nebraska Farmers Union requesting their support to the movement to extend the period in which the War Finance Corporation may make loans to June 30, 1923. The Farmers Union has stock and others will do likewise at their first meeting. We expect to put this corporation across, but it is a slower process than we anticipated.

**Government to Sell 16,000 Tons of Chilean Nitrates**

Washington, May 7.—Secretary Weeks announced that he would ask for sealed bids May 17 for the sale of approximately 16,000 tons of Chilean nitrates stored at Middletown, Pa. The sale is to be made, Mr. Weeks said, because the department desired to use the Middletown storehouse for other purposes.

The War department has now approximately 208,000 tons of nitrate in storage. Mr. Weeks said that no decision had been reached as to whether all of this stock ultimately would be sold or some portion of it withheld as a war reserve.

**Sweet Clover Popular.**

That sweet clover, once considered a weed, is becoming recognized as a valuable farm crop is indicated by the fact that the largest single item in the unusually large seed business of the Farmers Union State exchange this spring is white blossom sweet clover seed. Farmers are sowing sweet clover primarily for pasture and to improve the productivity of the soil. Not many use it for hay, because alfalfa is considered a better crop for that purpose. In quantity of seed sold thus far this year by the Exchange, sudan grass stands next to sweet clover, followed, in turn, by rape seed and alfalfa. In a large part of Nebraska alfalfa is generally seeded in the late summer or early fall; hence, the sales of alfalfa seed may overtake the sales of some of these other seeds before the season is over.

**Farmers Buy Paint.**

"Farmers are acting on the slogan,

"Clean up and paint up," judging from the amount of paint that we are sending to them," said C. E. Martenson, manager of the paint department of the Farmers Union State exchange. "In this line, our business, both in barn and house paints, has been far ahead of last year. Most of the farmers do their own painting and buy ready-mixed paints, rather than the materials and mix them themselves. This saves them a lot of trouble, and with good brands of paint, the results are entirely satisfactory."

**Will Stop Storage.**

Crete.—The board of directors of the Farmers Union Co-operative association here has ruled that hereafter no grain will be accepted for storage in the elevator of the association except for stockholders and members in good standing. Upon this ground the association has made application to the state authorities for exemption from furnishing a public warehouse bond. By getting this exemption the association will be relieved of the expense of the bond. The volume of business done by the Farmers union here in April was \$22,000, compared with \$19,000 in March.

**Increase in Sales.**

Irvington.—An increase in sales is being shown by the Irvington Farmers union store. Total sales in the year 1921 reached \$40,000, but at the present rate of increase, this year's total will climb to \$60,000 or more. This store lost heavily and got badly in debt under former management.

It was caught in the slump with a heavy stock of goods. The old stock is now pretty well cleaned up, and the store is on a profitable basis.

For the first time in many months it is in a position to take the cash discounts on its purchases. John Lauritsen is the present manager.

**Addresses on Finance.**

Albion.—A. L. Ulstrom, a member of the board of directors of the state organization of the Farmers' Union, has been meeting with and addressing Farmers Union locals in this county for the purpose of interesting the members in the finance corporation being formed by the union, and to stimulate interest in the work of the organization in general.

Because of the condition of the telephone lines, due to the sleet storm of a few weeks ago, it was difficult to reach the members and notify them of the meetings were well attended, and that the members in this country are taking renewed interest in the Farmers Union and its activities.

**Improve Julian Elevator**

Julian.—Extensive improvements are being made on the Farmers Union elevator. The roof is being raised 15 feet to provide room for hopper scales and to give more fall for loading grain into cars, and the building is being given a general overhauling. A surplus fund accumulated in the good times is being drawn upon for these improvements. The Farmers Union auditor, who audits the accounts of the association here, congratulated the directors and stockholders upon their foresight and good judgment in building such a surplus instead of paying out all the profits in dividends. The Farmers Union operates both an elevator and a store in Julian. The store did a business of nearly \$5,000 in the months of March and April.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

Radio Expert Explains Simple Construction of Receiving Set Detailed Instructions of How to Build Vacuum Tube Outfit; Few Materials Needed; Set Will Receive From Hundreds of Miles.

The Bee today gives the following directions for the construction of the vacuum tube receiving set which should be capable of receiving from hundreds of miles under favorable conditions:

**Materials**

One panel (composition) 10x5 inches.  
One wood base, 10x5 inches.  
One cardboard tube, 4 inches diameter by 2 1-2 inches long.  
One cardboard tube, 4 inches diameter by 2 1-2 inches long.  
One vacuum tube socket.  
One grid leak and condenser.  
One filament rheostat with knob.  
Eight binding posts.  
One round brass rod, 7x1-4 inches.  
One knob and pointer.  
Miscellaneous screw and wire.  
One-half pound No. 20 cotton-covered wire.  
One pair receivers.  
One "B" battery.  
One "A" battery.

The extreme sensitiveness of the vacuum tube for detecting weak radio signals has revolutionized wireless by making it possible to receive from any distance. Employing a vacuum tube detector, it is possible to construct a simple receiver that is easy to operate and adaptable to the reception of radiophone broadcasting. Fred W. Swain, a radio expert, gives the following directions for the construction of such a set:

The composition panel should be drilled for the four binding posts, two on each side, as shown in Fig. 1. Two quarter inch holes should be drilled midway between the top and bottom and three inches from the ends for the rheostat knobs. Then drill four holes, a half inch apart along the right end and near the back of the wood base (See Fig. 3) to hold the remaining four binding posts for the batteries. The rheostat should then be mounted on the back of the panel and its shaft allowed to protrude through the center hole to the right so that the knob can be mounted on it (See Fig. 3). The knob is securely fastened to the shaft by means of a set screw. Drill two holes for the two small bolts which hold the rheostat to the panel, and mount it securely in place.

The panel should next be fastened to the wood base at the lower edge. This may be done by using three small wood screws after first drilling the holes in the composition panel. Then fasten the vacuum tube socket to the base about two inches directly behind the rheostat (See Fig. 3). The combination grid leak and condenser (Fig. 3) should be fastened by means of two small wood screws to the base one inch from the rear edge and midway between the ends. To construct the tuner, the tubes should each be wound with 40 turns of wire (No. 20 cotton covered). As shown in Fig. 4, the brass rod runs through the center of the two coils and is used to rotate the inner coil. In winding each of the tubes, 20 turns should be made and then a quarter-inch space skipped and the remaining 20 turns made. (See Fig. 2). This is to allow space for the shaft on which the tubes are mounted. The coils should be shellacked and allowed to dry after winding. To insert the shaft in the coils, the smaller coil must first be placed inside the large coil, the smaller coil must first be placed inside the large coil and then the shaft pushed through far enough to allow both ends to stick out. The holes in the smaller coil must be small enough to fit tightly and rotate with the shaft.

**Careful Connections.**

The two coils must be connected in series. One of the free ends of the larger coil should be wound loosely around the shaft several times at one end, and then its end soldered to the shaft (See Fig. 4). This will allow the shaft to rotate back and forth without breaking this wire. One end of the smaller coil must be soldered to the shaft as shown in Fig. 4. The remaining end wires of the large and small coils should be left free for connection to the other instruments.

The tuner should be mounted in back of the panel (See Fig. 3), and the shaft allowed to protrude through the left center hole to the front of the panel. The tuner is secured to the panel by two small bolts which should pass through the little margin at each edge of the larger tube. Care should be taken that the bolts do not strike the wire

on the tube. After this is done, the shaft should be free to rotate, the smaller coil inside. The knob should be slipped on the shaft and the set screw tightened.

**Ready to Receive.**

The set will then be ready to wire, which must be done according to the diagram in Fig. 3. The 22 1-2-volt battery may be purchased at any electrical supply store for two or three dollars. The six-volt battery may be either three dry cells or a six-volt storage battery. The batteries should be connected as shown and the vacuum tube inserted in the socket.

The aerial, ground and receiver terminals should be connected as shown in Fig. 1. To operate, rotate the rheostat until a fair brilliancy is noted. The tube functions best at the point just below the hissing noise heard in the receivers. After this adjustment the tuner knob is rotated until a radio station is heard. If very little sound is heard, reverse the six-volt battery wires. This receiver, while simple, is electrically efficient since there are no sliding contacts.

In next Sunday's Bee, the construction of a vacuum tube amplifier will be explained by Mr. Swain.

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## No Investigation Into Lynchings Explored

Mexia, Tex., May 7.—Authorities of Free Stone county expressed the belief that there will be no grand jury called, at least at an early date, to investigate lynching of three negroes on a single funeral pyre in Kirwin, 18 miles east of here.

Snapp Curry, 26; Mose Jones, 19, and Johnnie Cornish, 29, farm hands on the homestead of John King, grandfather of Eula Awoley, 17, whose murder Thursday the lynchings were intended to expiate, were taken from Sheriff M. H. Mayo after a fight on his front porch.

Curry is said to have confessed and implicated the other two. Sheriff Mayo said that evidence and admissions convinced him that Curry and Jones were guilty, but that he was uncertain of the guilt of Cornish.

## Award Contract for New High School at Dubois

Pawnee City, Neb., May 7.—(Special.)—The contract for building the new high school building at Dubois was let to the Busbom brothers of Fairbury. The new structure will cost \$27,000 and the work will start immediately.

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Week of May 8th to 14th, inclusive—We Give Coffee, Tea or Milk FREE with Every 5¢ Order of Burns Wheat Toss Bread.

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ALL THE STORES AND OFFICES IN THE BUILDING WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FROM ONE UNTIL SIX P. M. AND FROM SEVEN UNTIL TEN P. M.

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for this week

Size	Special Price for This Week	Regular Retail List Price
32x3½	\$20.60	\$25.75
32x4	26.00	32.50
33x4	26.80	33.50
34x4	27.60	34.50
32x4½	33.52	41.90
33x4½	34.28	42.85
34x4½	35.44	44.30
33x5	41.72	52.15
35x5	43.80	54.75
37x5	46.08	57.60

**5¢ Welch's Special**

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UNDERWOOD GARAGE 51st and Underwood; WA 4546	KING HARDWARE CO. 2109 Cuming St.; JA 0840

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