## THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

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#### Settling With the Soviets.

Prospects at Genoa appear a little more encouraging, if latest reports are to be relied upon, The committees are working with representatives of the soviet government, hoping to arrive at a composition whereby the conditions of the seventh article of the agreement as prepared my be made acceptable to both Russia and Belgium. If this can be achieved, and an understanding reached with regard to property of foreigners seized and "nationalized," the rest is a matter of detail.

However, the soviet demand for a loan of 3,000,000,000 gold roubles is much nearer the amount required than the 300,000,000 gold francs proposed. Sixty millions of dollars is a pitiable sum on which to undertake the industrial rehabilitation of a country as yast and as thoroughly disorganized as Russia; the billion and a half proposed by the Russians is only a starter. However, it is possible to start the work with the smaller amount, and allow the Russians to accumulate as they go along. The restoration of the country is not to be accomplished by magic.

Belgium's stake in Russia is far greater than is generally known. M. Jaspar, discussing this,

Belgium invested 2,500,000,000 francs, gold, in Russian industry and possessed 361 factories, including blast furnaces, glass factories, electric street railways, cloth mills, water works and electric light plants. We used to produce in Russia before the war 42 per cent of the foundry output of the entire country, 48 per cent of the steel rails, 75 per cent of the chemical products, 50 per cent of the glass, table-ware and 30 per cent of the window glass.

No other country is so prepared as is Belgium to restore Russia if the latter returns to the former Belgian proprietors their old possessions. Money will again pour into Russia. Belgian industrialists already have a billion france laid aside to restore their industries

Russia is not and will not be a "quick" asset to civilization for many years. Its resources are vast and unquestioned, but, as Mr. Hughes expressed it, the country is "an economic vacuum." Immense sums of capital will be poured into Russia over a long period before definite results are obtained. These things are realtized, even by the Lenin-Trotzky group, and when the fact is admitted and the work is begun, the world will be the better. The bolshevik experiment has failed, and it is only a question whether the inevitable will be accepted at Genoa, or if it will be adjourned to another conference,

### Economy at the State University.

Chancellor Avery's announcement that the University of Nebraska is under compulsion of reducing its activities because of the cut made in the appropriation for its support comes as a routine statement. At the special session of the legislature a reduction of \$346,372.15 was made in the university budget for the coming year. This naturally requires that the business of the school be carried on on a narrower margin. It means that certain expenses incurred during the inflation period will have to be reduced or abandoned; it does not mean that the general scope of the work of the great university will be materially lessened.

Chancellor Avery resents imputations that his

administration of the school has been unduly extravagant, and meets certain specific criticisms with statements of fact that show a divergence between allegation and truth. He declares his intention to proceed to put the university on the operating basis provided for by the appropriation, cutting his garment according to the cloth. Some saving will be effected by dismissal of employes, by the partition of work among those who remain, and in other ways, to the end that little change will be noted in the course of the several colleges. Only three of the ten are so Nebraskans have a great pride in the state university, and are now as always willing to support it liberally. While this is true, the people are entitled to substantial returns from the institution, in the way of solid education for its. stildents. Trimming away certain of the less essential methods will not materially lessen the coneral usefulness of the university, and will tend

### management. America's Foreign Trade.

to solidly confidence in the university and its

1 Phenomenal is the only word to describe the foreign trade of the United States after reading analysis by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. In spite of all that is heard of the poverty of Europe, it is still buying more goods in America

than in the normal days before the war. Great Britain's total of imports and exports is 107 per cent of that of 1913, but America tops this with a percentage of 164. Statistics of trade are based on prices, not tonnage, and the decline in the value of exports that has befallen since 1920 is deceptive. Thus, although exports to Central Europe show a decline in value in 1921, their volume, as distinguished from value, was probably considerably larger than in the previous

The Harvard economic service now comes out with a statement that exports have probably passed their lowest point and that imports are now increasing. Figures are quoted to show that in March the value of exports was higher than for any month since October, 1921, and that imports reached the highest point since December,

Nations buying more goods in America in March of this year than in the corresponding month of a year ago are Japan, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Colombia. There has been no failure of export demand, but at lower prices. It is permissible to question the enthusiastic view of the Harvard research bureau and to anticipate a gradual lowering of international trade somewhat nearer prewar levels.

### "Self-Determination" in Missouri.

The late democratic president of the United States is engaged in his favorite pastime, that of dictating to states, not whom they shall select for places in congress, but whom they shall not. He did not have much success in getting the people to adopt his ideas, but he has succeeded in several cases in displacing democrats who did not bow to his imperious will and accept his dogma without question. One of his notable achievements in this direction was the uprooting of Senator Hoke Smith, supplanting him with the delectable "Tom" Watson. Other democrats of independent mind and staunch moral courage have also felt what it means to displease Woodrow Wilson.

As far as "Jimmy" Reed is concerned, The Bee is not particular who beats him, so long as another republican is elected from Missouri. If, in the pursuit of his private vendetta, Mr. Wilson can aid in the election of another republican senator from Missouri, the result will be accepted without much comment. Yet his method of applying the doctrine of self-determination appears to be consistent; he is in favor of it to the limit when it suits his ideas; otherwise, he will do just what he is doing now, thrust his influence forward to secure his own will.

Senator Reed probably is a marplot; he has forfeited his claim on the Wilson element of the democratic party by resolutely opposing certain acts of the late president; he did receive at least one letter from Mr. Wilson, commending his course and acknowledging his help. His following in Missouri is not negligible, and, as was noted at the time of the San Francisco convention, the democrats may need the votes that will be alienated by the casting out of the senator at the instance of the former president. Republicans can well afford to watch the progress of this little family row.

### Byrns and the Dawes Report.

Representative Byrns of Tennessee has surrised nobody; he called for a detailed report on the work of the budget director, and when it was furnished him he disputes its accuracy. Such tactics are characteristic, the common practice of partisans, and, pretending to preserve the credulous public from being deceived, Mr. Byrns seeks to practice just such deception. When he states that the republicans have not reduced taxes, he ignores the fact that 2,500,000 heads of families got a direct reduction through the 1921 law; that the democratic nuisance taxes were all abolished, and that in many other ways the public has felt the relief afforded by that law. It is rather impudent to tell the small taxpayer that he did not get a reduction when he knows he did. The increased exemption to heads of families means \$20 to each.' This is not a great deal, perhaps, in the eyes of a congressman who does not think in any sum less than a billion, but it does cut some figure with the little fellow whose annual income just about touches the point where \$500 means the difference between taxation and exemption. The other great, stubborn fact is that it will cost \$1,615,668,650 less to run the government for the 1922 year, the first under Harding, than it did for the 1921 year, the last under Wilson. To paraphrase Shylock's remark to Bassanio, until Mr. Bryns can rail the total off the tabulation, and change the record made, he but offends his lungs.

A Public Forum in Omaha.

The need of a public forum has been called to the attention of Omaha by one of its ministers. There is not the free interplay of opinion here that is so necessary to the full consideration of current problems. If properly conducted an open forum could be made a great force for the mental and physical readjustment that is required by the post-war world.

In many other cities such meeting places for discussion have been provided by the churches. In Boston private benevolence established Ford Hall, which is dedicated to this purpose.

It is true that the morbid nature of much modern thought is due in part to the lack of airing. A public forum does that-it opens the windows of the mind and lets in the fresh air and sun-

The mother of two New York girls has applied to court for permission to increase the income of each to \$24,900 a year. She lists their needs as follows: Share of rent for city and two country homes, \$3,000; clothing, \$4,000; traveling expenses, \$5,000; education, \$2,400; stables and horses, \$3,000; sports and country club dues, \$1,500; food and miscellaneous maintenance, \$2,000; entertaining and social duties, \$1,500; doctors and dentists, \$500; automobile and upkeep, \$2,000. Her explanation that this scale is in keeping with their station in life entitles the young women to public congratulation that with all their fine blood they were not born into a poorer branch of their family.

Machine made ideals seem hardly possible, and although Secretary Denby approunces that the navy cadets are to have the ideals and character of Lincoln inculcated in them, he is apt to discover that the environment is too much for his success. Does he want all these young sailors running for the presidency?

If Representative Byrns is really looking for extravagance, we suggest that he audit the books covering the period when Newton D. Baker was secretary of war.

The porter of a club car has amassed \$100,-000 from tips while no doubt many of the men who handed him a quarter are in the poor house.

Nebraska's newest newspaper, the Craig Radio, certainly isn't afraid to give its age away. Something like naming a boy Woodrow.

A republican administration never did please a southern democrat from the time of Abraham France may not want Peggy, but it is wel-

come to her as far as America is concerned. The prospect for cherry pie is getting better

Mr. Wilson knows who is giving the show.

Ethics for Business Head of Big Boston Firm Outlines His Single Code.

Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons company of Boston, addressed the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia Tuesday, his subject being "A Simple Code of Business Ethics." As a simple written code he proposed the following

I. A business, in order to have the right to succeed, must be of real service to the com-2. Real service in business consists in making or selling merchandise of reliable quality

for the lowest practically possible price, pro-vided that merchandise is made and sold under Just conditions,

Mr. Filene carefully considered the elements of his problem, as to what constitutes service and lowest practically possible price, his con-

clusions being summed up in this fashion: "During a lifelong experience in retail dis tribution, my views on the factors that go to make up real service, and their relative im-portance, have changed a number of times, but each change has brought me nearer to the conclusion that no real service can be rendered except as business makes the necessaries of life more and more accessible to the consumer, i. e., makes prices cheaper and cheaper. The greatest rewards of business in the past have gone to inancial leaders. In the future, success will depend not so much on finance as on the ability to lead large numbers of employes so that they will produce successfully and cheaply. The basis

of such success is harmonious conditions. "It should be axiomatic that the merchandise must be of reliable quality, for a lowering of prices through the substitution of inferior mer-chandise is not real progress. Surely we need

not dwell on this point of the creed. "Finally, the proposed code calls for merchandise made and sold under 'just conditions.' If one 'serves' the community at the expense of any portion of it he has not added to the sum total of the community's welfare, but has been merely the means of depriving some of its mem-bers of benefits for the sake of distributing them to others. If a merchant handles merchandise that has been made under 'sweat shop conditions, under 'padrone' systems or by underpaid or overworked people, he is sinning ethically as well as economically; for either he is benefiting himself, or he is letting the rest of the community benefit, at the expense of those workers.

"Equally, a manager's treatment of his em-ployes must be just. This is not the place to enlarge on the various methods that have been developed, chiefly during the last ten years, to ensure justice and pleasant relations inside the factory or shop. Too much thought and planning can not be given to creating good relations between employer and employe, but in the en-deavor to improve these relations the fact should not be lost sight of that such work is not an end in itself but merely a very important factor among the means for attaining the true aim of business-service to the community.

"I am in honor bound, as a decent citizen to treat my employes as well as I know how. If I am to require of that city that it send my employes to my store in the morning fortified by education and health to do my work, I have assumed by that very requirement that duty of sending them out at night at least not deteriorated, and if I have any sense of honor I shall want to give good measure and try to send them out, so far as lies in my power, improved physically, financially and morally by their working

"Now, of course, this is a hard thing to do and, in fact, is not generally accomplished. But the failure to do it is always paid for indirectly and is more expensive and more onerous than the doing. Employes made friendly to their employers, through just treatment and good confitions, are much more likely to be useful and profit producing employes than are those who work under bad conditions. Moreover, good relations between employers and employes leave the managers free for their proper work of planning and administering the growth and success of the business.

We have been admonished to love our neigh- available at ever cheaper prices. bors as ourselves.' Our real neighbors in these days of city life are not at all the people who appen to move in next door to us; our nearest neighbors are the people with whom we spend most of our waking hours. And with whom do we employers come in more continuous contact than with our employes? When once our thoughts run along this direction we see that there are many additional reasons for recognizing our employes as our nearest neighbors.

"With this consideration of my employes as my nearest neighbors and with the welfare of the business also urging me on, I soon found myself going outside of my store walls into city affairs. was forced to associate myself with groups of other citizens who were trying to make the city a better one for my employes and myself to live in. This is justifiable; indeed, becomes essential, once the fact is recognized that our employes

are our neighbors. We can not let our neighbors bass in a rainstorm without offering at least a share of our umbrella, and when my employes came in wet from bad street car service I felt that I was only trying to be a good neighbor when I undertook to help reform that service. I therefore participated in the organization of a franchise league which for many years was in-fluential in bettering the local service. "The same relationship in civic affairs forced

me to help consolidate and reorganize the va-rious business associations of the city. It led me to help create a City club, where employers and employes and the friends of each could meet and learn to understand each other. Following this same impulse of duty to my neighbors—I finally came naturally into national and international work.

"As I look back I find that each of these was, in itself, worth the time and effort it took, but, as my vision grew from these experiences, I began to see that it was all a means to the big end, to the end of real service which, for a business man, is to enable people to buy cheaper and cheaper. This insight came late with me, and I am going to dwell on it because I find that it comes late with most men.

"The world is pretty well agreed now that, after all, the greatest progress will come from the greatest freedom to all men. While definite gains may be made by autocratic control of business yet, in business as in government, our experience has shown that democracy is the safest road, and in spite of all its weaknesses it is the dominant political creed of today. Democracy is based on freedom. Freedom is not an eagle screaming on a crag, as we were told at Fourth of July celebrations at an impressionable age. The fundamental basis of freedom is the margin men have in their income over their outgo. man is really free if he does not have more than enough with which to purchase the necessaries

of life for his wife, his children and himself. "If a pair of shoes for the baby costs a day's work and a pair for each other member of the faimly costs from a day and a half to two days of work, a suit of clothes or a dress costs from five to seven days' work, monthly rent costs six to ten days' work, and so on, then the man who requires the work of every available day in the month to provide food, shelter and clothing for himself and his family is not free. There was a time when it cost a considerable fraction of a day's work to procure a drink of water; today, in the cities at least, water is so cheap that in

this particular item men are free. Under a code of ethics that requires business to sell cheaper and cheaper, the necessaries of life will be more easily obtained, and gradually the so-called luxuries of life will become more and more available for less and less hours or days of work; and thus men will become freer and

"The results of selling goods cheaper and cheaper show in the reduction of the number of hours of a day's work. Within a generation the working hours have gone down from sixteen to eight. There are enough indications and pos-sibilities of further reductions in sight to make

(Continued on Next Column.)

# How to Keep Well

ations concerning hygiene, conitation and provi to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be an proper limitation, where a stamped addressed Evans will not make a diagonals nor proce Address latters in care of The Bee.

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Why is it that at this seeson of the year "we hones for greens"? There must be a reason. There is a reason. To say that the taste or appetite calls for them does not say anything more than does "I hones for greens."

We must go further up the creek to find the spring.

Well, some say we need the vita
Well, some say we need the vita
What's the answer? Greens and

Well, some say we need the vita-What's the answer? Of the vitamine which cures scurvy. All Lime grains per ounce: the vitamine which cures scurvy. All winter we have been getting a little rough skinned, a little pale gummed, a little painful in the joints, a little scurvied. In consequence, in the springtime we "hone for greens," though we know not why.

The scientists tell us that the milk

of the cows fed on dry food and winter food generally is low in this vitamine. That mother's milk does not contain it unless the mother eats egetables and fruit. On the other hand, the rich milk and the yellow butter from cows on ite food.

As to all of these food elements, it fresh, green grass is rich in it. But, important as this is, it is no

the only reason for "honing for much indoors this last six months and we need fron. Well, eating spring vegetables will give it to us. We get it from eating radishes, English peas, onlons, and especially from eating a nice mess of greens—missing a

tard greens, spinuch, turnip greens, vege dandellon greens, lettuce, cabbage the and salads generally.

Kellogg tells us that 16 ounces of

all the iron we need. Hindhede, who explained the wonwar as due to their diet, says that a diet of bread, potatoes and greens gives one about all the foods. We get a little constipated in the winter, and one reason for the craving of vegetables in the spring is because something

The peasant Jap is supposed to have reduced economic and at the same time efficiency producing eat-

### Ethics for Business

(Continued from Preceding Column.) not impossible that in time five ours work a day will be sufficient to provide a living for a man with a family. This does not mean that a man will work only five hours, but rather that he need work only five hours for a mere living; many men under such circumstances will cation, spurred on by the desire to put their children through college or to satisfy other desires. It will also leave the workers free to have an avocation besides—five hours for necessary work and five hours for tht work to which they would give their whole time if they could afford it. Personally, I have always thought that preachers and teachers would do better work if they followed their professions only part time and some other vocation the cation, spurred on by the desire to time and some other vocation the rest of the time. This idea has been

accepted in some schools. thought out into its ramifications, attractive as they appear, lest I be thought a dreamer instead of the shopkeeper that I am. Along this line, however, I believe lies the solution of many of the pressing economic questions of today which seem so hopelessly insoluble to many thoughtful citizens. It lies in making the products of business. and so permitting the great mass of the people to enjoy the full fruits of modern specialization and standardization. Mr. Ford has proved that this is not merely a philanthat this is not merely a philan-thropic idea. The producer or the merchant who grasps the truth of this thought will in the end win a reward which is fairly his and which goes far beyond the dreams of the man who is in business for the profit alone."

HERE'S YOUR BLOOD TONIC. ing to the nth place. He lives through whom serum was secured for treatment in a case of sprue. Why is it that at this season of the year "we hones for greens"? There days we are in pad of these spring batches of this serum, which were

What's the answer? Greens and

 
 Red root
 3.24

 Mustard
 2.01

 Spinach
 1.27

 Water cress
 1.15

 Turnip greens
 1.15
 Some foods especially rich in lime

lards, cabbage and endive.

Thoreau was fond of eating "pussly" — proper name, purslane.
Kellogg says that in the time of Charlemange this weed was a favor-

is well to remember how much of them the vegetables lose in the cook-Comes this spring weather and of the vitamines and the cooking

vegetables, why not serve them with the liquor—or serve the liquor as well as the vegetables?

Kellogg tells us that 16 ounces of One reason for cooking is to make mustard greens a day will furnish us the cellulose of vegetables more usable. But beware of the changes made by cooking vegetables with sods. We get a little constipated in

And, finally, maybe the baby has stopped growing and needs a little fat soluble A vitamine Again turn to June milk and vege

Come one, come all, and partake of Ol' Doc Yak's Blood Purifier—the best and only spring medicine—good fresh vegetables and milk!

Sleep Convulsions. H. L. writes: "Three times in the last two years I acquired convulsions in my sleep—stiffened out and stared at people without recognizing them, tossed around like a maniac and

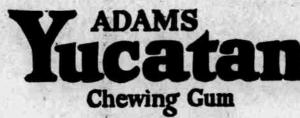
breathed hard.

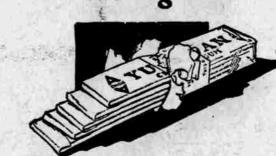
"After one or two hours of such actions I woke up to find that I had bitten my tongue in several places and my back ached severely. My folks were unable to revive me on each occasion for less than an hour. Urine does not show uremic poleon-ing or nephritis. I drink a little im-moderately, but on each of these oc-



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> "No fancy wrapper -just good gum"





nerican Chicle Co

esions I went to bed perfectly sober. "Is this epilepsy, do you think? The last convulsion was two nights ago and all my muscles ache.

REPLY.

The symptoms point to epilepsy.

Always Glad to Serve. W. P. writes: "Some years ago you were kind enough to put the you were kind enough to put the writer into communication with Dr. Michel, then stationed at Porto Rice in the United States health service

Noted Educator Dies

Peoria, III., May 9.-William Hawley Smith, nationally known educator and author, died here yes-terday following an illness of several weeks, during which time he has been confined to his bed. He was



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### From Ohio we hear:

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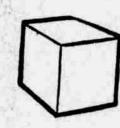
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