THE OMAHA BEE

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B. BREWER, General Manager
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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A Democratic Conversion.

Some one down in Washington has an eye on Nebraska. Some one down there, 1,500 miles away, either has talked with travelers who have been out here in the last three months or possibly has taken a flying trip this way himself. He hasn't used the wires or the mail, for in that case he would have had the information months ago. He has been painstaking and careful, has trusted only to the original sources despite the time that it took, and at last he has it right.

The result is a dispatch in the Sunday World-Herald, declaring that conditions in western agricultural states are improving, are riding right along toward good times in fact. The World-Herald considers this important news. The dispatch is all dressed up like a Queen o' the May, with "special leased wire" designation and a copyright line. (Why should any one insist on keeping good news to himself by copyrighting it?)

Despite the copyright, we shall quote a couple of paragraphs:

> The American farmer is back again on the highway to prosperity. Between crops and over winter, the Department of Agriculture shows in a summary completed today he has increased his purchasing power between 20 and 25 per cent, enjoyed a broad general advance of about 20 per cent in the prices of his products and raised his finance standing through the enhanced value of all the products by a sum so great that it can not be accurately measured. . . .
> The markets continue on the upward trend and, as the farmer prosperity forms a basis for industrial and national prosperity, this is highly beneficial. . . . Other figures of the week indicate a continuance of the business revival.

Now isn't that fine? It is just what The Bee said away back in February, in the days when its contemporary was broadcasting the tale of what a wreck Nebraska was—high taxes, spendthrift government, bad debts, bankrupt citizens—a place for every one to keep away from.

The Bee congratulates the World-Herald on getting the right information at last. It commends this Washington dispatch for careful reading by the various editorial writers and local reporters, for their future guidance. Nebraska might have been saved a lot of bad advertising if the democratic press had accepted The Bee's information in February instead of waiting for this belated confirmation, but it is never too late to reform.

Ak-Sar-Ben's Tag Day.

Omaha has had a lot of "tag days" during the last year; in fact, it is stated that in 1921 only four Saturdays went by that were not so designated. This has naturally created something akin to a "tired feeling" even among the most generous of givers. Yet here comes a tag day that is a real one. Ak-Sar-Ben is going out for members on Thursday, and only the possession of a 1922 button will insure immunity. The alternative is a $10 bill.

Why does Samson need more money than ever this year? Because he is planning to do more than ever. The membership fee just about takes care of the entertainment at the Den, leaving parade and other expenses to be provided for in other ways. Last year more than 8,000 visitors were provided for, in addition to the 4,000-odd members. The budget for the current year contemplates guests to the number of 10,000, and these are to be looked after and provided for in a manner that befits the dignity and importance of his majesty, King Ak-Sar-Ben.

The Den show is a big feature, not merely of local life, but for the region adjacent to the king's capital city, and it means a great deal to the sojourner. In fact, the reputation of the institution has spread so that many who come to Omaha on business time their arrival so as to be present on Monday night. Omaha is gainer by reason of the good report so attained, and that is why Samson is turning his minions loose for the great roundup that precedes the opening of the season. An Omaha man looks better behind an Ak-Sar-Ben button than he does wearing any other insignia during the summer time.

Hereafter According to Doyle.

Mutton broth and a trained nurse in a heavenly hospital ward is to be the portion of unworthy souls, according to Arthur Conan Doyle, who finds that only 1 per cent of humanity is deserving of hospitalization in the hereafter. Philosophers and humanitarians alike agree, and even theologians do not all seriously demur, that the brimstone pit and the everlasting bonfire were inventions designed to meet the requirements of a day when folks liked to consign their enemies to a place of eternal punishment. In the fitness of things, only a few could escape torment, those amounting to about the percentage Dr. Doyle now assigns to the care of the clinic. This makes the reversal of opinion the more interesting, but it has not done away entirely with some features of orthodoxy. Great church organizations still are functioning, pointing out to men and women the way to a better life here and promising more of reward and less of punishment in the world to come. While the debate is going on most of us will do well to rely on the general rules, laid down so many years ago, and which require circumspection as well as sacrifice as part of our daily conduct. It is unwise to depend on the prospectus of anyone whose ideas contravene the fundamentals, and, while nobody knows exactly what takes place after this mortal has put on immortality, no loss will follow reasonable preparation in an effort to avoid penalty and deserve reward.

Seeking Practical Results.

Receptions to "big business" at the White House have no aspects that call for comment. It is not an unusual thing for the president of the United States to consult with the men who are managing the great industrial and commercial enterprises of the nation. Lately, however, it has not been the practice to call a conference and then actually to discuss ways and means for accomplishing a desired end. For eight years prior to March 4, 1921, leaders in the world of commerce and industry were accustomed to being called to the White House, there to be presented with a schedule and working chart, and then sent out to do as they had been bidden.

In the campaign a number of promises were made, and, strange to say, none of them seems to have been forgotten. One of them was that under Harding there would be less politics in business, that the government would withdraw as far as practicable, and allow the heads of great enterprises to run them. An effort has been made to redeem this promise at par. Steel men and railroad men have been invited to the White House, not to receive instructions, but to discuss what may be done in the way of bettering conditions. Out of this some good may come.

The situation, however, does not warrant the conclusion that the president has surrendered any of his prerogatives. To the Chamber of Commerce gathering last week he prophesied early and great activity in all lines. Hopeful for the restoration of business, he is watching and may be depended upon to act if need be for the protection of public welfare. Yet, as he has allowed the coal mine owners and the miners to try conclusions in their own way, he wants to give the steel men, the railroad men and all others, full opportunity to show that they can run their own business without government interference. In a practical way he is seeking practical results. When business breaks down or management fails, will be time enough for the president to interfere and take charge in the name of the government.

One Very Real Issue.

Mr. Andre Tardieu continues to offer gratuitous advice to the government of the United States as to what course it should pursue. His latest letter is directed to a criticism of the course pursued by the United States with relation to European credit. The Anglo-Saxon plan, he says, has broken down, and then he asks "When shall we have a European plan? When a French plan?"

His latter request may be answered very soon, for a French commission will shortly arrive in Washington to consult with the Allied Debt commission, relative to payments of the French debt to the United States, which now amounts to $3,340,857,593 principal and $430,000,000 accumulated interest. This is one very tangible point, which M. Tardieu might give attention, and perhaps might solve, but not in the offhand way with which he disposes of other items in his problem. For example, he says "the English mines, because of high export prices, lost their foreign markets," but he neglects to explain that this was brought about chiefly by France and Belgium exacting from Germany more coal than they could use, and then coolly underselling England in the Dutch and Italian markets. This precipitated the great British coal strike of 1921, and cost the English people enormous sums of money.

Tardieu's insinuation that the United States is actuated by sinister motives does not come with very good grace, particularly from the man who set up to be our mentor and guide during 1917-18. The French war debt is a very real issue, and the commission now on its way from Paris will get some dependable information after it has been in Washington for a time.

Less money was in circulation May 1 than at any time since the beginning of the world war. The per capita circulation now stands at $48.89 as compared with $57.12 a year ago. One may look at the total amount of money in circulation, $5,352,255,730, and be thankful for the system of credit which lets each dollar do the work of many.

Although the granger movement is long since past, the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania is head of the farmers' grange there, and down in Kansas another master of the grange, B. Needham, is running for congress.

Prices have risen in England, Denmark and Australia within the last two months, but if their people can only find employment it is not probable that much complaint will be heard of the high cost of living. One thing the world has learned is that it did not know when it was well off.

J. P. Morgan, who is conferring with European financial experts in Paris, has no official position, but it is possible that he will exert as much influence on the settlement of the German reparations question as any statesman. Money talks all languages.

Lady Astor is getting a lot of advertising which should not be allowed to hide the fact that there is another woman in the British parliament, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham.

The international Santa Claus should be encouraged by the increase of the maximum weight allowed parcel post packages to and from Sweden of from eleven pounds to twenty-two.

W. J. Bryan has embarked on a motor trip to California. There's no politics on the road, and if the hon. gent. gets stuck a republican will help him as quickly as a democrat.

Democratic Economy

When President Wilson first assumed his office March 4, 1913, the total interest paying indebtedness of the United States was $965,706,610; on which the annual interest charge was $22,835,330.40. Labor and money were employed; agriculture, labor and manufacturing were protected by an adequate tariff law, and we were prosperous. The new democratic administration enacted a free trade measure, and by August, 1914, in a little over a year from the date the democratic administration began, labor was unemployed and business depression and stagnation crept over the land like a cloud.—From a speech of Congressman W. J. Graham of Illinois, delivered at Lincoln.

From State and Nation

Where Is the League?

From the Freeman.

Lost, strayed or stolen! Has anyone seen anything of the League of Nations meandering around anywhere lately? Europe has a little entente, an alliance of Germany with Russia, probably including Turkey, with England and Italy manoeuvering anxiously for a chance to horn in; France and Belgium and Poland united by various ties of greater or less stability, and other nations skirmishing around on a policy, apparently, of each for itself and the devil take the hindmost! Under these circumstances, just what is the League of Nations, and why, and what is it for, and why does it not do it? The executive organization of the League of Nations strikes us as being about as nearly out of a job as the Overland Stage company. If one could possibly imagine a political jobholder ever attacked by an ordinary sense of decency and self-respect, one might wonder why the league's salariat does not wind up its affairs and enter the field of productive industry.

The league is a fine example of politicians' handiwork, and admirably illustrates the principle upon which they proceed. After the war, economic exploitation had somehow or other to go on; yet war was seen to be a fearfully expensive and increasingly dangerous means of maintaining it. Therefore the League of Nations was projected to consolidate the allied powers' gains and to maintain the system of economic exploitation at a minimum of risk and cost. This latter feature commended it to large numbers of liberals and sentimentalists who either did not discern its other and primary purpose, or else were not interested.

The politician is unable ever to do the right thing, unable ever to act in the public interest; such is not his business, it is not what he is there for. Hence, when he is in a tight place, he must create some piece of machinery like a League of Nations, a conference or a supreme council, which shall allay dissatisfaction and abet the credulous in thinking that he is trying to do the right thing. Having large public funds at his disposal, he is always able to build these decoys; he can always set up this or that board, bureau and commission, and call this or that conference. The league and the supreme council did well for a while, and then conferences were worked for all they were worth. Now that these are played out, one must confess to a mild curiosity to see what sort of diversion he will next produce.

History for the Young.

From the New York Evening Post.

Is it essential for the education of the young mind and the teaching of good citizenship that the schoolboy be reminded in his textbook on American history that Jefferson was an atheist, that John Hancock was a smuggler, and that Samuel Adams was a political boss? A committee of twenty-one school teachers and principals says emphatically no, in a report presented to Superintendent Ettinger and based on an investigation of a dozen textbooks.

One merit can not be denied to this report at the outset. It draws a clean-cut issue when it lays down the following principles:

> The authors have written from the point of view of a critical historian rather than from the point of view of a teacher.
>
> The pupils in our public schools should not be taught the personal failings and weaknesses of our national leaders.

It is admitted in the report that Hancock and Jefferson have been roughly handled with the very best motives. It was the purpose of the textbook writers to promote good relations between this country and Great Britain, and incidentally to promote the cause of truth, by representing the Revolution and subsequent Anglo-American contretemps as not altogether a contest between angels and devils. It has been a protest against jingoism which is always desirable. But the question does remain whether it is not possible to show that there were very decent Englishmen in England about the year 1776 without telling the "whole truth" about Hancock and Jefferson.

Purely as a pedagogical problem we believe that it is easier to awaken interest in the history of big men and great motives than in the history of small men and mean motives. We do not see why charity should not be extended to Jefferson and Samuel Adams. At any rate, it is unfair to brand Hancock as a smuggler in a textbook where no room is available for examining the whole morale of smuggling in the eighteenth century.

If a little enthusiasm about the founders will stimulate the schoolboy to further interest in the founders, one very important point in education has been made.

An Old-Fashioned Remedy.

From the Kansas City Journal.

National and international financial crises always bring forth a great variety of proposed remedies. All sorts of fantastic schemes have been suggested which, according to their advocates, would wipe out all European stability as easily as Aladdin rubbed his lamp.

The fact must not be lost sight of that European financial disruption can not be remedied except through natural and normal channels. Artificial devices intended to stabilize foreign exchange can not possibly be effective until many of the simple, underlying essentials of foreign exchange operate smoothly and naturally. The same is true when applied to European general economic recovery. As Secretary of Commerce Hoover pointed out not long ago, that recovery is dependent upon a balancing of taxation and expenditures, the reorganization of currency, wise control of exports and imports, and credit for productive purposes.

The most important of all is the balancing of expenditures and taxation. This resolves itself into a matter of curtailing expenditures, the only available means of reducing taxation. Many British industries have been taxed so heavily they have found it necessary to borrow money to pay their taxes. A nation can not hope to become industrially stable so long as such a condition exists. Yet with this high taxation, receipts last year failed to meet expenditures to an extent that necessitated the government's borrowing about $200,000,000. In nearly all of the continental countries a deficit has been created every year since the war.

Nothing has a more important bearing on large expenditures than the size of the armies maintained by European countries. Before the war, France spent $177,656,000 annually for military purposes. Last year she spent $1,148,331,000. The annual military expenditures of Great Britain before the war were $135,000,000. In 1921 they were $711,000,000. The end of the war was apparently an incentive for raising rather than lowering the peace strengths of armies. The reduction of great military establishments must be taken as the first step in economic recovery. Remedies for the European situation must be based upon the old-fashioned theory that economy is the first essential to prosperity.

China and the Western World.

From the Washington Post.

According to a press report, opinion prevails at Pekin that China requires "a progressive government headed by young Chinese familiar with affairs of the western world."

And the same report states, "it is regarded as almost certain that a foregn educated Chinese will dominate the executive branch of the new government."

Far more than at any time hitherto, China must now take the western world into account. As a member of the society of nations she must keep step, and the western nations measure the stride and set the pace.

Fortunately for China, she has many sons qualified to participate in this work. Large numbers of her young men have been educated here in America, while as many more have had the benefit of European training. Taken together, they constitute a large corps familiar with western processes of government and business, and, with opportunity, should be capable of applying them successfully to home affairs.

But it should be remembered that changes are taking place in the western world as they must take place in the eastern world. A new world is emerging from the wreck left by the war, and the time is ripe and the necessity great for bringing the east and the west into closer accord and a better understanding of each other. The road in the near future will not be easy to travel, and good company and a common purpose will be welcome and helpful, forward as well as backward nations standing in need.

Be a "Grant," Mr. Harding.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

"I sometimes wonder," wonders Mr. Harding, "if the magnanimity of Grant, the dogged, persistent, unalterable Grant in warfare—the unconditional surrender Grant—would not be helpful in the world today." Nothing, for example, would be more helpful right now than an unconditional surrender president in the White House, one who would doggedly, persistently and unalterably resist the buncombe of congress. Mr. Harding's words have dramatic significance.

The Pennsylvania Primary

From the Cincinnati Times-Star:

Gifford Pinchot's victory in the Pennsylvania primary is a significant development of contemporary politics. From it many lessons may be drawn. But the effort to picture the general result in Pennsylvania, taken in connection with the victory of Beveridge in Indiana, as a rebuke to the Harding administration and a crushing blow to regular republicanism, is, in our opinion, farfetched and absurd.

In the Indiana fight there was no clear drawing of the lines between regulars and former progressives. Beveridge's chief ally was Lew Shank, in 1912 most vociferous of Taft supporters. Most of the Roosevelt delegates to the 1912 convention, on the other hand, supported New. And in Pennsylvania, while Pinchot was winning by about 10,000 votes, out of a total of more than 1,000,000, Senator Pepper, an out and out administration senator, was winning by a majority more than 20 times as large.

As a matter of fact, it is quite probable that the nomination of Pinchot will prove a good thing for the republican party, regular and otherwise. There must be something wrong with an organization like that in Pennsylvania which went into the primary expecting to carry only six or seven of the 67 counties in the state and relying for victory on the big city vote of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Moreover, President Harding was elected and is now being supported by former progressives as well as regulars. Obviously this desirable situation could not be maintained if the regulars were to have monopoly on the big jobs and everybody was prepared to look upon success for former progressives as a desperate menace to the future of the party.

But it is true that the results in Indiana and Pennsylvania point to one weakness in the republican position. Neither Beveridge nor Pinchot could have been successful without the existing dissatisfaction due to unemployment, low prices for farm products and unfavorable business conditions generally. Times have been bad during the 14 months of the Harding administration. Just now there are marked signs of improvement. If prosperity returns, it will be safe enough for republicans to look upon such developments as the victories of Beveridge and Pinchot as a sign of health for the party. But, if times continue bad, the protest vote will be a real danger in the campaigns of 1922 and 1924.

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.

ABOUT SEPTIC ANEMIA.

Dr. William Hunter, who has been studying anemias for 30 years, divides these blood diseases into chlorosis, glossitic, anemic and septic anemia. Glossitic anemia is what most people call pernicious anemia.

Seventy-one per cent of the cases of glossitic anemia are in men and 85 per cent of the cases are in persons over 40 years of age.

Independently of other symptoms given in this column, these two characteristics set this disease apart from chlorosis.

It is not so easy to decide between septic anemia and the other kinds.

Septic anemia is more like glossitic anemia, usually called pernicious anemia, than it is like chlorosis. In fact, most people who read Dr. Hunter's articles on septic anemias, written 20 years ago, thought that he had reference to pernicious anemia.

Septic anemia is the result of the absorption of pus from a long standing suppurative process, located generally around the teeth.

The cases which develop most strikingly are those which follow badly neglected cases of pyorrhea in which the teeth are very loose and pus discharges freely from around the roots, or cases of prolonged, profuse suppuration in some of the sinuses opening off the nose.

The diagnosis is made by laboratory tests, but the history helps somewhat.

Septic anemia does not start in the summer necessarily; is not periodic; does not intermit.

One very important reason for deciding whether the anemia is septic or glossitic is because the former is so much more curable of the two.

The treatment consists in cleaning up the infection.

If pyorrhea is present Dr. Hunter advocates removal of all the teeth, the loose and the solid, the good and the bad.

In his long experience he has never felt that he has removed too many teeth in any given case, but, on the other hand, he has felt in some cases that he should have removed more teeth than he did.

A bad case of septic anemia is different from a case of rheumatism, in which the suspected cause is a tooth or two. If the profuse suppuration is in an antrum or some other nose cavity, he has that cleaned out thoroughly.

This cleaning out treatment is sufficient to cure septic anemia, if it is begun anywhere near the earlier stages.

To overcome the anemia after the septis has been removed there may be some advantage in giving salvarsan, arsenic and other medicines.

Dr. Hunter says that he has given salvarsan only once in such cases, and that he rarely gives more than a very small dose of arsenic.

He pins his faith to cleaning up the suppuration, putting the mouth in order, removing any harmful bridge or crown work, and presumably feeding good meat and vegetables.

Get More Sleep.

L. F. H. writes: "I would like very much to know what you say as to the cause and cure of puffy wrinkles under the eyes."

REPLY.

If you are free from heart disease and Bright's disease, change your habits somewhat.

Get more sleep. Sleep in a well ventilated room. Keep your bowels regular, go over the skin of your face each morning with a small chunk of ice.

Wear Broader Shoes.

A. B. O. writes: "I have a soft corn between my toes. Will you please tell me the cure for this?"

REPLY.

Apply spirits of camphor daily. Lessen rubbing by wearing broader shoes.