

# THE OMAHA BEE

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## The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highway, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfare leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
3. A safe, low-rate Waterway from the Horn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

## Whose Move Comes Next?

Railroad brotherhood leaders are quoted as saying they were met at the Chicago conference only with words where they expected concrete plans. Perhaps this expresses their attitude, but they were asked to withdraw their strike order, while the Railroad Labor board undertook to work out a basis of settlement. This proposal was declined. One point was thus cleared up, and it does not put the men in a more favorable light. When the request for the rescinding of the strike order was made it was with the promise that the additional cut in wages asked by the railroad managers would be withheld until a compensatory reduction in tariffs had been put into effect and the public had been given the full benefit of the change. The brotherhood presidents announced their willingness to accept this, but expressed inability to now recall the order to strike.

A certain degree of impotence is thus confessed, and one that will rather tax public credulity. It does not seem likely that men will obey an order to strike, and refuse to obey one not to strike, both coming from the same authority. All along the understanding has been that the power to order a strike was discretionary, and this ought to carry also power to forbid a strike.

However, the question now asked is, Whose move comes next? Another preemptory call for the presence of the brotherhood chiefs at a further conference has been issued by the labor board. President Harding is exercising every means or method in his power, short of the extraordinary war authority which will permit seizure of the roads, to avert the disruption of railroad service. Men at the head of the great transportation systems express confidence in their ability to move urgent traffic, if not to care for the general business. A great deal of haziness surrounds all the camps, from which come numerous guarded statements, all subject to considerable allowance for prejudice.

It is plain that a strike may take place; equally clear that it is in the hands of the railroad men to avoid a strike simply through agreement between the managers and the brotherhoods to submit to the law and accept the decision of the labor board. Refusal to so act will lead to the conclusion by the public that both sides want the strike for purposes of their own. Between them the public is helpless.

Government operation may be the alternative. Experience under the McAdoo-Hines regime did not make this attractive, but it is better than conditions now faced. The transportation industry can not be much worse off than it is, but the magnates and the men alike may learn that government control under peace time is different from the take-a-chance management that prevailed while the war was on. No matter whose move it is, the step will have to be taken very soon.

## No Time to Start a Feud.

A few speeches such as that of Senator Moses may well insure permanence for the agricultural bloc in congress. It has only to be shown that the manufacturing interests are served by a bloc of their own, in which Senator Moses may with modesty claim to be not without influence, made up of democrats and republicans alike, and with a solidarity none the less for the fact of its being without formal organization, to put the whole middle west behind the farm bloc.

There is an emergency in agriculture, but there is a crisis of similar proportions in the industrial districts. It is to be suspected that back of the formation of the agricultural bloc was a desire on the part of men now in congress to fortify themselves against political rivalry at home by spectacular maneuvers which would attract the favorable attention of the farmer voters. Nevertheless, many of the things for which this combine stands are praiseworthy, some may help all lines of business, and none of them are lacking in popular support. Under the goading of the New Hampshire senator and others of his kind, the new group might go much further than would be wise, even at the cost of a party split.

The aggregate wealth of the west is as large as that of the east, and Senator Moses goes too far in charging the Kenyon-Capper conference with planning to "soak the rich." It is not by such heat that the tax system is to be repaired or sound national prosperity reconstructed. The rich have always been able to take care of themselves, and they would be unwise indeed to let an intolerant statesman such as Moses speak for them. His speech has done nothing to bridge the gap, and further assaults could only widen it.

## A Call to Omaha Builders.

The visit to the city of a representative group of big builders ought to bear fruit. In no other city is the adjourned building program of more vital or paramount importance than here. Before the war interfered Omaha was among the leaders of the United States in the actual amount of building done, and at no time was it suggested the city was in any particular overbuilt. Recently a statement came from the Chamber of Commerce that the jobbing business of the city could be greatly extended, if warehouse facilities were available. Retail business has not expanded as it might, because of lack of available

locations. This is being met in a limited degree, even in face of the so-called depression. Chiefly, however, the housing shortage has been keenly felt. Homes have been and still are needed. Some activity has been noted within the past few weeks in the way of home building, but not to the extent that promises to meet the need. What the visitors told us is that basic costs on building material are at a low level; this is true, and has been known for some time. Exorbitant freight charges have deterred building, and concessions must be made on this point. Labor costs have also been deflated, and with capital available, the great building industry should soon be well on the way to health. Five years' deficit of \$3,000,000,000 a year is the estimated value of the general shortage for the United States. Now is the time to make plans to overtake the record.

## No Burning of Nebraska Corn.

We are assured from the authorities at Lincoln that corn will not be extensively burned in Nebraska this winter, either as fuel or to lessen the amount available for use that the price may be raised. It is not especially a compliment to our general intelligence that such assurance was needed. Nebraska was favored with a bountiful crop of corn, so unusually well matured in the field that it is getting into the crib in condition comparable with the crop of 1920 after it has seasoned for a year.

Only the wildest of imagination can conceive such valuable food being destroyed; such action would be a crime against a world that must be fed. Reason does not support the thought that limited production is a precedent for higher prices. The law of supply and demand is operative, not always with exactitude, however, and when nature's bounty is bestowed with unassisted hand, the thought is unescapable that man should have some benefit from that bounty. Food is fundamental, the one indispensable element of life. Unless man has food in abundance, he has no time for things other than the production of food. On this fact rests the admitted supremacy of agriculture. Destruction of food has been practiced in the United States, for the purpose of controlling the price. Such action is abhorrent, condemned by every sentiment of sound judgment. In a land where millions are facing hunger, because of lack of employment, no greater crime could be committed than to burn corn because the market price is too low.

The Bee is not ready to give full approval to Governor McKelvie's suggestion that farmers open their homes to the unemployed, furnishing board and lodging in return for the service of "choring" during the winter, although that plan has some merit. We do believe that some more reasonable adjustment of economic conditions in America will show the way out of the labyrinth, else we confess ourselves incompetent and incapable of carrying on the first business of a free government.

## Another Compensation Law Decision.

A very important decision affecting the administration of the Nebraska compensation law has just been handed down from the supreme bench. It sustains the interpretation of the law adopted by the commissioner, namely, that where the extent of the disability is not at once determinable, then compensation will be allowed for the term during which treatment continues until the percentage of permanent disability is disclosed, and from that date the allowance for disability runs. In other words, if the final award carries compensation for sixty weeks, and treatment for ten weeks is required before that fact is determined, then the compensation paid for the ten weeks is temporary, but is not deductible from the amount to be paid for the permanent injury, which begins with the expiration of the observation period.

This interpretation was resisted by the insurance companies, they insisting that the amount paid for temporary relief be deducted from that allowed for permanent compensation. The case was heard before the full court, and the opinion written by Judge Aldrich is concurred in by all. In the syllabus the court lays down this rule:

1. Where the injured employee suffered 25 per cent partial permanent loss of the normal use of his second and middle finger of his right hand, the extent of the injury not being ascertainable until ten weeks after the accident, then he is entitled, under section 3662, Laws, 1917, to compensation for the period of seven and one-half weeks at \$15 per week, commencing with the day of the accident, but with the day when the extent of the injury is ascertainable, and in addition is entitled to \$15 per week for ten weeks.

This adds another important stone to the structure that is slowly being built up for the proper administration of the compensation law. Employers and employees alike are interested, for the law is for the benefit of both, and society is especially concerned, because it has the effect of relieving the public from direct care of victims of industrial mishaps.

## Revolutionary Christianity.

A question of tremendous importance, and one which is not to be answered off-hand is that propounded by the Rev. Harry F. Ward at a conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was whether rebellion by the church when civil government conflicts with moral teaching is justifiable. Under the system that has worked with more or less smoothness for many years, it has been assumed that the church had one field and the state another, each very neatly fenced off.

The Scriptural advice to render unto Caesar the things that are his and unto the kingdom of God what belongs rightfully to it may not have been so definite as some have assumed. Dr. Ward, who is a man of high standing in the religious world, is open in his denunciation of autocracy, political or economic, and denounces the position of the state and county authorities in the West Virginia mining war. It is his feeling that the principles of religion should be upheld there, even though they differ with the principles in use by the civil officials.

In some ways Christianity is revolutionary, and it must be admitted that many surprising changes would result if it once were put thoroughly into practice. But in one instance after another reforms sought by the church have been accomplished through the ballot. Prohibition is an instance of this. It seems possible that if people would carry their moral convictions as far as the ballot box, a real start toward better government would be made, and thought of rebellion against misrule need not be evoked. A majority, of course, might be without conscience and overcome the decent-minded minority at the polls. Whereupon the question raised by Mr. Ward, and which has come up in every great religious movement, would have to be answered once more.

# THE HUSKING BEE

It's Your Day—Start It With a Laugh

TRUTH IS STRANGE.

I wandered west on Farnam street  
A day or two ago,  
Just strolled along on aimless feet  
That pulled to and fro;  
When suddenly the strangest thing—  
A sight these days most rare,  
Caused me to cease my wandering  
And rub my eyes and stare.

And should you doubt this tale so weird  
That I shall tell to you,  
I swear upon my landlord's beard  
That what I say is true;  
For it lies not within my lore  
Such marvels to invent—  
I saw a house whose placard bore  
The magic words "FOR RENT!"

PHILO-SOPHY.

It is only those who are under a cloud who can see the silver lining.

Contentment may be better than great riches,  
but it won't pay the grocery bill nor the rent.

Cigarmakers are being laid off. First thing you know we men will be suffering for the bare necessities of life.

As long as a woman has a nifty pair of silk hose you never hear her complain that she hasn't a thing to wear.

It is a good thing that a man's income tax isn't computed on the salary he thinks he is worth.

No, Filbert, marriage isn't a lottery. You got a chance to win in a lottery.

It is said that the snipe has a nerve running clear down to the end of its bill.  
That must be the kind of a bird we had up fixing the furnace.

The inevitable dramatic triad—three candidates for the Omaha postmastership. Einy, minny, minny, mo.

EXCELSIOR.

The shades of night were falling fast  
As down the street in gloom they passed  
A man who to himself did talk,  
The cops had found his private stock,  
Damnation!

VIRULENT PLAGUE.

Recent observations lead us to believe that the annual epidemic of mumps has again broken out among the young and susceptible male. The malady is marked by a slight discoloration of the super-lip, usually of a reddish tinge or tallow-hued pallidity, and keeps the victim worked up into a state of self-consciousness, affection or smug complacency, according to his disposition and condition of servitude.

Like the measles, mumps and other childish ailments, the disease seldom attacks a person the second time, although a few peculiar people break out with it annually.

Married men are seldom smitten by the mumps, but they are usually passed over by a siege of the affliction during the puppy-love stage of their youth. In a few isolated cases, however, the infirmity has become chronic and sticks to them through life.

Harsh measures to relieve the victim are oftentimes resorted to by pitying friends. Among the most potent of these is ridicule, manifested by raucous and ribald laughter and such pertinent remarks as "Well, I see eye-brows are coming down," (this being, however, a gross exaggeration), or "What are whisk brooms selling at today?" The epidemic also seems to tickle the girls.

Less observant persons than we may not have noticed that this is a disease of the most insidious ailments that youth is "hail" to—is again rampant in our midst, but it is a fact. Some of the more advanced cases can almost be detected without the aid of a microscope. The only known cure is a tonsorial operation.

ASK CAMPBELL—HE KNOWS.

One day I heard the Lions roar,  
The sound burst forth—and yet  
I found that they had not  
The Lions club quarrel.

TOUGH TIMES, INDEED!

"World Series Gate, \$900,233."  
"Millions Bet on Series."—Headlines.  
Nimble statistics show \$400,000, spot cash, changed owners in New York on a single game. All previous base ball betting records flattened like a Christmas pocketbook.

Yep, money's tight, business is slack, collections are slow—and folks don't know where the next automobile is coming from.

Looks like the airplanes and motor trucks may take the curse off that threatened rail strike. The movie films must be distributed at all hazards.

NATURALLY.

"Use recent grand jury probes bring to mind the thought that sharp practices cut business more than dull times."

Speaking of mother leaving her jewelry on the wash stand, father sometimes leaves a ring in the bath tub.

See where a man tried to rob one of those street cars, but he didn't get a weigh with it.

ON A STABLE BASIS.

There was an old fellow named Bell  
Ate hay like a cow, so they tell,  
Though he didn't ride,  
When his cud he would chew,  
He sure beat the H. C. of L.

AFTER-THOUGHT: The lawyer finds holes in the will to let the "heir" out.

PHILO.

HE-VAMP.

Standing on the corner  
Dean means any harm,  
Along came a maiden and  
He touched her on the arm;  
Smiled and winked his eye at her—  
Did the maiden stop?  
Why certainly the maiden did,  
She stopped and called a cop!

There is one thing in which a woman will usually admit that she is doing better judgment than she—and that is in the choice of a mate.

Senator Kenyon's Decision.

Senator Kenyon, who has decided to remain in the United States senate rather than accept an appointment to the bench, is a good man where he is. To him party is commendable only when party is an instrumentality for efficient public service. Blind leadership and blind acquiescence is party policy he rejects. A good judge doubtless he would make. A good senator admittedly he has made.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bound to Be Booked Ahead.

"Marion, O., is to have a Hotel Harding." It will be as big as the president's fame, as broad as his principles, as comfortable as his optimism. Prospectus—virtues tempt the weary traveler already.—Brooklyn Eagle.

# How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to the condition that the address given is correct. Dr. Evans will not make a diagnosis nor prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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## CURING MALARIA.

An approved procedure for the control of malaria is complete cure of fever by quinine, the prevailing theory being that if nobody is infected with malaria no mosquitoes can be infected, and, since those mosquitoes which are infected will die in a short while, the world will be rid of malaria.

The method of control by complete cure has been extensively tried out, especially in several Mississippi counties. Those who know about it are satisfied with the results.

The national malaria committee recommend a standard quinine treatment. It is as follows: For the acute attack 10 grains of quinine sulphate by mouth three times a day for a period of three or four days. Proportionate doses for children are: Under 1 year, 1/2 grain; 1 year to 2 years, 1 grain; 2 to 3 years, 1 1/2 grains; 3 to 5 years, 2 grains; 5 to 10 years, 3 grains; 10 to 15 years, 4 grains; 15 years and over, 5 grains.

This treatment is ample "to break the chills." Nothing is said about taking cologne to stir up the liver, but this is the usual practice of the nine while the fever is off. Just 10 grains three times a day for three or four days. But breaking the chills is not enough; you must come back. Likewise a person with that kind of a cure infects his family, and his neighbors. Therefore to truly cure malaria you must take 10 grains "having been broken" by taking 10 grains of quinine three times a day for three days, complete the cure by taking 10 grains of quinine at bedtime each night for eight weeks.

Those having chronic malaria without chills should take the eight weeks' treatment without the preliminary three or four days' treatment. This is known as the standard treatment. It is now put up under that name and is on sale as such in the malarial districts.

The standard treatment is put up in the form of 10 tablets. It can be bought as standard treatment for adults or children of specified ages. The standard treatment for children under 8 years of age is put up in syrup of quinine sulfate. This syrup makes the quinine tasteless or nearly so without materially lessening the effect. The material in this package as bought contains one complete curative treatment.

Furthermore, the national malaria committee made arrangements with manufacturers to put this standard treatment on the market at a price to the ultimate purchaser which is less than the price of any other quinine. It is not necessary to have standard order blanks, but physicians who wish to use such blanks can get supply blanks from the United States Public Health Service, Court House building, Memphis, Tenn.

Baby Is Doing Well.

Mrs. P. M. writes: "Please advise

me how to give my baby medicine. He is 5 months old. At birth he weighed 7 1/2 pounds and now weighs only 12 pounds. His appetite is good, but he feeds only milk and fruit juice until he is 6 months old. Since you do not tell me how much you dilute the cow's milk I do not know whether he is getting enough food. Do not be impatient for rapid gain in weight. Babies should not grow or fatten much in warm weather.

Probably Mild Gopher.

C. G. writes: "For the last 15 years or so I have had a gopher on the left side of my neck. Lately it seems to have grown a little larger, but gives me no discomfort. Is it dangerous? My mother has had one for about 25 years, but of late hers has become much smaller, and it never gave her any discomfort. She is 73 years old and I am 43."

REPLY.

There are several kinds of gopher. Some never cause trouble. Your mother had that kind. Yours probably is of the same variety. Dr. Flummer has determined the average length of time elapsing between the appearance of the gopher and the beginning of symptoms of different kinds of gopher. This is often a matter of years.

Gall Stone Symptoms.

Mrs. K. D. writes: "I have had two attacks in the last three years that led me to believe I may have gall stones or some inflammation of the gall bladder or gall duct.

"Can gall stones be detected by the X-ray?"

"2. Can they be permanently relieved by operation so they will not return?"

"3. What is the treatment for inflamed gall duct and for gall stones?"

"4. Could you advise any diet that would be helpful?"

"My mother is 64 years old. Among the symptoms sometimes present are indigestion, attacks of belching, flatulence, or an excuse for the night, violent pain in the region of the bladder, jaundice.

REPLY.

1. Sometimes, but more often they cannot be. 2. Yes, by removal of the gall bladder. 3. Operation. 4. The diet is that a diet too rich in grease and fat lays the foundation for certain kinds of stones. By avoiding typhoid fever we avoid gall stones later in life. 5. There will be, and usually are, no symptoms. Among the symptoms sometimes present are indigestion, attacks of belching, flatulence, or an excuse for the night, violent pain in the region of the bladder, jaundice.

## Just Supposin'

(From the Springfield Union.)

From the letters of the late Ambassador Walter Hines Page, now being published, it appears that, with the approval of President Wilson, Colonel House was devoting himself in the latter part of 1913 and in the early part of 1914 to an effort to bring the ruling powers into an agreement for the reduction of armaments. It was not the first effort in that direction, by any means, but it was the nearest we have had to that, more being said by the Kaiser and members of his army and naval staffs. Here, like others before him, he found the way blocked, but he was still working in the hope of overcoming the obstacle when the shot at Sarajevo started matters.

Colonel House's effort is serviceable for hypothetical purposes at the present time. Let us suppose that, after finding Germany and the other nations had acted on the theory that disarmament is the hope of the world, had gotten together and proceeded to reduce their armaments. As they then stood, they proved too much to cope with the situation, and it is extremely doubtful if they would have been sufficient to successfully meet it in the end had it not been for the tremendous reinforcement provided by the United States as a result of hurried and very costly efforts to escape from its own reduced armaments.

To undertake at this time a program of actual disarmament, or even of a limitation of armaments, without eliminating the possibilities of a military aggression on the part of any nation unwilling to reduce armaments, and without settling the questions out of which an aggression might arise, is a reason or an excuse that would be as supreme a folly as it would have been in 1913 for all nations except Germany to have reduced the means of defense to an ideal minimum, thereby becoming helpless victims of a cold-blooded aggression inspired by monarchical and militaristic power. It is no better time now than in 1913 to make a virtue of folly.

## CENTER SHOTS.

All this talk about a hard winter indicates that we are not yet relieved of our excess prophets.—Rochester Times-Union.

Chicago is to have a "noiseless" boiler factory, which gives rise to the hope that some day the same principle can be applied to chewing gum.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Harding says the industrial depression is a war inheritance. And, like other inheritances, it carries a heavy tax.—Minneapolis Journal.

The pedestrian crushed to earth rises again—to institute a suit for damages.—Asheville Times.

A hair wave that went away is the basis for a suit for \$25,000. It looks as if that hairdresser may be the man to find out who can wig wild waves away.—Philadelphia North American.

In Chicago: "Arrest that man, he's impersonating an officer." "But how do you know he's not a genuine officer?" "He refused to sell me any liquor."—Nashville Tennessean.

If hard times were only brittle.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Theaters used to be taxed to capacity. Now the capacity is taxed.—Detroit News.

Mexico will charge \$8 a head to keep the border, but it can't get bought for less in our own country.—Terre Haute Star.

A severe winter is predicted. This is the 1921st severe winter predicted during the Christian era.—Wichita Eagle.

The Finale.

Mrs. Brown—I hear the vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting. Mrs. Smith—Mrs. Smith—Yes. All she wants, he says, to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish her off, like—London Opinion.

DEFEAT.

No one is best till he quits;  
No one is through till he stops.  
No matter how often he drops,  
A fellow's not down till he lies in the dust and refuses to rise.

Fate can slay him and hang him around  
And batter his frame till he's sure,  
But she never can say that he's downed  
While he holds up steadily for more.  
A fellow's not dead till he dies  
In the dust and refuses to rise.

—Francis Collins Miller, in T. P. A. Magazine.

# Two-Minute Sermons

Written Especially for The Bee by Gipsy Smith

Religion is never a killjoy. All God means to kill is the ugly, the mean and the sinful.

Yet many think they sadder they are, the safer. They go around with faces as long as a wet week. But sanctimoniousness is not sanctity.

There is more religion in a hearty laugh than in a grovel. Let there be more joy and less law.

I remember seeing in a religious weekly in England a few years ago an advertisement by a lady and gentleman who were going to take a trip around the world. She wanted to engage a companion.

Religion was never meant to make an undertaker weep. Let there be joy!

Text: For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.—Isaiah 55:12

## Special Coach for Legion

Delegates to Convention Superior, Neb., Oct. 21.—(Special)—Arrangements have been completed with the Burlington for an extra coach for the delegation from the American Legion of Superior to attend the Legion National convention at Kansas City.

Can you imagine anything more ironical than this—and the sadness of it. One chief characteristic of a true Christian is happiness, smiles, laughter. "The joy of the Lord is to be your strength," and "Thou hast filled my mouth with laughter." There are far too many briars and thorns in this life. People don't draw close enough together.

## Sacrifice Sale of 60 Pianos at Bargain Prices

These instruments returned from Rent and taken in exchange on Reproducing and Grand Pianos.

All refinished and in fine condition, bearing our Guarantee.

Priced to Sell—Wonderful Values

Below are listed a few of the many styles:

<b>Packard Mahogany</b> Good condition, worth new—\$575, now only— <b>\$225</b>	<b>Hardman Walnut</b> Nice style, for quick sale— <b>\$185</b>
<b>Martin Bros.</b> Mahogany, newly refinished, looks like new— <b>\$175</b>	<b>Davis &amp; Sons</b> French walnut, worth double this amount; buy it— <b>\$145</b>
<b>Kimball</b> Ebony finish, small and good tone— <b>\$125</b>	<b>Marshall &amp; Smith</b> Ebony <b>\$95</b>
<b>Technola Player</b> 88-note mahogany, worth \$450, now— <b>\$285</b>	<b>Hallatt &amp; Davis</b> Ebony, a good practice piano, ivory keys— <b>\$85</b>

Don't pass up this opportunity. Buy a piano now. Terms as low as \$10.00 down, balance \$5.00 per month.

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We wish to advise you we are now paying 5% on Time Certificates of Deposit written for six or twelve months.

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As your Certificates come due we shall be pleased to have you exchange them, so you can have the advantage of the higher rate, or, if you desire, present them and we will pay the interest up to date and renew same for six months or a year at 5%.

In our Savings Department we pay 4% interest, compounded and added to your account quarterly. The privilege of WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT NOTICE in our Savings Department is also an added advantage.

In addition, our depositors are fully protected by the Depositors' Guarantee Fund of the State of Nebraska.

We invite your checking account and have the facilities you would specify for handling your banking business.

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