THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher

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The Omaha Bee is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulons, the recognised authority on eleculation audits. The circulation of The Omaka Bee SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 1921

71,717 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES S. YOUNG, Business Manage
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manage subscribed before me this 22d day 1921. (Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

BEE TELEPHONES Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 19 P. M.: Editorial Department, AT lantle 1021 or 1042. OFFICES

Main Office—17th and Farnam
Co. Bluffs—15 Scott St. South Side—4925 S. 24th St.
New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Washington—1211 G St. Chicago—1216 Wrigley Bldg.
Paris, France—429 Rue St. Honore

The Bee's Platform

New Union Passenger Station. Continued improvement of the No-braska Highways, including the pave-ment with a Brick Surface of Main Theroughfares leading into Omaha.

3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with

City Manager form of Government

Backing Lakes-to-Ocean Canal.

Out of Washington comes the expected news that the International Commission will recommend to congress the construction of the Lakesto-Ocean canal by way of the St. Lawrence river. The additional need and the unquestionable practicability of this project provide its greatest appeal to the public. When constructed and in operation, it will furnish a ready and reliable access to tidewater from the great interior empire, whose producers now pay excess tribute to the railroads. Every cent of lessened cost of transportation is direct gain to the producers, who are now feeling impressively the effect of

distance from market. That the project will have influential opposition is clear. Already New York and Boston papers are presenting specious arguments why the undertaking should be abandoned. Special interests of the ports and the general effect on the region are considered, and appeals are made to the people to resist the efforts of the Middle West to throw off the burden of high cost of transportation now endured. A little more than the mere shipping business is involved.

Before the war came to disturb conditions a movement had set in which meant in the end a shift of the industrial center of the country. Slowly but surely factories were being established in the region west of the Alleghanies, to the extent that disconcerted the magnates of the east. Long before the textile industry had noted the transfer of a considerable portion of the cotton business to the southern states. Detroit became the very center of the automotive industry, St. Louis overtops Boston in output of foot gear, while Milwaukee, Duluth and Minneapolis have become important factors in the textile trade. Cleveland and Chicago contest with Rochester and New York for supremacy in clothing manufacture, and so it goes. The industrial center of the nation is surely moving west.

This is a natural development. It does not mean that New England and the North Atlantic states are to be abandoned, but it does mean that the growing needs of the developing country are to be provided nearer to the arena of development. Massachusetts and New York are populated to saturation now. If Nebraska had as many people to the square mile as Massachusetts, it would contain more than the entire population of the United States. Any expansion in population, growth of industry, or development of resources, must be within the region that is to be served by the Lakes-to-Ocean canal.

No selfish purpose exists. The future interests of our common land require that every available method of transportation be used to its utmost service. The proposed outlet is only one of several that will in time be utilized, because the welfare of humanity demands them.

Overlaying the Arms Conference.

A new angle to the propagauda in connection with the present conference at Washington has appeared. Generally it takes the aspect of a second or supplementary gathering, at which all nations will be permitted to send delegates, and from which is to emerge an association of nations, pledged at least to carry out the determination of the limitation of armaments body. President Harding's campaign promises and his devotion to them are cited as reasons for supporting the proposal. It is unfair to the existing body to insert at this time any other business. Grave divergences of opinion have arisen as to how to act on the matters properly pre-inted for consideration, and until these can be 'n some way accommodated, it will not help to bring forward other problems. Mr. Harding surely will not consent to turning aside the work so well begun, but will insist that one job be finished before the next is taken up. When the great powers can agree as to the matter of naval and military forces to be maintained, and the Far Eastern questions have been adjusted between the nations most directly concerned, the general welfare of humanity will have been well served, and it will be time enough to proceed to the formation of a world-wide association.

Loyalty and Profits.

Success of the American merchant marine is more than a mere matter of national vanity. During the war this nation built up an immense fleet of cargo carriers; these should now be kept

in use and not be allowed to rot at the docks.

For some time it has been apparent that foreign steamship lines were receiving the cream of American export cargoes. Japanese and British lines were carrying freight while the American ships swung idly at anchor. The explanation was advanced that the railways of this country. through special arrangements with these foreign shipping lines, contracted to turn their business to them rather than to the American ocean lines.

Ten of these railroads have been ordered to send representatives to an investigation in Washington. The shipping board wishes to ascertain | are now on speaking terms,

to what extent the preferential contracts discriminate against American ships. It is a maxim of law that corporations have no souls, but even so, it is not too much to demand that they show due loyalty to national interests.

Just Between Us Doctors.

When Dr. Adolf Lorenz came from Vienna the United States eighteen years ago, and gave useful limb to the afflicted daughter of a wealthy Chicago man, his visit was made the topic for much publicity. His return to New York a few days ago has excited considerable comment, also, but not of the kind that accompanied his coming and going on the occasion of his first visit. In Philadelphia, for example, objection is lodged against him, not as a skilled and competent surgeon, but because he is a

This objection seems rather far-fetched. We will yet have to receive many Teutons amongst our people. However, a Philadelphia doctor touches rather pertinently on the avowed object of Dr. Lorenz's visit to America, which is to open a clinic in New York for the treating of orthopedic cases. The Philadelphian points out that there are quite as many poor children in Vienna in sore need of skilled attention as the great surgeon comfortably could care for, and so there is no need of his coming to America for material to work on.

As to bloodless surgery: An Omaha surgeon performed identically the same operation at a local hospital as was done by Dr. Lorenz in Chicago, and with equal results; the only difference was that the Omaha doctor had to defend himself against a charge of unethical practice because The Bee published an account of the operation and gave the doctor's name. Dr. Lorenz is just now getting space in New York papers because he has set the neck of an actress who met a serious accident. The same Omaha doctor set the broken neck of an Omaha man who is going about his daily work, entirely recovered from an injury that in less skilled hands would have terminated fatally. All over the country American surgeons have done the miracles on which rests the fame of Dr. Lorenz.

Our men and women of the healing art need not go to Europe to acquire either skill or reputation, nor is it necessary for the afflicted to go beyond seas for assistance. Nebraska maintains an orthopedic hospital, where at public charge are done all the things that the greatest "bloodless" surgeon of Europe ever accomplished. Few of these facts get on the front page of the newspapers, however, and that makes the difference.

Loans to the Farmers.

The operations of the War Finance corporation are now well under way, and the amount of loans made for agricultural purposes may be expected to increase rapidly in the next few months. Up to November 16, loans amounting to more than \$30,000,000 had been made on farm securities. Half of this was on cotton, about \$2,000,000 was on grain, \$3,000,000 was on live stock and \$9,000,000 for other agricultural purposes, some to fruit growers and some on agri-

Approval has been given many loans where the money has not yet been passed over, this totalling \$95,000,000. Of this sum \$26,500,000 was on grain, \$5,920,000 on live stock and \$18,-000,000 for other purposes. Co-operative associations of farmers have received loans amounting to more than \$3,000,000, directly from the federal agency and without discounting their per at any bank.

This pouring forth of credit, although slow as yet in some sections, is going to have a mighty helpful effect on agriculture. New confidence is being given, so that in addition to the actual loans, the country is bettered the rise of a more liberal attitude on the parts of the banks towards loans for marketing and production.

Political Thunder and Taxation.

A good deal of the criticism of the new tax law is on a partisan basis. It has, for instance, been called to public attention that Senator Hitchcock's present position is exactly the reverse of what it was when his party was in control and his opposition might have counted for something. Such weather-vane statesmanship exists, of course, in both parties, and it is exactly this lack of steady principles that weakens the respect in which government is held.

Now Senator Calder, a republican member of the finance committee, has asked the creation of a tax investigation commission to study the effect of present tax laws and the possible advantages of suggested ones, such as the sales tax. He would have nine members of the upper and lower house hold hearings and prepare a report for the next session.

The public well knows the futility of these congressional investigations, and the lack of ability which frequently is shown by the politicians who compose them. If congress wants to know the facts about such things as the effect of exemption of public bond issues from taxation, or the actual effect of a turnover tax in Canada, it had much better hire a few trained statisticians and economic investigators to go quietly about the task and make a report. A congressional investigating committee is a very dignified body, but it seldom gets away from partisan bias and for that reason its conclusions never seem to count for much.

Taxation is one of the vital functions of government. By this weapon business may be made to prosper or to fail and the welfare of each citizen be destroyed or enlarged. It will not do to discuss such a crucial problem with nothing more than political expediency in mind. The shallow statesmanship displayed in this connection by Senator Hitchcock, agitating first on one side and then on another, illustrates the necessity for more expert handling of such questions.

Prices of meat animals are said now to be 25 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years. If this condition comes about naturally there is no reason to regret the decrease of 7 per cent in the number of cattle on Nebraska ranges this year. Once the price goes up, the business of feeding and breeding stock will

Formation of a men's club to conserve "boy power" is a splendid thing; the next organization may be expected to be composed of boys who are anxious to embue their fathers and other adults with the keen and clear ideals of youth.

The number of women in domestic service decreased nearly 500,000 in the last 10 years. This is one case in which supply and demand

Armament Limitation in Italy What Has Been and Is Being Done by the Fifth Great Power.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Speaking yesterday in indorsement of Premier Briand's explanation of the military needs of France, Senator Schanzer gave to the conference some illuminating figures showing the extent to which Italy has already gone in limiting her land forces. The publication of these figures, doubtless, will come as a surprise to those who have been led to suppose that Italy is maintaining, in time of peace, a top-heavy military estab-lishment. For such a supposition there is abso-lutely no foundation whatsoever. As pointed out by Senator Schanzer, the Italian army now numbers only 200,000 and the government is plan-ning a further reduction to 175,000, exclusive of 35,000 colored troops. Her ordinary war budget shows a marked decrease from the budgets of preceding years, the figures for the current financial year amounting only to \$52,000,000. On the physical side. Italy has already carried the limitation of her land armaments as far as present conditions in Europe will permit. But Italy has done more than merely to cut

down the number of troops with the colors, and limit her army appropriations. Military aggression is due quite as much to a national attitude of mind as it is to excessive appropriations for war, and a standing army unduly large. And here, too, Senator Schanzer continues, Italy has clearly revealed the strength of her desire for She has entered into a direct understanding with Jugo-Slavia, and instead of embarking upon a perilous rivalry with "the Serb, Croat and Slovene people," has committed herself to a policy of pacification and assistance. Italy has chosen to pursue a course which will lead to friendliness and mutual understanding toward the new states carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, rather than enmity and strife. Italy, moreover, has offered her mediation in the recent controversy between Austria and Hungary; and her friendly offer of help in this nstance was largely instrumental in preventing the controversy between the two from becoming

an open breach. For Italy to limit further her military establishment would be an unwise, if not a dangerous policy. Italy's responsibilities on the continent are second in magnitude only to those of France Both nations share the burden of defending western and southern Europe, not only against the threat of a renascent German militarism. but also against a westward expansion of the bolshevist military power. Italy has assumed a further obligation in helping to keep the peace along the Danube and in the Danube. Her responsibilities are sufficient in number and in weight to make it necessary that for many years to come she maintain a permanent army of 200,-000 men-perhaps more.

Roosevelt in Panama

A cable from Panama states that "a monument to Theodore Roosevelt is to be erected on Ancon hill overlooking the canal." It ought to be a very handsome one.

Mr. Roosevelt was so long in public life, so active there, and in one office or another achieved so much, the list of his performances inspiring for its variety and consequence.

As civil service commissioner he greatly strengthened the cause of civil service reform. As assistant secretary of the navy he early saw the danger of the controversy over Cuba, and helped put the country in condition to meet Spain on the water. As colonel of the Rough Riders he made an attractive figure in the Spanish war. As governor of New York he served with such distinction he was nominated for vice president and, succeeding his chief in the White House, he crowded into his seven and a half years as presi-

dent many acts of merit and wide distinction. But the act topping all the others was his service in the matter of the Panama canal. He was the overshadowing figure in what proved to be "the realization of the dream of centuries," and he will probably be longest remembered for the prescience and courage he showed in clearing the same of the other chilthe way for the inauguration of that monumental

The canal was completed and opened for traffic at a time when the world's attention was fixed on the world war, and since then the world's shipping has been depressed. Nevertheless, that waterway, assessed in its true relation to the world's good and uses, is the most notable thing of the era, and the man who did the most toward bringing it into being was Theodore Roosevelt .-Washington Star.

The Lady Interpreters

Several lady writers of six-best-sellers are gathered in Washington to write the whereofs of the great conference for a waiting and greedy REPLY. As we contemplate the names of the ladies

of the romance school whom, from an entirely proper commercial aforethought, the publishing gentlemen have sent on to Washington, we admit the beauty and the excellence of the com-bination, but we bewail the fact that Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Miss Rhoda Broughton, Miss (or was it Mrs.?) May Agnes Fleming, and, of course, lest we forget, Miss M. E. Brandon no longer are available for the service of elucida-tion. "The Hidden Hand," modernized to fit the present diplomatic occasion, would make word "invaluable" cloak its inadequate head. Watching the budding promise of peace, just think what Rhoda Broughton could do with a new "Cometh Up as a Flower."

The spirit of prophecy has descended upon all Washington writers alike, whether they be plain newspaper men or ornate chroniclers of the preliminary weals and woes and the final happiness of Claude and Clarice. This primal prophetic duty will necessarily compel some of learn much that they have learned. They no longer can keep their readers in suspense until the very end. The secrets of the Lady Audleys must be divulged in the first chapter. Mr. Hughes has "given away" the plot with the opening of the initial paragraph.—Chicago Evening Post.

Last War Not Yet.

As the Washington conference progresses will be made increasingly apparent that its efforts will be in the direction of reduction of armaments and that none of the responsible statesmen there assembled will take the deluded stand that the world has seen the end of war, or that the civilized nations, and particularly the nations that fought the World War against the central empires, can in safety disarm before former enemy nations that would pounce upon them instantly once they saw they were defenseless.—

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

What One Linotype Did.

The linotype is a very tricky piece of machinery and unless watched carefully will cause much trouble. Sometimes it drops two letters at a time instead of one and last week exercised that privilege in a Springfield paper where the arrival of an 11-pound baby was chronicled as 111 pounder.—Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.

Few Real Pot-Hunters.

It is estimated that 6,000,000 Americans will hunt wild game this fall. The numeral stands for the fellows who will kill enough game to pay for their time. The rest are represented to the right of the numeral.-Louisville Courier-

Champagne Gone, Let the Ship Go. At that we'll miss the picture of the pretty girl breaking the bottle of champagne against the side of the new battleship, but what sacrifice

is too great in the interests of peace?—St. Louis Star.

How to Keep Well

positions concerning hygiene senita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

THE NEW LITTRY REALISM.

Leaves from the notebook of tuberculosis visiting nurse: "District is having an epidemic of diphtheria and whooping cough. Several cases of scarlet fever and one of infantile paralysis. The health officer is not a physician and there is no school doctor. Each lodoes his own fumigating. Many cases of whooping cough are not being seen or treated by a physician, nor quarantined; consequently the children excluded from school are roaming the streets, in and out of the stores, going to the public li-brary, getting books, taking them home to read and returning them to library for other children to

"We have not been able to get Contacts have not received immunfamilies could not afford to buy it. In one short block, 20 children are excluded from school because of whooping cough.

"A visit on account of lice: Three children in one family were sent home because they had lice on their heads. The teacher said she did not envy me, because the mother of the children had called at the school and told the authorities what she thought of teachers who would send children home from school merely because they maintained cootie garages with all space occupied.

"As I entered the gate, the birth of twins was announced. I found an upset house, five dirty urching running around and twins to be washed. I killed the lice, washed the bables, cleaned the children, straightened the house, but I missed the bawling out I expected to get.

"A little girl had been struck by an automobile: When I called for the child I noticed that the mother a cough, looked thin and bad, and said she did not feel well. I Plainly, she suspected consumption and was afraid to face the facts. Finally, we got her there and a diagnosis was made. She would not suppose the suspect of the facts. agnosis was made. She would not go to a sanitarium, so her husband built her a sleeping porch and is caring for her at home. The chil-dren have had their tonsils and adenoids removed, and everything possible is being done to keep them from contracting consumption.

"A young ex-soldier, out of work for five weeks, with a wife who was soon to become a mother, was found to be suffering from an acute, rapidly progressing case of consump-tion. His cheeks were flushed, his fever was high, and his expectoration was profuse. The government placed the wounded ex-soldier in a hospital, the girl-wife was placed in the hands of the Red Cross, and the man holding the mortgage agreed to go easy.

"Mr. and Mrs. P. had been married seven years, when Mr. P. died of consumption. Mrs. P. is a frail woman in need of hospital care, seems not to be tuberculous. There are four young children, the young-est being 18 months old. This baby dren will develop tuberculosis.'

Room Too Warm, Dry. Mrs. G. writes: What causes the body to itch at night? I am in per-fect health, but itch so at night it keeps me from sleeping."

REPLY. The warm, dry air in your room and the warm, dry sheets on your Greasing your skin helps to ward

Cool, moist air is the real remedy.

Country Doctors Scarce. W. R. writes: "To settle an argu-ment, please let me know if the medical profession is overcrowded or if there is a shortage. I am sure the information will be greatly ap-preciated by high school students."

There is a dearth of physicians in the rural districts. In some regions the whortage is occasioning some and proposals for relief are being discussed. In cities there is an overcrowding. This is very great as compared with European standards. The num-

the increase in population. Open Windows. J. P. writes: "Is it advisable to sleep with the window open, when one breathes through the mouth?"

equal to the loss by death and de-

REPLY. It is always very advisable to sleep with the window open, but an open mouth doubles the need. Reopen mouths, or should.

No More Children

N. Y. writes: "I am a widow for 8 years. Now have a good chance to marry again. My age is 58, the gentleman's 60. Could have any more children?" REPLY.

International Concy Island. A cruise to Madeira used to be a ashionable jaunt, and maybe Charles will be able to boom the repute of the island as a resort. banished ex-king ought to asset even for a Coney Island .-

Where Watson Is Not Popular. The only regret we have is that the gallows in France .-Columbia Record (Dem.).

Slight Advantage. Winter quarters will only cost 75 cents where they cost dollars a year ago.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Here is the place to be happy, and here is the place to show The secret to friends and comrades as over the road we go,

Here is the place for laughter, and here is the place for song.

And here is the place to set our hearts to
the task of helping along. Here is the harbor and haven of all things beauty would seem. And here is the place of the vision that blooms from the bud of dream.

Here is the place to be honest and tried and frue and sure, For the tasks and trust that are duty's "must," and that forever endure. Clink of \$15.50 Clinkers. Here is the place of beginning of tell for

The Bee's Port

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its renders who cars to discuss any public question. It requests that letters be remonably brief, not over 100 words. It also insist that the name of the writer accompany coch letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor may know with whom he is dealing. The Bre does not prefend to endorse or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

Wants Concert Course,

Omaha, Nov. 25,-To the Editor of The Bee: The free concert at the Strand yesterday was good enough to be appreciated by any of the eastern cities. I formerly had the pleasure of attending the Theodore Thomas concerts in Chicago but enjoyed the one "Made in Omaha" on Thanksgiving day fully as much as I did the celebrated Thomas entertainments.

Why not make it permanent bi-monthly at the Auditorium during the winter months and charge \$10 for season tickets for 10 concerts?

Push it along, agitate it, encourage it and patronize it. All credit to the City Concert club.

HENRY MITCHELL.

"Unemployment."

Crawford, Neb., Nov. 25 .- To the Editor of The Bee: It surely makes western ranchers and farmers everywhere disgusted to hear of the plans to inaugurate work for the unemployed. They can't get a man "who is worth his board" to work in the country at \$25 to \$30, with board and bed furnished, and yet states want to start "pubfarmers and ranchers to pay for it to keep these "unemployed" at

work.
Transportation is prohibitive passenger and freight rates, yet the railroad man gets high wages and transportation to "visit" or move household goods, while a "ten ant farmer" can't get a reasonable rate. The Interstate Commerce commission and labor boards let the railroad and labor unions run them They should both be abolished if they do not make good for the pub-

During the adjustment of the late railroad strike there was no de-cision made. Fear of the government and losing their jobs was what kept the men from striking, not "brotherly love," so much talked about in the brotherhood

Would Expel Foch.

Council Bluffs, Nov. 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The tour of General Foch in the United States at the same time when the disarmament conference is in session is un timely and in very bad taste, and our government should immediately request that he return to France, if the conference has any real sincerity or meaning. Surely our pur-pose should be to unite the people of the world, forgetting the conflict and strife, if any hope is entertained of an understanding be tween peoples and nations.

For this reason his visit is very

much out of place. The conference appears more and more, under all these attendant circumstances, as an attempt to keep the Allies from probable disagreement and fighting among themselves, rather than a genuine effort to arrive at an understanding as far as possible with all nations. The tour of General Foch can have no other interpretation, coming as it does simultane-ously with the conference itself.

The 10-year period of agreement will be easily reached by the pow-ers represented, or should be, but that alone will have little value. There is no danger of war for almost 20 years to come on the part of any of the great powers for the simple reason that all are practically war for that many years now to follow. Most of them cannot even follow. Most of them cannot even buy wheat, as our markets show, so a 10-year agreement to disarm will be of little or no practical value or meaning if that alone is to be the

We should invite General Foch to and disarmament. L. H. MONROE.

Railroad Earnings and Wages. Omaha, Nov. 27.—Te the Editor of The Bee: It is interesting to note that the public demand for a reduction of exorbitant railroad rates has caused railroad executives made without a wage cut equal to the reduction being granted them by the railroad labor board. To those who have examined the finan-cial reports of railroads on the New York stock exchange this is a direct

The gross earnings of the Burlington for the year of 1916 were \$59,091,189, and a dividend of \$4,443,564, or 6 per cent, was de-clared. During the years of 1917-20 the Burlington held cash for division of 19.32 per cent and declared a stock dividend on March 31, 1921. of 54.132 per cent, making a total dividend yearly average of 33.19 per cent, against a 5 per cent dividend of 1916, and showed a profit and loss surplus of \$214,000,000. The Burlington received as rentals and equipment funds \$97,333,445 from the United States treasury.

The Union Pacific railroad gross earnings for 1916 were \$63,715,631, and declared a dividend of \$10,382,and declared a dividend of \$10,352,544, or 6 per cent. During the years 1917-20 the Union Pacific declared a yearly dividend of 14 per cent, or \$26,210,614; in addition to this purchased \$251,742,348 of stocks and bonds and other railroad accounting and showed a profit and securities, and showed a profit and loss surplus of \$137,699,494, and during the period of government control the Union Pacific received \$94,884,975 from the United States

treasury.
Reports from the Interstate Com-A real Reports from the Interstate Comaverage wages of all employes on class 1 railroads has been as follows: For the year 1917, \$1,004; 1918, \$1,419; 1919, \$1,486; 1920, The only regret we have is that \$1,597; making an increase in the senator from Georgia wasn't in wages of 59 per cent. The bureau the picture of those men hanging of labor statistics show that the cost of living has increased 82 per cent above 1915, while railroad rates have been increased over 100 per cent. In addition, the govern-ment has subsidized the railroads in various ways to the extent of over \$4,000,000,000 during the past four years. From the above figures it is clear that the railroads never re-ceived more money than during the past four years, and high dividends and increased capitalization and not labor is the real cause of the present exorbitant rates and espe-cially in view of the fact that more than 600,000 men have been dis-missed from the railroads' pay rolls. ROY M. HARROP.

Philosophy of Business.
In the proverbial philosophy of modern business, he who looks out for his overhead need not worry about keeping his feet .- Providence

And never a crown in heaven till we've earned it here my friend.

—B. B. in the Baltimore Sun.

the destined end.

at \$15.50 a ton, the coal dealers at least cannot complain of the prices they are getting—Boston Transcript.

Good Outlook for Sugar Industry in

Director of Crop Service in Iowa Says Prospects for Development Appear

progress of the beet sugar industry Charles D. Reed, director of the petrator. Iowa weather and crop service, pre-

a trip through the beet producing the train at that place and accom-sections of Iowa. He says the disease which is troubling the beet the holdup of the train became ramgrowers is known as circospora. It pant even before the arrival of the first attacks the leaves of the plant train at Council Bluffs. and gradually spreads to the root, affecting the quality of the beets to such an extent that whole fields are St. Louis Pugilist Killed sometimes left unharvested.

Two sugar factories in the state, already handicapped by the general economic depression and the managers finding themselves unable to cope with the disease, did not contract for any beet acreage this year and are closed indefinitely. One of the plants at Waverly has been operthe other plant at Belmond was year and operated just one season. Experts Visit Fields.

Two expert vegetable pathologists from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, answering an urgent call from planters in Iowa, have visited the beet fields this fall to study disease. They were baffled, and thus far have found no means to eradicate the disease.

The only plant operating this year, the Northern Sugar corporation at Mason City, has employed W. H. Baird, considered the leading scientific authority on sugar beets in the country, to study the problem. He also will attempt to devise a means of eradicating the disease.

Mr. Reed is to furnish Mr. Baird with 16 rain gauges, one for each of the company's 16 beet plantations,

and the effect of the various amounts of rainfall on the disease will be studied. Records will be kept also of the amount of sunshine on the fields. which is believed to have a great influence on the ability of the plant to overcome the disease by its inherent

Large Acreage Grown.

Mr. Reed is informed that the plant at Mason City contracted for the growing of 14,300 acres of beets this year, of which 13,800 acres will be harvested. The remainder of the crop did not do well because of poor stands, inexperienced hands and abandoned crops.

Last year 15,250 acres of beets

were grown for the three factories, with an average yield of 9.2 tons an acre. The average price paid the growers was \$11.34 a ton, and a bonus was paid because of the favorable condition of the wholesale prices.

The average yield this year is eight tons an acre, and a ton of beets brings \$6 to the grower. There may be a bonus if wholesale prices are favorable during the marketing

Mr. Reed explains that the low price this year for beets is due to a reduction of the amount of sugar obtained from each ton of beets. Usually 275 to 300 pounds of sugar leave us at once, and then deter- Usually 275 to 300 pounds of sugar mine a real policy leading to peace are obtained from a ton of beets. This year an average of only 200

average sugar content of the beets this year is 12.01 per cent, the lowest in 12 years. Mr. Reed asserts that many persons have eaten beet sugar without

Hawkeve State knowing it, as there is no difference in the taste compared with other

pounds a ton has been possible. The

Rumored Holdup of Train Causes Furore

Rumors of a mail train holdup be-Des Moines, Nov. 27.—Although a new plant disease is hindering the progress of the beet sugar industry Inspector C. H. Glenn a busy halfhour. An investigation revealed that n Iowa and two of the three plants the rumor had been started by somein the state are closed because of un- one seeking excitement and every avorable economic conditions, effort is being made to find the per-

The rumor even was heard at Misdiets that the industry will grow until it is a big factor in the production of the state.

Souri Valley prior to the arrival of Chicago and Northwestern passenger train No. 203. As a result, adluction of the state.

Mr. Reed has just returned from ditional armed guards were placed on

By Father of Young Woman St. Louis, Nov. 27 .- S. A. English, 21, local pugilist, was fatally woundmechanic, whose daughter he courted until a few days ago. Morrison, according to the police, de-clared the puglist had struck his ating for a number of years, and daughter last night and that the young man attacked him when he built with all modern equipment last demanded an apology for his conduct upon meeting him today.

Suspect Held at Dubuque

For Murder of Lead Priest Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 27.-Authorities at Lead, S. D., were notified by Clayton county officials that they are holding a suspect at Elkader believed to answer the description of Andrew Rolando, sought in connection with the slaying of Rev. Father A. B. Belknap at Lead on October Photographs and a description of Rolando sent from Dubuque are said to tally with the man held.

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