THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY CHARLES S. YOUNG, Business Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

subscribed before me this 13th day (1921. (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

France Rocking the Boat.

The shock of amazement that followed the announcement that France is planning to build a navy that will exceed either that of the United States or Great Britain under the "5-5-3" Hughes plan increases as the suggestion is weighed. In some of its aspects it appears fantastic. When Aristide Briand made his eloquent appeal for the French army before the open session of the conference, only a few days ago, his words fell on sympathetic ears, and both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes hastened to assure him that France is not to be left alone to defend her soil and her institutions. This does not seem to have been enough.

Under the "5-5-3" plan each of the leading powers is agreeing to scrap a considerable portion of a navy already afloat, as well as to adjourn building for a period of 10 years. A secondary reason for this is the desire of each to reduce the burden entailed by the cost of creating and maintaining a navy. That France, at the hour of its greatest financial distress, precariously existing under a steadily increasing tax rate and with a steadily mounting budget deficit, should deliberately set out to construct the most formidable navy afloat while the other powers were doing nothing in this line, is almost incredible. Guaranties of security for the French nation against German or other invasion are freely given, not only to reassure the people but to give them a chance to recover by reducing the expense of a defensive army and navy, not to encourage them in an unreasonable and unjustified extension of their armament.

are powerless when they reach the water's edge

pected thing in a modern city, where the retail dealers are strictly abreast the times, and are enterprising and energetic in their quest for patronage. Maybe it is overworking caution to again offer advice to Christmas shoppers, yet we venture to renew the suggestion that, in their cagerness to secure the articles sought they do not entirely abandon prudence in conduct. Crowds on streets, in stores, in tram cars, every-

where present in ordinary times are greatly enhanced during the boliday season, and for the rest of the pre-Christmas period will amount to jams. Many children are present in these, and so the utmost care must be taken to avoid accident, Keep your temper, watch your packages as well as your step, and all will be well. Christmas only comes once a year, and it would be too had to have it marred by any accident that might have been avoided.

The Lantern of Diogenes.

That interesting character known as Mr. Zero fately conducted a one-man demonstration outside the doors of the disarmament conference. In addition to the heart-shaped umbrella that he carried in his campaign to advertise the woes of the unemployed, he had acquired a lantern. After the fashion of Diogenes he explained that he was looking for a man-a Christian in the international conference. He was led away by the police, but not before he had dramatized the peril that menaces the movement to end war.

The spirit of brotherhood seems lacking in the negotiations now going on. It is unfair to put the entire blame for this on the diplomats, for if their people were imbued with the complete good will which may be called Christianity, there would be a deal less pulling and hauling in the conference. All this makes most timely the issuance of a set of principle's by the Federal Council of the Churches. The first three of these read as follows:

We believe that nations, no less than individuals, are subject to God's immutable moral

laws. We believe that nations achieve true welfare, greatness and honor only through just dealing and unselfish service.

We believe that nations that regard themselves as Christian have special international obligations.

These and the remainder of the principles look simple, yet they have vast meaning. Nations may claim to live up to these standards, and yet it is plain enough that they do not, or they would not now be in such turmoil. When critcising the tricks of Japan, for example, it is well to remember that it is only the people of the European nations that pushed their way into Asia. There is as yet no moral code among nations; theirs is the law of the jungle. It is beyond the power of statesmen to alter thisonly the people themselves have the power to change age-old customs.

Sovereign Citizen, Not a King.

An American citizen who bears the name and in whose veins flows the blood of the great Napoleon denies that he is considering acceptance of one of the inseled toys called crowns in Europe. The decision is about what might have been expected from a man who was born and trained in the United States, and who knows the value of American citizenship. Giving over the privileges, even of the humblest, to take on the cares and difficulties of managing a kingdom of any sort is not the sort of thing to interest a man who has always enjoyed the free-Germany has no navy, Russia and Turkey dom of action that is his in America. When comes to being moret of Albania, or whatever ridiculous title they may bestow on the unlucky man who becomes the figurehead of that country where life is a constant succession of surprises, chiefly consisting in assassination, almost anyhody with good sense and in possession of all his faculties would pass. It is not so long a time ago that even a German princelet declined to take on the job, and that at a time when back of him he might have expected to see goose-stepping the then unconquered army of the all-highest. Nobody at the time blamed the Albanians for not wanting him, nor the prince when he declined to accept the chance of early death entailed by his undertaking to enter the land he was assigned to rule over. For a number of years the free and easy residents of that peculiar little country have complacently contemplated a vacant throne, and in all human probabilty that condition will prevail for some time to come. Albanians have about as much use for kings as Americans would have for a dictator.

THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1921.

The Bee.

tractions.

How to Keer Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS.

Directions concerning bygions sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where r stamped, addiessed 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

EFFECTS OF DIATHERMY.

It is possible to send electricity

possible to send electricity

to coagulate it in the vessels, and

Compensation Bulletin Some Cases That Warn

Workmen as to Danger. (By Frank A. Kennedy, Secretary of Labor and

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 14 .-- This bulletin is issued to warn the workers of the state against being misled into bringing common law suits for damages following injuries while at work. The following cases are cited to more definitely illustrate the danger of taking chances under common law rather than accepting a sure thing

under the compensation law: In January, 1918, Henry Duhrkopf was sethrough a tumor and burn it to a verely burned by an electric wire while moving a house for a contractor named Brown in Lancrisp without causing any pain. It caster county. As a result of this accident Duhrthrough the tissues and treat them kopf lost one hand and one foot. Under the compensation law at that time he was entitled several degrees above the normal-in fact, to heat the blood enough to receive \$12 each week for 300 weeks and \$9 each week for the balance of his life. Instead of coming under the compensation law, the in-jured man was prevailed upon to accept \$2,000 from his direct employer and then sued the owner of the house for \$35,000 under common He lost the suit under common law, and the statute of limitation, under the compensation law, had ran against him. He lost a clear cut compensation claim that would have netted him fever. \$3,600 during the first 300 weeks, and \$11,700 he would have received during a life expectancy of 25 years. This is one case. Here is another: A Mrs. McGowan was in-

jured while working for the Omaha Athletic club. Instead of coming under the compensation law, Mrs. McGowan was prevailed upon to sue under common law, claiming that domestic servants were exempt from the provisions of the compensation law and, as she was a pantry woman, she was a domestic servant and did not come under compensation law. The district court held that a pantry woman in a hotel was not a domestic servant, but rather was a regular employe under the compensation law. The case was appealed to the supreme court and that body sustained the decision of the lower court. We do not know how serious an injury Mrs. McGowan sustained, but we do know she lost her damage suit and received nothing under the compensation law, because the statute of limitation ran against her when she got through studying law.

Here is still another case: Tony Bullock was employed in 1919 by a nursery at Arlington, Neb. The employer carried compensation insurance to protect himself and his employes in case of inury. Bullock was driving a team that was working around a windlass pulling stumps. The doublesnapped and part of it flew back, striking Bullock on the leg, between the hip and knee. The leg was broken and after healing he had a 50 per cent loss of the use of his leg. He accepted compensation for six months, and then a Fremont lawyer prevailed upon him to refuse further compensation and sue for big damages. The commissioner made two trips to Fremont and plead with the young man to stick to the compensation law and not take any chances with, a common law suit. The case went to a hearing before the district court at Blair last week, and the judge decided he was estopped from suing under common law after he accepted payments under the compensation law. He cannot sue under the compensation law now, because the statute of limitation runs against him, He lost \$1,312.50 by refusing to accept com-pensation and lost his common law suit.

A workingman who does not wish to be bound by the provisions of the compensation law may do so by filing with the department of labor a written election not to be bound by the law. If he does not do that then he is bound by the law, if the employer carries compensation insurance covering his employes.

The compensation department of the state requests the workers who learn the contents of this bulletin to warn injured men and women not to make the mistake made by the parties mentioned above.

Letters to the Editor

Prison "Breaks"

(From the Washington Star.)

(From the Washington Star.) Within a few days three desperate prison "breaks" have occurred, two of them successful, at the time. At Little Rock, Ark, the other day, one of the most notorious "bad men" of that region overcame his sworthe way to liberty, only to be shot down by one of his companions tater and killed. It has been hiated that the man who siew him was chiefly responsible for the "break," seeking to wreak private vengance upon the desperato despite the vir-tual certainty that he would be exe-

upon the desperado despite the vir-tual certainty that he would be exe-cuted. In Chicago yesterday, a no-torious gunman, implicated in nu-merous crimes and finally convicted and sentenced to death for killing a any point on its route, and by means of frequent staircases reach the streets above. The traveling plat-form would be constructed in three bands moving at progressive speeds, and sentenced to death for killing a policeman, escaped with two other convicts after a fight with the guards, is now at liberty, with the police ordered to shoot to kill the moment they see him. This case suggests "inside aid." The con-demned man was armed, and under

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that, too, without pain. Without pain or any other disagreeable sengation, except a sensa-tion of warmth, it is possible to heat the tissues and the blood contained a prison rule the guards in charge of the exercising squad had no weapons. Eventually doubtless this in them so much that the bood contained in them so much that the heat is carried all over the body by the blood and other fluids of the part, causing a fair degree of generalized forer weapons. Eventually doubtless this fugitive will be caught and probably slain. He was taking a last desper-ate chance in the face of certain death on Thursday. Almost simul-taneously with the Chicago "break" a riot occurred in the Michigan state reformatory at Marquette, where, during a motion picture exhibition, a number of the prisoners sprang If the body is exposed to radiant

heat, as, for instance, an open fire, the temperature may be raised as much as 2 degrees. If one leg is held exposed to a warm, open fire the temperature of the entire body a number of the prisoners sprang upon the warden and beat him, wounding him dangerously with The temperature of the entire body may be raised as much as a degree. Is there any way to duplicate these effects of an open fire by the use of electricity? An ordinary electrical current could do it, but the amount of pain contraction and electrolytic action from a current strongh to knives presumably taken from the prison kitchen, and before they were subdued several of the officials

had been badly injured. These successive troubles in supposedly well conducted penal insti-tutions suggest that discipline is lax from a current strong enough to heat up the body is unendurable. in these places. The tendency for a number of years has been to loosen the hand of control over men held Experimenters found that by rebeating could be accomplished. If the current was reversed 10,000 by the state in confinement. Pris-oners have been given more privi-

leges, even condemned men have been treated with sympathetic lenitimes in a second they could heat further without causing pain or conency and much more visiting has been permitted. Communication between prisoners is now easy, whereas formerly in the major es-tablishments it was difficult. The Now they have it up to 500,000

breaks and reversals in the current in a second, and, using apparatus designed accordingly, they are able smuggling of contraband to the inmates of a large institution is comparatively easy, it vould appear from results, and excapes occur with significant frequency. to heat the body, to cause fever, to cauterize a cancer and warts, and to treat certain diseases with satisfac-tion and without causing more than

a local redness. This kind of treatment is called The question arises whether prison leniency has not been carried dathermy, because it is a heating through process in that, differing from the local application of heat, it is the deep tissues which heat up. too far. The men who are held for crime are not, of course, all hard-ened into irredeemable rebels against society. There are many who are susceptible of improvement. and not the electrical apparatus. And now what are some of the physiological effects of diathermy? It houses the many between the some of hysiological effects of diathermy? It lowers the pulse rate and the lood pressure and warms up the prison or out of it. Probably the blood pressure and warms up the body. It causes the lungs to take in less oxygen and to give off less carbonic acid gas. And in the treatment of what conditions is it used?

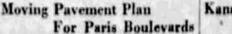
And in the treatment of what conditions is it used? Persons who feel cold on slight provocation, who develop cold feet and cold hands, and who say they have poor circulation, are said to be made more comfortable by dia-thermy treatments. It will slow the pulse in some con-ditions of which rapid pulse is a symptom. It will lower the blood pressure by some 10 to 20 points.

symptom. It will lower the blood some classification of the the hope-pressure by some 10 to 20 points. but there remain many of the hope-It is used in the treatment of pain ful kind who must be held in cus-due to neuritis and neuralgia. It is It is used in the treatment of pairs is tody, and for these there should be due to neuritis and neuralgia. It is tody, and for these there should be employed in the treatment of provided detention places suitable to their condition, while the habit-These are about all the known ual law breakers, the men with rec-ords, the men for whom there is In surgery it is used in the treat-ment of gonoccocal infections, in practically no chance of redemption. should go into jails and peniten-tiaries where confinement means punishment, and from which there is no chance of escape.

Easy to Select

burning out cancers and other tu-mors. The diathermy spark will remove warts, small skin tumors and certain pigments from the skin. Who Flung Dat Onion!

G. S. writes: "With the aid of good books a man may learn to



Paris, Dec. 18 .- A moving pave-

Kansas Farmers Burning Corn Instead of Coal

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 18 .-- "Hiram,



ARTHUR C. SMITH says:

"The anticipation of a future competence takes away the sting of present toil and self-sacrifice. If you have a vision of what you want to have or be. work and save now and you can accomplish it."

> Enthusiasm Runs High in Our Employes' Savings Contest

There is a fine spirit of rivalry. Each team is doing its utmost to get ahead and keep ahead.

Splendid progress has been made so far and the contest is gaining momentum each day.

\$1 starts a savings account. Get the habit of thrift.



The OMAHA NATIONAL BANK Farnam at 17th Street Capital and Surplus - - - \$2,000,000

Whom do the French fear? Certainly not the United States, or England, or Japan, who were alongside the French in the terrible days of the late World War. What possible enemy can menace the great republic?

Lloyd George has just awakened a new note of interest by his proposal that the British government is contemplating the cancellation of all debts owed to it by other nations, which amount to almost \$10,000,000,000. This will relieve France of the payment of a large sum of money. Not a little pressure is being brought to secure similar action on part of the United States, and it is not beyond reason to expect a settlement on some such basis. Can France, in the face of this and of other powerful reasons, proceed solemnly and deliberately to arm to the teeth, when all the rest of the world is disarming? It is beyond belief.

Or do the French dread being forced to accept a place as a second-rate power? Or, is the move simply a trading proposal to give life and vitality to the moribund Wilson-Lloyd George-Clemenceau treaties? Some further details must be forthcoming before a definite conclusion is set down. If the French insist on their present plan, then the work of the arms conference will have to be largely done over or go for naught.

Saved and Slain by Science.

It is quite to be expected that improvements in sanitation and increase in knowledge of healing will increase the average length of life. In fact, a high official of a great insurance company, speaking at a national convention of his business, lately quoted statistics which he considered may indicate "the dawn of a material lengthening of the span of human life in the United States and Canada."

There were 153,000 fewer deaths in 1921 than in 1920 in these two countries, he asserted, and this year is the healthiest ever experienced.

While there has been a huge decrease in death from natural causes, it is a matter for concern that violent deaths have increased. Suicides, homicides and fatal automobile accidents have taken a heavier toll. It is said that 10,000 persons will be found to have been brought to premature death in motor car wrecks this year, a loss estimated in economic cost to the world of \$25,000,000.

Such is the blind way of man; by science to reduce the number of premature deaths from disease, while by use of scientific inventions of other kinds, by automobiles, pistols and the like, doing more to death. There is irony in the thought of science saving a man's life after weeks or months of care, only to have science, in the shape of a motor car or a bullet, snuff it out in a second,

On the Last Lap.

The final week of Christmas buying is under way, and before next Saturday night the holiday rush will have swelled to its highest tide. Whether or not the oft-repeated admonition to shop early has had any real effect, the stores have shown uncommon activity for many days; in all the displays of Christmas wares variety and excellence, are noted, and the shopper has had a wide range for the exercise of choice in the selection of presents. This is but the ex-

Corraling the Wireless.

The world will await confirmation of the story from Russia that an Ukranian electrician has succeeded in so adapting the wireless telegraph as to confine it to communication between designated stations. If this is brought about, the service of the radiograph system will be tremendously extended. At present messages are shot into the air, and any receiver whose wavelength is synchronized with that of the sender will pick up the message. For that reason radiograms are confined to such communications as may be sent open, to cipher messages, or to such as may be transmitted in arbitrary form, which is equivalent to cipher. The advantage of having direct and exclusive communication is apparent. If it may be secured by some form of apparatus which is capable of providing the secrecy that now surrounds ordinary wire communication, the gain will be direct, both in peace and war. The number of "bear" stories that have come out of Russia within recent weeks will result in this being set over among the things that are "important if true," waiting for genuine news as to the result of the experiments. No good reason exists why some

such invention should not come out of Russia, save the fact that the contributions from that country since early in 1917 has been of anything but a useful scientific nature. It will be a welcome change to learn that something useful has been accomplished over there.

Just for the purpose of keeping the record straight, let it be stated that the railroads of the western district had a net operating income of \$53,984,082 in October, this being at the annual rate of return of 5.8 per cent. This is getting a lot closer to that 6 per cent return than many other branches of business.

A bill has been introduced in congress to extend the life of the War Finance corporation one year. This is deserving of thought, as under the existing law the loan activities of the corporation would end July 1, 1922.

Those Hindoos who all stayed home when they were expected to get out and shout for the prince of Wales certainly showed themselves adept at the gentle art of giving the "razzberry."

Opposes Vaccination.

Omaha, Dec. 14 .- To the Editor of The Bee: A. S. Pinto, city health officer, served a per-emptory order to have all school children vacor immediately barred from the public schools who can not present satisfactory evidence of having been successfully vaccinated. The order is to meet what Dr. Pinto says is a more or less serious smallpox situation in the city. It sounds like as if this order conveys the idea. that a "great proportion of cases have been con-veyed by and through the school children."

The city health officer's vaccination requirements for school children is based on the state law and the city ordinance, which make compulsory vaccination a requirement to school attendance. The majority of the school board

opposes the move. Will the public please note that practically all the vaccination laws in the states are drawn over the same last? Vaccinate the men in the cheap front avenue lodging houses on Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Dodge, Douglas, Farnam and Harney streets and the people who attend the dance halls, movies and soft drink parlors, then proceed to clean up some of the down-town alleys, yes, those which have not been cleaned for four or more years, first, and then begin on the school children to sow the seed for cancer and tuberculosis.

I. P. A. BRUECHERT. Omaha, Dec. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: Omaha is not threatened with an epidemic of smallpox, there being only three or four cases. The action of the Board of Health has already ad the effect of dissuading many persons from visiting Omaha to trade. It is strange that the Association of Retailers has taken no action to thwart the efforts of the health board to "throw a scare" into the people. It is passing strange, also, that parents have not risen up in a storm of protest against the vaccination of healthy school children, for which there is no lawful authority. In this connection let me quote a medical doctor, Edwin R. Heath, of Kansas

City: "I do not believe vaccination prevents anyone from having smallpox, and on no condition should it be made compulsory. It is an outrage to compel school children to be vaccinated. Vaccination is always liable to be fol-lowed by blood poisoning, tetanus and abscesses. and it may cause other very serious diseases. I have had much experience in treating smallpox and have discarded vaccination.

I can quote a hundred medical doctors to the same effect. What is the motive actuating our health board? J. B. H.

Progressive Party's Thanks. Omaha, Dec. 14.-To the Editor of The Bee: want to thank you and the newspapers of the state for the courteous treatment shown the new progressive party in your reports of its or-ganization. We are pleased to acknowledge and give this means of expression for your fair and unprejudiced reports so generously given of the organization in detail of the new party on December 8.

Your generosity in publishing our platform in full has been announced in the following clearly defined declarations: First, the taxes be lowered in both state and nation; second, that the prices of farm products must not be permitted to go below the cost of pro-duction, plus a reasonable profit; third, wages must not be permitted to go below cost of liv-ing of America's standard, with a margin for old age.

Our platform furnishes relief for the average business man who is for a square deal. This political platform declaring that the "labor is worthy of its hire" and calling on all followers of the "Prince of Feace" to help drive the money Changers out of the country is a page from the Golden Rule. J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman. W. H. GREEN, Secretary Progressive Party.

Appreciates Assistance. Omaha Dec. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: I wish to express the appreciation of the reserve officers for your very generous reports of our convention and publicity prior thereto, given us by your excellent paper. O. E. ENGLER, Capt. Inf. O. R. C., President Nebraska Reserve Officers' Association.

Man Who Gives Out the Jobs.

Young men with new-fashioned ways are wise to remember that most of the jobs are given out by older men with old-fashioned ways .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

recognize ringworm by mail; but broad knowledge of life comes only from ability to observe life. If you are armed with slender, second-hand information of the arts, then you cannot generalize on life from the basis of small pathology assisted by a library. A good mottor for you might be: 'Warts and buntons and safety.' How many painters have you known?'' REPLY. To quote General Longstreet's

sentle reply to Jenkin Lloyd Jones: "I was not shooting at you, sir. I "I was not shooting at you, sir. I do not know you and I am sorry if I have hurt you." Many men whose work always will live were inter-mediates. If you care to inform yourself, read the works of Have-lock Ellis, Forel, Moll. Weininger, Block, Carpenter and Krafft-Ebing,

Orange Juice for Baby.

Mrs. J. B. M. writes: "I have a baby 5 months old. She is breast fed and weighs 13½ pounds. Lately I have not enough milk for her. 1. I am giving her grade A milk, two ounces of milk to four ounces of water twice daily-is that all right? 2. Is her weight correct? 3. Should give her orange juice, and he much? REPLY.

1. A baby 5 months old can take milk and water mixed equal parts. Continue breast feeding as many meals as you can supply as long 2. She is one pound below stand-ard. 3. Yes. Begin with one teaspoon-

ful daily. Increase the allowance one teaspoonful twice each week.

Let Others Try It.

Mrs. E. H. writes: "I have a friend who has been advised to have X-ray treatment for tuberculosis. Would it penetrate sufficiently to cure the diseased lung, and what would be the effect on the lung and the tissue from the surface to the lung?'

REPLY. Not even the very modern high power machines make rays strong enough to affect the deep tissues of the lung. If they did we do not know whether they would cure or make worse the tubercular process. Advise your friend to take the rest-fresh-alr-feeding treatment and to let the experiments be tried on some one else.

CENTER SHOTS.

Says a headline: "Alcohol is a drug." Yes, but not on the market. --Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Sometimes it looks to us as if the Christmas dollar has more speed than power.—Houston Post. "Insane Prisoner Shouts for Water," says a New York headline.

Draw your own conclusions.-Day-ton News.

"Three Day Holiday in Arms Conference"-headline. Determined to have some kind of a holiday.-Adkansas Gazette. One difference between "league"

and an "association" of nations is that the United States will probably belong to the latter.—Worcester Telegram.

The modern nursery rhyme seems to have been edited up to "Sing a Term of Six Months for a Bottle Full of Rye."-Columbia (S. C.)

"Gaby Deslys Wardrobe for Or-phans' Home." It is hoped this in-cludes the millinery. Kansas City's recollection of Gaby is that without the millinery the orphans are in for a hard winter .- Kansas City Star.

Redipoint.

HRISTMAS shopping is easy once you learn to give Redipoints! Every person on your Christmas list will be proud to own this beautiful gold or silver pencil. And the best of it is, it's so easy to select just the right Redipoint for each.

Why jostle with shopping crowds! Why wonder what to give! Just go to your Redipoint dealer. Look over his stock of exquisitely wrought Redipoints. In a few minutes, you can have your Christmas shopping completed. The beauty of Redipoint design makes selection a pleasure.

In giving Redipoint, you are giving your friends the pencil they would rather have. Redipoint has an Automatic Push-Back which sheathes the lead as soon as writing is finished. It protects leads from breaking, and from soiling the clothing. No other pencil has this better feature.

Christmas is nearly here. Make your selection now. Heavy Rolled Gold Redipoints are \$3.60 to \$3.50. Sterling Silver and Rolled Silver styles are \$1.50 to \$3.00. Others are less ...

> Made and Guaranteed by Brown & Bigelow Saint Paul

The Pencil with of lead and the

Automatic Push-Back

W Y