THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher
B. BREWER, General Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

The Omaha Bee is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on circulation audits.

The circulation of The Omaha Bee
SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1922
74,310
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
B. BREWER, General Manager
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of January, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

BEE TELEPHONES
Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M.: Editorial Department, AT lantic 1021 or 1045. AT lantic 1000

OFFICES
Main Office—17th and Farnam
Co. Bluffs—15 Scott St. South Side—4935 S. 24th St.
New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Washington—1311 G St. Chicago—1216 Wrigley Bldg.
Paris, France—420 Rue St. Honore

The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares 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.

The Battle of 1922.

As the new year brings the promise of greater strength to the cause of peace and concord between the nations, so far as physical warfare is concerned, so also it brings the certainty of an intensification of the economic strife that has grown to be so bitter within the last generation. Whatever it is, something is wrong, and until the cause is found and removed, the struggle will go on, gathering in force and increasing in its virulence until the world will be prepared for another debacle such as that through which we passed between 1914 and 1922.

No accumulation of good intentions, no repetition of platitudes, or reiteration of formulas will avert this. Only the exercise of good sense, the recognition of certain fundamental principles, moral as well as economic, will avert the disaster. And this recognition is lacking at the moment. Leaders of thought among the nations are not seriously at work, striving to secure a settlement, but are feverishly endeavoring to gain an advantage. That competition can not avail to restore the world. The French demand for greater naval and military strength, the Japanese maneuvers to secure a stronger hold on the Asiatic mainland, Germany's apparent determination to engulf all Europe under a smothering blanket of irredeemable fiat money, all are signs pointing to the same end.

Of all the nations, the United States alone is able to stand out from the prevailing madness. Such nations of Europe as are solvent are menaced by the bankruptcy of those that are not. Our government can and will redeem all its promises. The Hughes program was laid down in good faith, and such of its provisions as finally are agreed to will be observed in letter and in spirit by the United States. Not only in this but in other ways are we striving to help. A bridge of boats is forming to carry to starving Russia 20,000,000 bushels of grain, only a small portion of our surplus food stuffs, yet enough to feed hungry women and children, to aid the soviet government to renew in some measure at least its attempt to correct its mistakes and get the country on a working basis once more. Trade opportunities are presented to all the European peoples, but only on sound conditions, and in other ways we are useful.

The battle of 1922 will be fought in the councils of nations, and only as they are willing to mitigate their claims, discount their aspirations and postpone their ambitions, will they make progress towards recovery and draw away from the disaster that now looms so big because of the program they have adopted.

Disappointing to Democrats.

The move made by Governor McKelvie in calling an extra session of the legislature has apparently irritated the Nebraska democrats beyond endurance. Only on this ground can we account for the steady fire of adverse criticism that is being aimed at the plan from the opposition. Having preceded the call for the legislature by announcing that he is not seeking any office, particularly not that of United States senator, the governor disarmed any allegation that he is trying to make political capital out of an effort to relieve a distressing condition. Nebraska's citizens, who are mainly farmers, find themselves embarrassed on account of low prices. Taxes are delinquent, and oppressive under the circumstances. Governor McKelvie has undertaken to find a way to relieve this situation to some extent. To carry out his plan he must have the assistance of the legislature, for certain laws will have to be repealed, and perhaps some others passed. Because he has done this, every democratic popgun in the state is blazing away at him. It would have been far better to let bad go to worse, in order that next fall the unterrified spellbinders might shout their denunciations of republican incompetency. Whether the governor anticipated this or not the effect of his action is to rob the calamity shouters of one of their biggest sources of inspiration. The republicans are trying to do something to help the state, and the democrats are not pleased; that is all the politics in the incident.

Extending the Police Service.

As might have been expected, The Bee proposal that the efficiency of the service performed by the Omaha police be extended by adding to the force sufficient men to permit the proper patroling of residence districts is getting general support. The necessity for this increase is admitted, and public opinion in connection therewith is being well exhibited to the commissioner. The main question is from whence to take the needed funds. A general cut in estimates will have to be made, but that is a matter of course, for, conforming to long-established tradition, preliminary estimates always allow for liberal shrinkage. In this case a net reduction will have to be figured out in some, in order that the police force may be supplied with the needed money. Property owners will be content if in some other departments economies are practiced, that the safety of the city's homes be made the more secure by the habitual presence of policemen in sections where today they are unseen.

Privacy in Funeral Services.

One of man's commonest traits is to make a public spectacle of his mourning when called upon to sustain the death of a relative or friend. Whether sincere or not, he displays emblems of sorrow, assumes distinctive badges of grief, and otherwise advertises to the world that he is or was interested in the departed, and keenly feels the loss. When one who has been prominent in affairs, whether of community or nation, goes to his long home, as in the days of Ecclesiasticus, "the mourners go about the streets."

Accustomed to the ostentation that follows the body of a prominent citizen to the tomb, the public is naturally astonished at the rigid privacy that marked the funeral of Boies Penrose. He was a big figure in the popular eye, a character of national importance, had done great public service, had many friends and possibly some enemies. That he should be buried under the reported conditions is in no sense a reflection on his memory or on the taste and judgment of his relatives. It is entirely within the bounds of reason and decency that the public be excluded from the sanctity of private grief.

However, Senator Penrose did not belong exclusively to his family, for the people of Pennsylvania had some claim on him, having honored him with their trust and commission on many occasions; the people of the United States also had an interest in him, and it would not have been a violation of the family's rights if some recognition had been made of the greater obligation, and the public have been afforded an opportunity to testify its sense of loss as it had been permitted to certify its appreciation of service while Boies Penrose lived.

Yet the dead statesman will rest as serenely and be remembered as long as if the nation had marched behind the hearse in mourning cortege, but to the record of his public achievements will be appended the curious account of how he was laid away with such secrecy as will cause wonder for a time.

Where Children Grow Best.

Other things than corn grow tall in Iowa. Children there exceed the average height for those of the same age in the country as a whole by one-fifth of an inch, an investigation by the children's bureau has shown. New York City children are half an inch below the average stature, while in California children averaged two-fifths of an inch above normal. The explanation is offered that the presence in New York of a large percentage of short races, such as the Italian and Jewish, is responsible for its standing, but the middle west, which considers itself ably represented by Iowa, still will feel that there is more opportunity to bring up strong, healthy children here than in the crowded metropolis. It is worth noting, however, that the proportion of children whose parents were born in the United States is 82.2 per cent in Iowa, 62.4 per cent in California and only 22.7 per cent in New York City.

The average boy in the United States, 71 months old, is found to be 43.87 inches taif and to weigh 41.60 pounds. The boys are a little taller and heavier than girls of the same age, these averaging 43.52 inches and 40.56 pounds. The examination of these groups in three separate parts of the United States, while it shows the advantages to be with the west, still has not shown any difference great enough to be disquieting. There is movement back and forth throughout America, a thorough mixing, and instead of anticipating increased differences between the residents of one end of the country and another, a gradual coming together may be expected. Iowa probably will continue to produce huskier children than the crowded cities of the east, but many of them, as many of those from California and all the rest of the west, will later go east, there to mix their sturdy qualities in the general average.

Will H. Hays and the Movies.

The Bee wants to go on record to the effect that if the moving picture magnates have succeeded in getting Postmaster General Hays to take the position of executive head of that industry, they have picked a mighty good man. Mr. Hays has made a record that is not likely to be surpassed very soon. He took over the affairs of the republican party in Indiana when the organization was pretty well shot to pieces, and put them in such fine working order that a great victory was gained. Then he did a similar job for the republican party on a national scale. Having thus proved his capacity, he was given the task of rebuilding the service of the Postoffice department, which Albert Sidney Burleson had completely demoralized and almost totally wrecked. Nine months of his presence there shows results in a restored morale, and extended service and renewed confidence in the department by public and employes alike. If Will H. Hays can do this, he surely is the man to get the movie business straightened out. Some comment might be indulged, though, on a state of affairs that will permit a group of business men to outbid the government for the services of a man of his capacity. However, there is no likelihood of the public ever paying a postmaster general $150,000 a year, even if the business under his management does amount to half a billion dollars, and comes more closely home to the people who pay for it than any of the other departments of the federal government. They will pay it, however, if the movies get him.

A member of the city zoning commission in Baltimore suggests that the municipality buy tracts of land and develop home sites, collecting any increase in value of the land for the general good and the public treasury. This may be logical, but it is at least somewhat in advance of the times.

Returns are still coming in from the yuletide gayety, but the death roll up to date resembles that of the old-fashioned Fourth of July. A crusade for a safe and sane Christmas is next in order.

The farmer has no reason to complain of lack of advice or sympathy, if he can use either.

"Pill boxes" for the police will be all right if they live up to the name.

Uncle Sam seems determined to make some promoters come through.

East Omaha remains in Iowa, all right.

Challenge to France

Submarine Incident Direct Invitation for Declaration.

(From the New York Times.)

Lord Lee's suggestion that the French government disavow and repudiate Captain Castex's commendation and advocacy of the German method of using submarines to sink merchantmen, by instructing the French delegation at the conference to vote for Mr. Root's second resolution, was a challenge that can not be evaded by asserting that the French government accepts no responsibility for Captain Castex's article in the Revue Maritime. When it was published he was chief of a naval staff bureau, and at the present time he is chief of staff to the admiral of the Second division in the Mediterraneau. Moreover, Captain Castex has just been appointed principal lecturer to the senior officers' courses for 1922. The French government, as Admiral De Bon says, can point to a statement on the title page of the Revue Maritime that the admiralty and general staff disclaim responsibility for the views of contributors, but the Revue Maritime is a naval general staff publication; also, it may be assumed that Captain Castex will feel himself at liberty to inculcate his theories of submarine warfare when he lectures before his class of senior officers.

In the remarks which Lord Lee made to the conference on Friday last he showed by extracts from Captain Castex's article that this French staff officer affirmed that the Germans were "absolutely justified" in resorting to the "new form of warfare." There could be no doubt of what he meant, for he quoted with approval a description by the late Admiral Aube of the tactics that would be employed by the torpedoboat, which antedated the submarine, in sinking a liner: "In the dead of night quickly, silently, it will send to the abyss the liner, cargo, passengers and crew." Captain Castex saw in the submarine a more effective machine for stealthily sinking enemy craft of all kinds than the torpedo boat, and his article ended with this paragraph of exultation:

Thanks to the submarine, after many centuries of effort, thanks to the ingenuity of man, the instrument, the system, the martingale is at hand which will overthrow for good and all the naval power of the British empire.

Admiral von Tirpitz or General Bernhardi never wrote anything more hostile to Great Britain, or more vicious. Nevertheless, Captain Castex has been selected by an admiralty that must be familiar with his theories of naval warfare to teach French officers the use of an arm which the government wants to well supplied with for "defense." It is not surprising that Great Britain, after losing millions of merchant marine tonnage and 20,000 sailors in the German U-boat campaign, should be suspicious and alarmed when France, which enjoyed the protection of the invincible British navy during the war, demands of the conference a submarine flotilla disproportionate to her capital ship quota and 330,000 tons of auxiliary ships in addition.

Mr. Root's second proposal would forbid and outlaw submarine operations against merchantmen. Submarines could still be used to attack men-of-war from the ambush of the deep. Great Britain would abolish submersible vessels altogether, but other nations represented at the conference want them retained. "One must not deduce from abuses by Germany," said M. Sarraut for the French delegation the other day, "the idea that inevitably others would commit the abuses." Lord Lee proved that the "abuses by Germany" had the approval of a French naval staff officer who was a professor of tactics. The disclosure put the French government on the defensive. How could it reconcile its professions of humanity in warfare at sea with opposition to the Root proposal to make an end of submarine operations against merchant ships?

"I Go On Forever"

Every now and then, by a dead lift effort, reformers do get something reformed. Then they fall into each other's arms and sing "Laus Deo, it is done," and forget all about it. The gangster and the profiteer continue business at the old stand, and some years later the public finds that the thing hasn't been reformed at all. Ceaseless vigilance is the price of reform. The reformer works—after business hours—a few weeks in the year. The gangster and the profiteer work 365 days in the year, and 366 days in leap year.

If there was one thing which had been believed to be satisfactorily reformed, it was the tenement house evil in New York. From the time when Dickens described the Five Points to the days when Henry George and Dr. McGlynn used the tenement as the spearhead of all their lunges at poverty, and to the time when Trinity church served as the text for the excuse for columns on columns of revelations, it was the city's dirtiest shame, the one unansweable slur. Then it was taken in hand in earnest, and so thoroughly cleaned and washed and fumigated that New York was everywhere spoken of as having taken the lead in giving the poor a decent place to live. The problem has been solved, in the minds of almost all who thought about it, solved for years.

But the other day the New York World contained an interview with Dr. Annis S. Daniel, chairman of the tenement house committee for the Church Association for the improvement of labor and attending physician for the tenement house department of the New York Infirmary for women and children, who is about to make a report on tenement conditions to the association. She has held these offices for seventeen years, and she declares that in all those years she has "never seen the tenements so crowded, so much in want of repair or so dirty." She gives horrifying specifications. Almost one seems to be hearing a speech by Henry George or Dr. McGlynn in 1887. The model, law-ruled tenements have fallen into the hands of the landlords, and the landlords, once co-operative with reformers, seek only the dollar at the expense of human life. She goes into details about the effect on morality which sound like the report of some educational authority in Petrograd. Life, health, chastity, even that small degree of comfort that can be called tolerability—all these have fallen victims to a system that was supposed to have given its last gasp seventeen years ago.

Yesterday, today and forever. The reformer works like Billy Sunday, that is, sometimes; but the gangster and the profiteer work like the devil, that is, every day in the year.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Of the People; for the People.

President Harding has one qualification for his high office which appeals particularly to his fellow countrymen and the existence of which they could not have suspected from his earlier career. He is fundamentally a good man; and by good we mean something more than merely well intentioned. He is good in a sense that ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson, in spite of their superiority to him in moral energy and intellectual ability, were not so good. He is not an egotist. He is kind, patient, fair-minded, considerate and apparently disinterested. He possesses not only a keen but an humble sense of personal obligation to all his fellow citizens. He wishes them to be happy. He hopes to make them happy by faithfully considering their problems, by listening to their proposals and grievances, by composing, if possible, their differences and by leading them soothingly along the middle of the road to some accessible and eligible goal. Finally, while he is not yet an enlightened man, he is by way of being flexible and open-minded. He has learned much since the assumption of his grave responsibility opened his eyes and aroused his conscience.—New Republic.

Not Always a "Bargain."

"It comes high but we must have it" seems peculiarly applicable to the feeling of the Chinese toward western civilization. But they must wonder, sometimes, whether it is worth the price.—Portland Oregonian.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

A SUPERMAN'S GLAND.

Napoleon Bonaparte was 5 feet 6 inches in height. He was short and pudgy, with oddly small, plump hands, and his hair was long, straight and black, and his complexion was dark, but in spite of that his skin was thin, soft and unusually smooth.

In his youth he was determined, relentless, cold, calculating, remorseless, courageous. His judgment was almost superhuman, his imagination was vivid, but it was always well under control.

He was capable of prolonged, wearing effort, seemed to require comparatively little sleep. If he had emotions he never permitted himself to indulge in them. Legend said he had a multitude of lives, but all were on a physical basis, and no passion of other sort touched him.

Even at that age he was given to such violent headaches and brain storms that many thought him an epileptic.

The only other physical ailment of the period was bladder trouble, a complaint that annoyed him greatly all his life, the basis for which no physician was able to find.

This Napoleon reached his heyday about the time of the battles of Austerlitz and Jena.

A different Napoleon was in evidence at Moscow, and thereafter the change was progressive until death closed the scene at St. Helena. His judgment, towards the last, was poor. His character of mind underwent a remarkable change.

He ceased to manifest any sexual tendencies.

He died of cancer of the stomach. The autopsy showed a lot of fat in the abdominal wall and around the hips. He was stodgy and bellied. His skin was fine and soft.

And this is how Dr. Louis Berman interprets Napoleon from the standpoint of his ductless glands. All his life he was under the influence of a gland—the pituitary.

When this gland is driving things the brain develops too much or too little. The skeleton is too large or too small; there is liable to be too much fat around the abdomen and the legs; the sex glands are apt to be improperly stimulated and there is proneness to bladder trouble.

Napoleon's overdeveloped pituitary was responsible for his small size, his large head, prominent forehead and firm underjaw.

He had headaches because his large, hard working pituitary would fill up with blood and thus be pinched by the bony cavity in which it lay.

His judgment was fine and free from the harmful influence of emotions because it was the front of the pituitary which was well developed.

He had firmly developed adrenal glands.

After Austerlitz his pituitary began to play out. By the time of his death it was worn out.

In consequence his judgment became poor, his mind changed character, he became fat around the abdomen and legs and he lost his sexuality. That he held up as well as he did was because his adrenals and his thyriod did not play out as completely as did his pituitary.

Operation for Cross Eyes.

R. M. writes: "Is an operation the only way of curing cross eyes? My eyes have been crossed since birth and I have worn glasses for nine years. My eyes are better, but not cured. Do you really think glasses can cure cross eyes?

"I am told that if I continue wearing glasses until I am 19 or 20, that when I stop growing my eyes will be cured. It isn't much of an operation to have the eyes straightened, is it? Am 17½ years old."

REPLY.

Some cases are cured by wearing glasses.

The chance of cure without operation, when treatment has been postponed so long, is not good. Most of the cases cured by glasses are 8 years old or under.

Don't—If You Are Fat.

E. S. M. writes: "Just before going to bed I feel hungry, so I eat a light lunch. Is this harmful? Is it fattening?"

REPLY.

This habit will help those disposed to insomnia and those who are underweight. It will harm the diabetics and the obese.

Perforation of Intestines.

Mrs. G. W. R. writes: "Will you please tell me what are some of the causes of a perforation of the intestines?

"Will chronic constipation bring it on? My son just underwent an operation for this trouble. He had been troubled with constipation for some time."

REPLY.

Among the causes are typhoid ulcer, tubercular ulcer, other ulcer, appendicitis, inflammation of a diverticulum, adhesions and tumors.

Mongol Type Children.

Mrs. E. J. writes: "In your article today, 'Unusual Child Types,' you describe the Mongol type. Would you please write more on this particular type? I am very much interested."

REPLY.

This is a type of child with a low grade mentality and with the Chinese eye.

The cause of the condition is not known.

It has been noticed that most of the babies of this type are born to mothers near the end of the child bearing period, or to mothers who are constantly fatigued or who have had severe illnesses.

Such children do not grow up normally. In fact, they rarely live beyond babyhood.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Counsel—I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you."

Convicted Client—Don't mention it, guv'nor. Ain't five years enough?"—The Bullock Way.

The Customer—I can't find my wife anywhere. What shall I do?

The Shopwalker—Just start talking to our pretty assistant over there.—London Opinion.

The shoe dealer was hiring a clerk. "Suppose," he said, "a lady customer were to remark while you were trying to fit her, 'Don't you think one of my feet is bigger than the other?' what would you say?"

"I should say, 'On the contrary, madam, one is smaller than the other.'"

"The job is yours."—Boston Transcript.

It was the custom of the congregation to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm in concert, and Mrs. Armstrong's habit was to keep about a dozen words ahead all the way through. A stranger was asking one day about Mrs. Armstrong. "Who," he inquired, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in green pastures?"—Metropolitan.

Manager (to applicant for office boy vacancy)—"Aren't you the boy who applied for this position a fortnight ago?"

Boy—Yes, sire."

C. of C. Has Plans for Co-Ordinating Citizenship Work

Committee With Representatives From All Patriotic Bodies May Result From Suggestion.

Plans for the organization of a city citizenship committee were made at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday noon when representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and patriotic and welfare organizations conferred.

Till the present time, citizenship work has been carried on by the various bodies individually, and their efforts have overlapped, and some phases of the work have been neglected because of a lack of co-ordination.

The present plan, suggested by Dr. E. C. Henry, chairman of the citizenship committee of the Chamber of Commerce, calls for a representative from every club and organization in Omaha.

The main work of the organization will be the proper instruction in the history of the United States, lives of patriots, the proper observance of patriotic holidays and work among new citizens.

The American Legion has taken the lead in nationalization work so far. There is now in preparation a series of articles dealing with radical governments, radical movements and their leaders. These articles are to be released from time to time throughout the city.

A meeting for final discussion of organization plans has been called by Dr. Henry to convene in 10 days.

Will Advertise City in Adjacent States

Omaha's commercial and civic activities are to be advertised in 47 papers and journals of adjacent states, considered Omaha trade territory. The bureau of publicity of the Chamber of Commerce voted yesterday to keep a continuous stream of advertising in these papers the coming year.

In addition to the advertisments in the papers, there is to be sent broadcast over the territory, pamphlets giving detailed information.

Omaha has been advertised in many national magazines and daily and weekly papers in the past, but the plan of advertising adopted for this year is much more extensive.

Thousands of inquiries regarding Omaha's activities are received annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

Plan Reception for Zionist Delegation

The Sokolow delegation due to arrive in Omaha next Wednesday is causing no little interest in local Jewish circles.

The party includes Nahum Sokolow, leading figure in world Zionism; Col. James H. Patterson, D. S. O., of Boar war and Gallipoli fame and an authority on conditions in Palestine; Lieut. Vladimir Jabotinsky, the "Jewish Garibaldi," organizer of the Jewish legion in the late was, and Prof. Otto Warburg, noted scientist.

They will speak at the Brandeis theater Wednesday evening at 8:15, on the condition of the Jews in the near east and Palestine.

William Holzman is the chairman of a committee of local Jewish men and women who have planned a reception to be held immediately following the lecture.

The party will remain in Omaha until Thursday. Many affairs have been planned in their honor.

— L. V. Nicholas —
L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Woodward's
Billet Doux
CHOCOLATES
INNER-CIRCLE CANDIES

A. Hospe Co.
House-Cleaning Sale
in full swing
Pianos as low as $85.00
Phonographs as low as $25.00
Proportionate cuts in small musical instruments, art goods, sheet music, player rolls.
Sale Closes Jan. 10
A. Hospe Co.
The Art and Music Store
1513-15 Douglas Street

When in Omaha
Hotel Henshaw

Bowen's
Value-Giving Store

Vacuum Cleaners

Lighten housework and do the work better than broom, duster and dust pan. Picking up all the dirt and lint from rugs and carpets without scattering dust, they are endorsed by all users.

Vacuum Demonstrators, slightly used..... $39.75

$1 DOWN; $1 PER WEEK

Be as willing to help mother as she is to help you, so let one of her gifts be a Vacuum Cleaner.

Eldredge Two-Spool SEWING MACHINE Saves Dressmaking Bills

and at the same time permits you to have more clothes for much less money. Own a machine and keep the profits at home.

As usual you are privileged to make your own terms.

Select your Sewing Machine now, having it to use while paying for it. Eight handsome models from which to choose; priced from

$72.00 to $98.00

Ask for demonstration, and remember it pays to read Bowen's small ads.

We offer several good values in Machines that have been used for demonstrating purposes, as well as a number that have been used for short periods in homes.

$21, $32, $35, $39, $45

It pays to read Bowen's small ads

H. R. Bowen Co.
Howard St., Bet. 15th and 16th

Nickels and Dimes

built one of New York's most wonderful buildings—the Woolworth—the highest in the world. Not many of us

Want to Build Skyscrapers

But we want a home, we want a Savings Account, we want a fund for old age, we want money to educate the children, to give them a chance.

Shares in The Conservative

are absolutely safe, backed by FIRST MORTGAGES—dividends are paid twice each year—January and July.

Start a Savings Account

and let it grow—add dollars and dimes as often as you can. Such an account brings satisfaction. Have you tried it?

The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
1614 Harney
OFFICERS:
PAUL W. KUHNS, Pres. J. A. LYONS, Sec.
E. A. BAIRD, Vice Pres. J. H. McMILLAN, Treas.

BARTON MILLARD says:

"Save and your 'Savings' work with you—
Spend and you work alone."

Can You Save $571.99? Are You As Good As the Average?

Statistics show that there are over 11,000,000 Savings Accounts in the United States. The average value of each account is $571.99.

A pretty high mark, isn't it?

Open a Savings Account with us today and try it.

You can if you will.

START RIGHT SAVE SOME RIGHT NOW

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