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Peace for a Weary World.

Most of our troubles never happen, so also dread of the unknown is rarely justified. Just now the world is coming out from the clouds of strife and turmoil, and into a light where things take on their true form and no longer appear the grotesque exaggerated menaces as viewed through the mists of uncertainty that surrounded them a few months ago. Faster than is realized the progress of events has operated to jostle the surface at least of an upheaved society into something like natural relations, and people are laying aside their war-born apprehensions to again "pursue their favorite phantoms."

Whether the new world is a better one, leading on to progress for humanity, and making for more stable if not for permanent peace, or whether it is merely a truce between the warring elements, preliminary to a renewal of the age-old clash of ideas and ambitions, is not so important as is the fact that the pursuits of peace dominate those of war once more. Politics, industry, all the outlets for human energy are now directed to the accomplishment of what at the moment appears to be improvements. This is encouraging, for man only sets about to better the things that have served him well when he can do so quietly and without fear of having to defend himself immediately. Civilization has come to a stage where it can postpone the making of war better than any of its many occupations otherwise.

Philosophers and moralists agree that war has not been banished beyond all possibility. Evil still exists, and there are yet those who are unwilling to be guided by the decision of the majority. Aggression grows from selfishness, and that attribute of man still delays its disappearance. This unpleasant truth is more than offset by the greater one that men are more mutually trustful, more inclined to patience and forbearance than ever, and that even in the busiest of moments have in mind their responsibility to others alongside their demands for themselves. Our national attitude is expressed in the remark of President Harding with regard to the soviets: "Whatever political conditions prevail in Russia, American humanity will continue to be American humanity." That is, we will give of our means to aid those in need, and not cease because of the seeming ingratitude of those we try to assist. Such an example will not fail to influence the world, and because American genius is for peace, the tranquility all long for eventually will come to prevail.

Dangers of Exaggeration.

This is a nervous age, Dr. Henry Van Dyke told a crowd of students in Princeton university chapel the other day. A period also of exaggeration, he held. "There is too great a tendency on the part of some toward superstition," he said. "The reverse side of this false coin is the skepticism toward which the other part tends." The quiet moderation in all things that the ancient philosopher urged is indeed absent today. One sees that in congress, where denunciation holds the floor. It is visible, too, in such efforts as that at the Genoa conference, where the hope was held out for a time of curing all the ills of the world at one dose. People are nervously keyed up to expect great things, and when failure comes their superstitious belief that things will be easily set right is apt to turn to disbelief in all men and all things.

This is a time for faith—faith in one's self and one's fellows, neither overconfidence nor doubt. The rewards of industry, thrift, thought and honesty are as sure today as ever they were. Quack remedies, social, economic or political, have not gained any new efficacy. Mankind is more intelligent today than at any other age of the world. Its problems now are no harder than those surmounted by past generations, and should be more easily solved, if the matter is approached in the proper manner. Superstitious reverence of institutions may hamper settlement, just as may undue skepticism. The thing is for mankind to adjust itself to its new environment coolly, reasonably and without prejudice or exaggeration.

Take a Personal Inventory.

When by some turn of circumstance a misguided career ends in catastrophe thoughtful observers are apt to make a single comment: "What could he have been thinking of?" The answer need hardly be spoken; the victim of his own misdeed was not thinking of anything. There is an old French saying, "In everything one must consider the end." To do this one must look within himself, examining his actions or his thoughts and tracing them to their natural conclusions. A young college student recently was apprehended on the charge of stealing automobiles in which to take girl friends riding. If he had indulged in a little wholesome self-examination he very probably never would have embarked on any such course. The girls who rode with him have been identified, and one of them has turned over to the student's fraternity pin to the police. A little introspection on their part might have avoided their embarrassment. Now, friendless and alone, the boy, if he has anything in him, will turn to inspecting himself and inquire if it was worth while. Other young men might well take an interval

inventory of themselves in advance of calamity. The perils and discomforts of pretending to be something more than one really is deserve contemplation. To spend money faster than it comes in, or to associate with young women who demand or expect excessive pleasures is a fatal thing. There are girls who will not associate with a young man unless he has a motor car and who expect expensive gifts from their admirers. They also might do good to themselves and others if they would for one moment look within.

Two Views of Lincoln.

Omaha had the pleasure last week of seeing the John Drinkwater drama, founded on Abraham Lincoln, enacted by a company of very competent players. We also had the opportunity of contrasting Mr. Drinkwater's conception of the great president with that of Warren G. Harding, as expressed in his fine address at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington last Tuesday.

In making comparisons care should be taken not to omit an understanding of the fundamental difference in viewpoint of the two men. The English poet looked upon Lincoln through the eyes of inspiration; the American president regards him from the standpoint of a fellow citizen, well acquainted with forms and conditions of which the Englishman knows but little through experience. This is natural, and accounts in large measure, perhaps, for the divergence; also for the reluctance with which the people of America approach the Drinkwater portrayal of Lincoln.

The poet has idealized his characterization of the man, clothing him with qualities he made no pretense to possessing while alive. It is not easy for one accustomed to the fixed and long established reactions of social life that prevail in a country like England, to realize the truth that a man came from the lowly station of Lincoln's birth and boyhood, through vicissitudes of a life that barely missed being that of savages, to the high place he attained in the world, unless it was by some manifestation of a higher power directing his destiny. That thought is unescapable while listening to the Drinkwater lines.

Mr. Harding prefers to believe that . . . like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demogogs in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and its institutions if we will understand this fact. If Americans only will understand that fact, they will find their own faith in their own powers strengthened and democracy made the more worthy. Grateful as we must be to Mr. Drinkwater for his fine portrayal of a great man, it is more comforting and encouraging to think that Abraham Lincoln was a man, and that he was the archetype of the common people, of whom he once said God must have loved them, or He would not have made so many of them.

An Unforgotten Hero.

A big load has been lifted from the mind of one of America's heroes, Sergt. Alvin York. The mortgage on his farm in the Valley of the Three Forks of the Wolf has been paid off. Between drought and deflation he was for a time brought face to face with foreclosure.

The story of this Tennessee mountaineer has lately been told by Sam K. Cowan in a book called "Sergeant York and His People." In all biography it would be difficult to find a more picturesque or inspiring account of a man holding to his principles and standing by his people. The mountaineers of the Cumberland are said to be the purest Anglo-Saxons in America today. In their customs, speech and manner of life they are close to their ancestors, the American colonists. Marooned in their mountain fastnesses, modernity has not found them. What overseas service with its contact with new ways and foreign people did for many country youths, it did for Alvin York.

From his father he gained physical bravery, from his mother, moral courage. The one brought him back a hero, the other led him to refuse to capitalize the homage of the people and to refuse to go on the stage or lecture platform. The war had awakened his ambition, but it was for his mountain race, not himself. "Back again at his home," writes Mr. Cowan, "he asked that the people give him no more gifts, but instead contribute the money to a fund to build simple primary schools for the children of the mountains who had no schools." Out of his idea has sprung what is known as the York Foundation, backed by many influential people of the south. Sergeant York went out into the world, but he did not forget his own. It is heartening to see that the nation also remembers and that his mountain farm is free now from encumbrance.

Partners in Life.

"A marriage license is not a permanent meal ticket and it is not a credit account at the dry good store," says the marrying parson of Maryland's green. Neither, he advises, is a wife a housekeeper, but she is rather a partner in the business of life. These observations are worth heeding. Many marriages today are unsuccessful because duty and obligation are thrust on one party instead of being shared. Marriage should not be thought of as a way out of this or that unfavorable condition, but of a way into the full opportunity of life.

The clinging vine type of woman is not popular, either in fiction or life. The domineering male holds his own in popular novels, but is far from successful when he comes in contact with a thoughtful, capable modern woman. Matrimony has many commandments, and love has many strange ways of manifesting itself, but most important of all is the idea of partnership.

The underpinning of a great democratic campaign is slowly dissolving beneath the sunlight of prosperity and the influence of demonstrated truth. Unless some unexpected mishap befalls the state, the brethren are in despair.

Every time a good rain falls on the crops the size of the democratic vote is decreased. This is one of the disadvantages of basing a political campaign on calamity howling.

Senator Norris will find considerable support for his notion that the federal government should complete and operate the Muscle Shoals plant.

Soon it will again be discovered that a diploma can not be cashed at the bank of experience. Ak-Sar-Ben's race meet is a fair opener for a fine summer of racing.

From State and Nation

"To What Base Uses, Horatio?"

From the Cincinnati Times Star.
In a recent issue of the Cincinnati Times Star, editor of "John Bull," to seven years imprisonment, Mr. Bottomley held by a large part of the English public for many years. Mr. Bottomley held a unique place in English politics. In a way, he was really a man of the people. He liked the race course. Nobody in politics was too formidable for him to attack, and a bloody head, now and then, did not deter him. He boasted of not being a gentleman, therefore any weapon he happened to have at hand in a political fight availed him. In parliamentary debates, where his methods were more restrained than in journalism, no man so enjoyed hitting below the belt. And his admirers, being of the more ignorant class, he played upon their hatreds, enjoying both to hate and to be hated, and his reaction upon the half-baked intellects that were his following.

But Mr. Bottomley made the mistake of combining his measure as an irresponsible journalist with the business of Victory bond clubs. Evidently the victims who thought they were investing in the bonds of the British government were investing merely in Mr. Bottomley, who, it transpired, was a highly speculative institution. There were millions in the "Bottomley clubs," where now there are but a few thousands.

The passing of Horatio Bottomley from the stage of English public life will cause no regret in America. What Japan is to Hiram Johnson, America is to Bottomley. The "John Bull" was flecked with foam of his wrath against America. Now, happily, America has survived as the fitter of the two.

Hurrah for Normalcy.

From the Hampshire (Neb.) Democrat.
We are sure of getting back to normal conditions fast now, thank the good Lord, and first thing we know we will have forgotten we ever got into the abnormal. The best barometer of public business and finance is the amount of investment being made, or not made, as the case may be, in the various enterprises and industries on quite a boom. People who have had cold feet and were afraid to invest, because of uncertainty, unrest, and a vague feeling that it would be better to get out of the kinks or not, but now it is different. They are getting over their fear and investments are being made as they have not been since the end of millions of dollars of money that has been hiding out in tin cans, stocking legs and saving banks are now going into stocks and bonds, for new enterprises and the normal consequences are that hundreds of thousands of more men are being put to work on such enterprises. Money is easy on the markets and many splendid investments are being offered and taken. Probably never before in our history have so many millions been seeking good investments as they are right now, and all the money invested in stocks and bonds goes immediately into business enterprises and creates more work and creates more wealth. Idle dollars are as bad as idle men—they create nothing. Some of these millions are also going into foreign investments, and this in turn stimulates our foreign trade and makes work for American industries. And all these dollars, whether invested at home or abroad, will do the speedy return to normalcy and good times for us all.

High Cost of Politics.

From the Washington Post.
Compared to some state primary election contests that have been held in national election contests the cost of the Gifford Pinchot campaign for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, \$121,705, does not seem excessive. However, it doubtless has been a record for the state. Mr. Pinchot personally was put to an expense of \$93,562 in waging his fight, while his wife's contribution of \$25,500 brought the family campaign account to a total of \$119,062. Simply shown the use of money in primary campaigns is not necessarily limited to the perpetuation of so-called reactionary control and the advancement of candidates backed by despotic political machines. Even the reformer appreciates the power of the dollar when strongly fortified by his kind, and without qualms adapts it to practical use. The furtherance of a campaign to serve the public for the greater public weal. But the successfully conducted Pinchot fight against the republican state machine in Pennsylvania also offers further proof that the direct primary is not a poor man's game. Mr. Pinchot won by a narrow margin, considering the total vote cast at the primary; had he not been a rich man able to contribute liberally of his wealth as well as his ardor for the cause and had he believed to be better state government, he could not in all probability have made his ideas prevail. His opponent in the gubernatorial nomination race, Attorney General E. A. Tamm, had the "organization" backing, field a campaign expense account amounting to the modest sum of \$1,151.80. Had the latter had more money to contribute in his behalf, or had Mr. Pinchot met his opponent on terms of financial equality—well the result, as hinted, might have been different.

Speeding Up Justice.

From the Nation.
Seventy-five per cent of the cases which now clog the supreme court in New York City are said to involve relatively small sums of money and no important points of law. They are mostly business disputes, and the court has been compelled to listen to the testimony of rival experts and the wrangling of lawyers and then guess which side comes nearest to telling the truth. Dispute adjustment societies have been set up in a few hours by conference out of court with the aid of an arbitrator who knows the conditions in the particular business in which the dispute arises. Proceedings of this kind are being set up by the Arbitration society of America is setting up a tribunal of arbitration to which disputants may by common consent apply for disinterested and expert arbitration. An act of the New York legislature in 1920 legalized this sort of arbitration and gave the arbitrators the right to subpoena witnesses. The plans of the arbitration society have been endorsed by judges and lawyers and business men. Twenty-four hours after publication of the scheme twelve applications had been made to the society. It does not seem more, this common application of common sense will greatly relieve the strain on the courts. We hope that it will also give impetus to other attempts to substitute arbitration through voluntary organizations for a too great dependence on inflexible bureaucratic machinery.

Railroad-Graded Highways.

Charles F. Dixon in Harper's Magazine.
"Modern paved roads which are superseding macadam are built of concrete, or with brick or bituminous surfacing on a concrete base. In the most expensive type the concrete is laid and forced with steel. The tendency of state engineering departments, moreover, is to build them such as the modern railroads are built—with low grades, and curves, and without cross-ings. Indeed, there is a close analogy between railroad and highway developments. The railroad, in pioneer days, like the highway, followed the line of least resistance—and over hills instead of through them. Within the twenty years, to secure greater economy of operation, railroads have spent millions in cutting out curves and grades which nature had made. Moving machinery has made possible, and more will road building take the same course. In the reconstruction of the Miller Trunk highway leading from Duluth, Minn., into the Mesaba Iron Range, now being paved with concrete, 4,800 degrees of angle have been cut out in sixty miles. This is an extreme case, practically the line of least resistance, but it illustrates the tendency."

The Machine Wins.

From Farm Life.
Wayne Dinamore, head of the Horse Association of America, firmly expresses the belief that power farming is a costly delusion, and that horses are inevitably more profitable than tractors. C. F. Clarkson, head of the Society of Automotive Engineers, on the other hand, declares that the tractor of today makes possible better crops at less cost, and through voluntary statement of a British engineer that "just as the motor vehicle in driving the horse from the public roads, so will the motor tractor inevitably usurp the place of the horse on the majority of the arable farms of the world." Each man, of course, says what he might be expected to say. It is an endless debate between the lean of horses and the lean of machines. The farmer is the judge between them. He loves horses, but when he wants to go somewhere he prefers the motor vehicle rather than the horse. So in the end, the horse and the machine, no matter what the present argument may be.

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 diagnoses or give prescriptions for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

PREGNANCY'S DANGERS.

However we measure it, health is better, by long odds, than it was a generation ago. But when we call the roll of the various groups of people reaping these gains two bodies fail to answer "present." They are women in the last month of pregnancy and in the first month of motherhood, and babies less than 4 weeks old.

In 1920 the Chicago Community trust made a survey of facilities for prenatal care in Chicago. What it found and its recommendations would apply in proportion to population in any other city. The fact that Chicago, in common with other parts of Illinois, is outside the birth registration area, added to the difficulties of the investigation. In Chicago it is estimated 57,000 babies are born each year.

In 1920 354 mothers died from conditions incident to childbirth—a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 births. The death rate of colored women from this group of causes was one and one-half times that of white women.

Of the 57,000 women confined in Chicago about 16,000 were cared for by midwives and about 35,000 by physicians.

Of this last group about 6,000 had some prenatal care in the 28 philanthropic stations, clinics, dispensaries and stations giving such care. A consulting staff to this survey laid down the following essentials for prenatal care, which every pregnant woman should have from her physician, midwife, nurse or some institution:

1. As soon as pregnancy is suspected every woman should place herself under competent care.
2. She should pay a monthly visit to her doctor or to her clinic up to the seventh month, and then every two weeks.
3. In the case of the clinic patient, the social service nurse should visit the patient at her home.
4. Examination of the pregnant woman should embrace:
 - a. General physical.
 - b. Local examination of the breasts.
 - c. History of previous diseases and operations.
 - d. History of previous labors.
 - e. Examination of the abdomen.
 - f. Urinalysis for sugar and albumin; complete urinalysis in certain cases.
 - g. Pelvic measurements, as complete as possible.
 - h. Wasserman, if possible.
5. After delivery the child and mother should again visit the doctor or clinic for observation.

The Chicago statistics did not measure up to these standards very well. Of the 23 reporting only one made urinalysis 100 per cent of its patients. The lowest only made such analysis for 4 per cent of its patients. The average number of urinalyses for each woman ranged from 1 at one station to 4 at another. Few of the stations made Wassermans. One made them for 75 per cent of its patients. The next highest had a record of 22 per cent. There is no record in the table of examinations for gonorrhea. Three of the stations took the blood pressure of all its women patients one or more times.

His Cure is Likely.

A. L. R. writes: "Eighteen months ago my husband went into a sanatorium with all the symptoms of advanced tuberculosis—night sweats, chills, temperature 101 to 103 every afternoon, cough with expectoration, loss of weight to 100 pounds. "He has been home a year, leaving the sanatorium with every sign of improvement, and has been on the mend ever since. "Lives same as routine at the sanatorium and takes plenty of eggs and milk daily. "Now weighs 140 pounds; expectorates only slightly in morning and coughs only a few times. Has normal temperature each day and feels fine. "Can his case be arrested in time? "Can he be permanently cured?"

REPLY.
Speaking generally, the answer is "Yes" to both questions.

Bright's Disease Likely.
L. S. writes: "What can be done for a woman who has diabetes, whose legs swell up, especially around the ankles, so that she can hardly walk?" "She has become very thin this last year, which, I guess, is caused by diabetes. She is a woman in her 50s."

REPLY.
I expect she has Bright's disease as well as diabetes. She should have her physician examine her for that. He may want to take salt out of her diet and give her some medicine.

Old associations are dear, and it is difficult indeed to part from that piano to which one has grown attached by years of service. Yet musicians of highest artistic development inevitably are drawn to the

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Contemporary History

From the New York Times.

The people nowadays read the excellent History "Ancient History," as our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers used to do? Did they read it as a duty or as a pleasure? Did they find the old annals of "Perses" and "Medes" contemporary, or did they find them as every "true history" is? "If contemporary history," he says, "springs straight from life, so does that history which is called non-contemporary, for it is evident that only an interest in the life of the present can move one to investigate past facts. Therefore, this past fact does not answer to a past interest, but a present interest, in so far as it is unified with an interest in the present life." Speaking unphilosophically, that is, you are interested in what you are interested in; and history becomes contemporary when it is made living and vivid.

Whether history be continuous, as Mr. Freeman held, or discontinuous, as Lord Acton seems to have held, we like to regard it as neither contemporary nor non-contemporary, as out of time. So Gibbon's interminable procession of bigwigs looks to some eyes, George Trevelyan compares "The Decline and Fall to a frieze. A frieze at a Pompeian election poster, even a dip into Friedlander's "Manners and Customs of the Romans," gives one a more "contemporary" or temporal feeling in what you are interested in; and history becomes contemporary when it is made living and vivid.

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The most singular precursor of many modern theories and facts was a Norman lawyer, Pierre du Bois, author of a Latin pamphlet, "On the Recovery of the Holy Land," a piece of propaganda work for Philip the Fair of France. Besides church endorsement and the supreme authority of the secular state, he urged woman's enfranchisement and mixed education, and:

"International arbitration was to decrease the horrors of war, and educated women were to be sent to the Holy Land in order to marry and convert both the Saracens and the priests of the orthodox church, and also to become trained nurses and teachers. The whole spirit of the book is secular and modern. Bishop Stubbs was wont to chuckle that everything was in it, including the new woman."

Of the immense debt of the moderns to medieval literature, art, religion, it would be "superfluous to speak." The economic "contribution" is curiously modern. An idealizer of the middle ages like William Morris found in them not only "fraternalism" as the right condition of art, but the notion of fellowship and socialism. Mr. G. D. H. Cole and others get their "greatly modified" art, but the notion of fellowship and socialism. Mr. G. D. H. Cole and others get their "greatly modified" art, but the notion of fellowship and socialism. Mr. G. D. H. Cole and others get their "greatly modified" art, but the notion of fellowship and socialism.

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In Strange Ports and Foreign Lands
ARE you preparing for a summer cruise this year? Do not leave to the last minute the preparations for the care of your affairs in your absence. Your will, for instance. Now is as good a time as any to see that it meets present conditions. Review it carefully. And we suggest that you consider the appointment of this Company as your executor and trustee, which can perhaps be arranged by a simple addition to your will. Our booklet, "Safeguarding Your Family's Future," is good reading at any time—and especially so if you are planning to travel. Call or send for a copy.

and prices, laws against adulteration, against monopoly, profiteering, may be said to be, if not an inheritance from the middle ages, a sort of restoration in new conditions, of medieval statutes. Some writers on art are sure that there will never be an art great, genuine, modern art until there is again an art of the people, as in the middle ages. Of the "community spirit," so much preached in our time, the work of the unknown master-masons and masons and stonecutters of the middle ages, incomparable cathedrals and churches and city halls and what not, is an monument. And those ages used to be called "dark"! Of the "contemporary," ancient and modern or neither ancient nor modern, that one so often finds in the middle ages, this quotation from the formula used in the emancipation of a bondman by Robert Maecell, bishop of Hereford (1404-18), is an illustration: "Whosoever from the beginning nature created all men freely or free, and afterward the law of nations subjected some of them to the yoke of servitude." Doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, doctrine of theory of Roman law. There is nothing new or old under the sun.

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