THE SUNDAY BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
MULGON B. UPDIES, Publisher. B. BREWER, Gos. Mana

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Assessment From of which The Box to a member, is contenting to the St. of the

Het everage circulation of The Omnho Boo, May, 1922 Daily 72,038 Sunday 78,642

B. BREWER, General Manager
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager hed before me this 3d day of June, 182 (Boal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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BEE TELEPHONES Eschange. Ack for the Department AT lamble ted. For Night Calle After 10 P. M.; AT lamble srtment, AT lamble 1921 or 1942. 1000

Main Office—17th and Farnam

- - 15 Scott St. South Side - - 4915 S. 24th St.

New York—215 Fifth Avenue

- 422 Star Bjdg. Chicago - - 1720 Steger Bldg.

Paria, France—410 Rue St. Honore

TOO CRITICAL A VIEW OF DEMOCRACY. Among those welcoming Chief Justice Taft to England with expressions of the hope of an increasing community of spirit and understanding between the English speaking nations was Dean Inge of St. Paul's. "The Gloomy Dean," he is called, although not so much for any addiction to pessimism as for his unwillingness to wink at the truth as it appears to him and his plain outspokenness.

"A generation which travels sixty miles an hour must be five times as civilised as one which only travels twelve," is the way in which he once warned his age. "It is useless for the sheep to pass resolutions in favor of vegetarianism, while the wolf re-mains of a different opinion," is another. "Like other idealisms, patriotism varies from a noble devotion to a moral lunacy," is one of his epigrams, and as an instance of his mixture of optimism and pessimism, "I can not help hoping that the human race, having taken in succession every path except the right one, may pay more attention to the narrow way that leadeth unto life."

"A Gentleman with a Duster," who became anonymously famous with his book, "The Mirrors of Downing Street," assays Dean Inge among several other clerical figures in his now volume, "Painted Windows." He finds the dean convinced that this generation is wrong, that public opinion is "a vulgar, impertinent, anonymous tyrant who deliberately makes life unpleasant for anyone who is not content to be the average man," and that democracy means "a victory of sentiment over reason," the triumph of the unfit, the conquest of quality by quantity.

Similar views are held by some Americans, of course, although they are not so frank in expressing them. It is impossible that any real international brotherhood should grow out of such distrust of the people. The indictment does no harm, but rather should serve to purge humanity of some of its weaknesses. There is, however, a lack of that prefound sympathy with the human race that weakens an appeal for better understanding from that source.

STAGE FOLK DEFY AGE.

So gallant is the world that no mention of Lillian Russell being 61 years old was made in the announcement of her death. Peace to her ashes, but her passing brings up some thoughts on the longevity last breath that is in them.

coan Drew, who lately played in Omaha, is 69. Mrs. Leslie Carter, who played with him, is 60. Otis Skinner is 64; Chauncey Olcott is romantic as ever at 62, and De Wolf Hopper is still prancing about the stage at 64. McIntire and Heath, who have formed a blackface team for 48 years are today cutting up in a musical show called "Red Pepper." Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson is 69.

Not all the stars, of course are in the 60's, nor are they in their teems. Mrs. Fiske is said to be 57; Marie Tempest and David Warfield 56; Weber and Fields 55, William Faversham and Raymond Hitchcock 54, Blanche Bates 49, Margaret Anglin 46 and Ethel Barrymore 43.

Baseball stars are counted old in their thirties; newspaper men become veterans not much later, and good many women consider themselves back numbers before they are 50. There must be some mistake in the impression of the hard lives led by people of the stage, or else they have gained some of the tincture of immortality.

LIFE, C. O. D.

What a wonderful world it would be if we never

had to pay the price! But we do. The price of what? Of everything.

To live we must labor or, if we do not labor. someone must labor for us and in that case we pay the obligation of dependance—which is the price. For safety, for enjoyment, for profit we gather together in great cities instead of living apart in lonely solitude; for this we pay the price in restrictions upon how we may live and what we may do, in the wear and tear upon our nerves because of the noise and bustle of city streets. We love and we pay the price-in fears for our loved ones, in the capacity to be hurt when they are hurt, in jealousy. We have children who bring us joy and yet we pay the pricein sorrow over their sorrows, in sadness at their ntments, perhaps in grief over their death. We achieve wealth and honor and for these we pay perhaps with wealth, perhaps with the loss of the respect of our fellow men and even of self. .

Little can we do, little do we want to do, for which we must not pay. Yet think what a world it would be if we never

had to pay. Would it; after all, be wonderful? Probably not. How much of the joy of achieving and of having lies in the glory of having earned it.

BRAZIL INVITES THE WORLD.

A Portuguese navigator, Pedro Alvares Cabral, is usually credited with having discovered Brazil, in 1500. Four centuries later two Portugese officers have made the same voyage, but by airplane instead of sailing ship.

This transatlantic flight, although relieved by weral stope at islands on the way, has not attracted attention it deserves. In Rio de Janeiro, however, it has been made the occasion of an enthusiastic display of international good will. Once more is immed the fact that the sentimental tie of South can nations is closer with Europe than with

the United States. Brazil began as a Portuguese colony, and during the Napoleonic wars the king and his court left Lis-ton and settled at Rio. Later, when the court had se back to Portugal, Dom Pedre, although a royal laimed the independence of Brazil, under if as emperor. That was a century ago. The lie was not established until 1888. In commemoration of 100 years of freedom Brazil will open a centennial exposition in September.

The United States is quite properly among the twenty-five nations participating in this international event. A Nebraskan, Frank A. Harrison, has been acting as general commissioner for the United States. arranging for exhibits and stirring up popular in terest. Whatever the end of the controversy between him and his associates, their differences at least will advertise the exhibition.

There is a good deal that would prove interesting down there to American travelers, for example, the network of inland water transportation. The republic has 10,000 miles of navigable waterways open to river steamers and ocean-going vessels, and 20,000 miles additional used for light draft boats. The city of Rio has a population of more than 1,000,000. A large attendance of Americans at this Brazilian fair might add considerably to our knowledge and certainly would go far to cement understanding relation and Pan-American solidarity.

GOING TO THE ANT.

We are a race of travelers, thinking little of trips overseas or even around the globe. But most of use fail to note the wonders that are literally under our feet.

At our feet the little ant people are busy every day in a most interesting life. Did you ever watch them? Probably not. We are too practical to waste time like that.

On a recent afternoon an observer lay in a little clade just outside the city. He noticed a long thin line of little black ants, marching across the bare spot of ground. The line disappeared into the grass on both sides. None of the little marchers was carrying anything and he wondered what was their object, what was in their "minds."

He caught and killed a fly and placed it near the line. Presently one of the ants seemed to smell it. He paused and then scouted out and discovered the He seemed to look up at its great bulk, a dozen times bigger than himself.

Then he rushed back and passed the word to his fellows. The line curved out to the dead fiv. which was soon covered with the little insects. They toiled for perhaps five minutes before they severed the head. Two ants seemed to be detailed to carry this away. They struggled with it, sometimes carrying, sometimes rolling it until they disappeared in the grass.

while the cutting of the prize was going on. But they did not interfere. The observer caught one of the big fellows then

Several of the big, quick-moving ants came near

and, in the interest of science, slew it and dropped the body. Before the little black ants came across it, one of the big ones found it.

He seemed to become greatly excited. Grabbing the body, as big and heavy as himself, he walked away, sometimes dragging it, sometimes carrying it aloft, a prodigy of strength.

Was he rushing his fellow to some underground ant hospital, some first-aid station? Was the dead one, perchance, a recognized relative of his? We don't know. We suspect, however, that in the dead brother, the excited ant saw only a delicious feast to be enjoyed at leisure in his underground home.

GIVING FARMS A PERSONALITY.

A pleasant custom that lends an air of honest pride and stability is the growing one of giving farms an attractive name. Farmers are finding it to their advantage commercially also. The patent office will register farm names as trade marks, thus protecting the farmer against their use by others anywhere in the United States. If it is desired to use the name as a trade mark, it must be attached to commodities moving in interstate commerce.

Ranches have usually been known by their cattle brands, but most farms have lacked even this personality, usually being known by such terms as "Smith's place" or "Jones' quarter," or possibly referred to by the name of the original settler.

Herbert Quick, once quite a figure in Iowa agriculture, calls his country place in Virginia "Coolfont," in reference to the springs there. An unending possibility for descriptive names exists, as travelers along Nebraska roads may testify. Among the signs to be found painted on big barns are "Val-View," "Cherrycroft," "Overlook," "Hillcrest" and "Lone Pine." Down in Kansas, just outside Atchison, a motorist reports a farm bearing an immense sign over its front gate, "Hadhisway," which leads to the intriguing thought that unless the owner is a bachelor, somewhere around the kitchen entrance there may be another sign perhaps reading, "Has-

Whatever the name chosen for a home in the country it is almost sure to do one of two things: Express the personality of the owner or call attention to some striking feature. In the towns street numbers have to suffice, but no such practical necessity need cramp the rural dweller.

BETTER CARE OF CHILDREN.

Children born in 1921 had a better chance of life than those born in 1920. Statistics of the American Child Hygiene association show that only 79 died of each 1,000 born; in 1920 the ratio was 92 in 1,000

The same tendency which cut the death rate pre-There will be more of us in this old world, by reason of this record, and a higher average of health, which means, other things being equal, a higher average of Full of deep shadowy hollows windsumably means better health for those who lived.

happiness and productive effort. Little by little the children's death rate drops. Medical science is responsible in part; instead of five deaths in every ten victims of diphtheria, anti-toxin has made it possible that nine out of every ten shall live. Education has helped to a great extent; mothers understand the needs of their children more than they used to and other people pay more attention to

the needs of the mothers than formerly. The little child cannot help itself. Two things can keep it alive: Knowledge of what to do for it and the will to do it. The world can't be going to the dogs so very fast when, each year, it proves that it is giving greater care than before to these little

The prince of Wales is now home from his world tour, and while on this topic let us remark that not only does the sun never set on the empire, but the empire has not yet sat on the son.

The aviator's picnic in France was not so utterly markable, but one just has to wonder whether the pilots were able to scratch their chigger bites on the way home.

The State Federation of Women's clubs of Veront has chosen Robert Frost as poet laureste, another instance that art is looking up in America.

If armament protect the peace, Europe is pretty far from war-whereas in 1913 there were 3,726,000 men under arms, today there are 4,736,000.

President Harding has given up his summer trip to Alaska, which indicates that he intends to fight it out along the lines laid down if it takes till fall.

Vacation Verse

The Country's Faith. Here in the country's heart Where the grass is green, Life is the same sweet life As it e'er hath been.

Trust in a God still lives, And the bell at morn Floats with a thought of God O'er the rising corn. God comes down in the rain, And the crop grows tall-

This is the country faith,
And the best of all!

Norman Gale in Boston Transcript

The Shedow. Here's a dell that's sunny enough Robins whisting clear enough From mossy woodpile near enough but where's my joy?

Blithe in truth looks frost's blue eye
And lovely blue the brook flits by.
Red-faced sun and jeweled sloe
And jest of old crow answering crow
Would all wake joy! But old time slyly all the while

hecks the song and dims the smill and sense so eager turns to shade. n silence stumbling through the -Edmund Blunden in Tale Review Islands at Sunset.

and dunes are changing snow white to silver; Curving beaches darken when the sea birds run; Fog wreathes headlands where ground swells thunder— Angelus, and evening, and the

Out to sea before me lie the purpling islands. Stolid silent Titans of the beryl carred cliff and boulder, baselt and amber, Sea weed and caves where the gray whales sleep.

Long years ago, then as Down the misty channel with the driving rain, Purple sails filling, royal flage a-

flutter, With bell, hook and candle came the ships of Spain. Gone now Presidio, buff and leather jerkin,
Mule train of ingots and stern
Halberdier;
Head piece, cross piece, perished
with the owner;
Gone cringing Indian, ignorance
and fear.

I can see the galleons and all that used to be. sand dunes are changing snow white to silver;
Curving beaches darken where the sea birds run;
Fog wreathes headlands where ground swells thunder—
Starlight and evening and the sunand dunes are changing snow white Alan S. Rogers in Harvard advo-

Naming Mountains It's fenced all round with mountains

where we live, 'Like as Jerusalem," the Bible The artist that comes here Has never painted Blaze. His favor-

Are all more suitable, I think, to closer wooded. rougher shape. Or Windward Mountain; for it was a rock, kind if castle cliff, that strangers

For a hotel, sometimes. On Bluberry There is a pond, where Daniel Webster came And made a speech, some eighty well known.

The one I like the best is Pioneer, Chiefly, I guess, because I used to . Ilve
Over the saddle of it, in a town
So little, and so backward, it's gone out
Like damp leaves in a bonfire. And our house, Our square one-chimneyed house, our sagging barn, Our lilacs, locusts, and great wineglass elm— The deer stray all over the old place That long blue mountain, Lebanon, on the west,

Has always seemed to me a fairy it has something for others in its place,
Largely, I take it, from its Bible point of view and comparson of an old faith with a new on various mat-

"Cedars of Lebanon;" I used to think There must be cedars on the other For I could see the kind of woods on this side; Maples and birches—white and yellow birches, Hemlock and spruce and patches of

ing in, You see on these new maps marked "Ethan Range,"
The old folks called "The Seven
Hills of Rome." But there are more than seven; or if you count Only the top peaks, there are five; but that Was never any trouble to the old folks. They had a sketchy way of naming The old folks used to let their fac-Run out and play. They had a talent for it; And when they had laid out their long green streets, And had their sightly old court houses built.
Their fan-light doorways, and their corniced steeples:
When they had banked their doors

with flowering shrubs. And beds of English herbs with story names. And needed some new way to rumi nate
The cud of beauty—then they
named the mountains.
—Sarab K. Cleghorn in the Nation.

Chloe's hair, no doubt, was brighter; Unioe's hair, no doubt, was brighter;
Lydia's mouth more sweetly sad;
Hebe's arms were rather whiter;
Languorous-lidded Helen had
Byes more blue than e'er the sky

was;
Lainge pulled subtler stuff;
Still, you used to think that I was
Fair enough. Now you're casting yearning glance At the pale Penelope; Cutting in on Claudia's dances; Taking Iris out to tea. Iole you find warm-hearted; Zoe's cheek is far from rough-

BOOKA

LOVE-AND DIANA," by Concordia Merel. Published by Thomas Selser. N

Yerk.
A story of love, romance and ad-A story of love, romance and adventure is "Love—and Diana," by Concordia Merrel (Selser).

Diana, daughter of an aristocratic English family, always had everything she wanted. Men threw themselves at her feet. She always defled love, claiming such emotion was

Eventually she became engaged to British nobleman, whom she ad-mitted she did not love, but who And then, by chance, she met The

To settle a three-cornered disput

for her hand at the supper-dance celebrating her birthday, she said she would give the supper dance to whoever might find her—and ran out into the large estate of her father's castle. She awoke in the midst of a terand the waves on a rocky promon-tory which at high tide is complete-

ly submerged.

And again she met The Man.
From there the story leads across the sea to Africa, where her father's mining interests were not entirely satisfactory. The Man, by this time, was her father's trusted engineer, and with him, alone, she was lost in the wilds of the great South African weldt.

The storm at the beginning of the book is described in detail and with great vigor. The description is forceful and the emotions of the girl and man as they cling to each other in their battle for life with the raging elements are told simply, yet

strongly.

Diana's gradual change from a pampered, spoiled daughter of the rich to a strong, healty yet willful woman is delineated with the touch of one who knows character and knows how to reveal it to others.

"PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF A CUB REPORTER." by Cornellus Vanderbilt, ir. George Sully & Co. New York. Cornellus Vanderbilt, fr., dubbed "the millionaire reporter." tells a few of his encounters with the daily problems met by newspaper men in their profession in his little volume, "Personal Experiences of a Cub Re-porter" (Sully).

with the owner;
Gone cringing Indian, ignorance and fear.

Still when the evening darkens all before me,
Dim line of mountains and sob of about the country home of the late Henry P. Davison for a "story" on the lawn fets in honor of the king and queen of Belgium, and "cover-ing" the longshoreman strike, all make up chapters in the book. But on most of his experiences

result of the attempt to alleviate the widespread evils resulting from the industrial revolution. They are all agreed upon making life more humane, more noble, more comfortable. But they differ in their aims and their methods.

Mr. Leo Jacobs has recently contributed at their seconds.

tributed a study of "Three Types of Practical Movements of the Last Half Century" (Macmillan). He compares the history of three sepa-rate ethical movements—the Chris-

The latest work of Gerald Elton Fosbroke, "Character Revelations of Mind and Body" (Putnam), will interest those who still believe that character is built into the face as a result of mental and bodily reactions, and that a person's powers are so external that they can be judged from a photograph. For others who are not so sure of our materialism have led to vast national others who are not so sure of our power to measure the vital force, or who are unconvinced as to the scientific nature of such work, it will not be of much value.

Rev. A. Bellwald, professor theology at the Marist college, has written a work on Christian Science cussion of the causes that may serve the Catholic standpoint more fully than it has ever been done its philosophical and religious presupposi-

ters that both take up. Harley Granville-Barker is well qualified to write a book on the theater. He has done so. "The Ex-emplary Theater" (Little-Brown Co.) is a keen discussion of the theater's purpose in society and of its future. Mr. Barker thinks that the theater



Fix the Teeth

Every day we hear of some serious ailment by having the teeth properly attended. The fact is recognized by the medical world. We do not mean that every ailment is attributable to bad teeth, nor do we claim that all diseases can be cured by having dental work done, but we do claim that by having your teeth and mouth put into healthy condition you will eliminate the source of many serious troubles.

We examine your teeth free of charge and tell you what it will cost to fix them properly, Satisfaction Guaranteed. You above all must

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be satisfied.

Causes of War Listed by Churches

In the move for a warless world the churches are playing a leading part. A plea for facing all the facts in order to preserve peace is made in a bulletin issued by the commis-sion of international justice and good the family table. will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

clares. "We must find out what it is we must establish suitable international agencies, so that we can be distribution, while the farmer re-

in indiscriminate condemnation. We must indeed condemn the whole war system as eternally wrong, but we cannot condemn every man or even every nation that has fought. Many noble heroes have fallen in warfare. Nations have been forced to fight for the overthrow of vast international crimes."

The principal direct and indirect causes of big armaments are listed as follows: tion by machinery, have given the advanced nations extraordinary pow-

ers of expansion and aggression.
2. Creation of wealth and massing 2. Creation of wealth and massing of capital, control of disease and increase of population, with demand for more food and for abundant raw material, have caused the progressive nations to reach out long arms into all the world.

3. The existence of many absolutely independent sovereign governments, each responsible only to its own people for their welfare, has led to conscious and scheming rivally and the adoption by averall

led to conscious and scheming riv-airy and the adoption by several governments of the policy of eco-nomic imperialism. By diplomacy, intimidation and intrigue they have sought for expansion of commerce and for the political control of those backward geographical areas on which they were, or expected to be, dependent for food and raw ma-terial.

and growing inter-relation and co-operation of commerce, industry and

settled mutual hostility.
7. The modern system of finance

discount and mortgage their futures and thus to create big armaments otherwise impossible. otherwise impossible.

8. The modern system of treaties, open and secret, have produced

tingencies, thus increasing fears and suspicions and making swollen war budgets inevitable in every land. 9. Vast private manufacturing en-terprises, producing munitions and other materials needed by armies ite
Is Bald Fowl: but he doesn't call it
Bald Fowl.
He calls it Eagle Peak, or Lair of
the Winds.

Itian socialist.

Maurice and Kingsley were active:
the social ethical movement, out of
the social ethical movement, out of
which the settlement sprang, with
leaders like Arnold Toynbee, and the
sethical culture movement of Felix
philosophy, justifying the right of
philosophy, justifying the right of The latest work of Gerald Elton inate the earth, has stimulated selcrimes, and to deep-seated hatred

and plans for revenge.

11. The will to avert the fate of the vanquished, if not positively to win the prize of the victor, has been a mighty modern cause of super

armaments.

12: The people of every land and age hate war. If so, why have wars come? Because they have usually been misinformed by the ruling cliques. The real and full facts in the case are seldom told them. The issues are more or less falsified in order to arouse the power of enthusiastic patriotism. Even where they partly know the facts they have no adequate machinery for the control of ambitious or scheming political leaders. And they are today ominously exposed to the schemes of a

Bread and Beef. Farm to Table

Bread is held up by the joint com mission of agricultural inquiry as striking example of what happens to the farmer's product in the way of costs and profits before it reaches

This phase of the commission's report, soon to be rendered to con-"It is not enough to say to the grees, was discussed by Chairman nations 'be good'," this analysis de- Sydney Anderson. "Our inquiry reveals the fact that about 50 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays ing men by the prospect of great for bread is absorbed in the cost of gains from the violation of law, and, to be good in this modern world, and out of each dollar the consumer pays good. We must do much hard-headed, cool-hearted, clear-midded market for the wheat needed to pro-and creative thinking.

"First of all, we must not indulge statement is based on average figceives only 29.6 cents in the local duce the loaves delivered. This statement is based on average figures for 1913, 1916 and 1931. In 1918 the entire production cost was 44 cents and the distribution cost 56 cents.

"It seems possible that greater efficiency can be developed which will tend to reduce the manufacturpense. Our inquiry does not indicate that the manufacturing baker has exacted an undue profit in taking the 5.3 cents from the consumer's dollar for manufacturing bread and "It would appear, however, that the retailer's operating expense of 15 cents and the baker's average

selling expense of 15.78 cents out of the dollar the consumer pays for bread should be reduced by improvement of method. To some degree, consumer's demand for variety causes duplication of service on the part of the several bakeries making daily delivers to the several bakeries making

part of the several bakeries making daily deliveries to the same retailers.

"The competitive element between manufacturing bakeries in their efforts to command markets naturally tends to increase the amount of service and the cost of selling. However, competition tends to maintain a high standard of quality and convenience of service."

and for the political control of those backward geographical areas on which they were, or expected to be, dependent for food and raw material.

4. Suspicion and fear of neighbors have led each government to build up its own defensive system. This practice antedates, indeed, human history. But it has reached modern proportions because the discoveries of science have been effectively utilized.

5. The massing and mobilizing for war of the entire power of each ing a profit of 1.1 cents. The residence of service.

"In 1913 the producer received an average of 90.1 cents out of the dollar the consumer paid for fresh beef after paying 2.9 cents for transpertation, feed and commissions. The packer paid 94 cents live cost and sond packing, making a total of 102.7 cents. He sold fresh beef to the retailer at \$6.5 cents and sold by-products for 13.5 cents, making a total of 104.8 cents. The reoperating cost of 10 cents and a profit of \$.5 cents, equaling the 100 cents which the consumer paid for fresh beef.

politics.

6. Acts of one people or government with no thought or intention of ill-will have often brought harm to beef after paying 5.3 cents for transnels and acts of retaliation growing into settled mutual hostility.

I 1921 the producer received an average of 67.7 cents out of the dollar the consumer paid for fresh beef after paying 5.3 cents for transportation, feed and commissions.

The packer paid an average of 73 cents for sell-7. The modern system of finance ing. transportation and packing, has enabled governments through making a total of \$5.1 cents. He loans and credits not only to utilize to the full existing wealth, but to 78.8 cents and sold by-products for 10.8 cents, making a total of 89.6 cents, thereby realizing a profit of 1.5 cents. The retailer paid 78.8 cents and had an operating cost of 18.5 cents and a profit of 2.7 cents,

At the Root of Crime.

From Commerce and Pinance. Several causes have converged in recent years to raise the index number of crooks. Wars are commonly followed by a moral let-down; the drive against drugs has forced many infortunates bereft by drug addiction of their will power into ways of crime to satisfy the perverted crav-ing, and it is hardly to be denied that such a sudden and violent re-form as prohibition has worked as a two-edged sword to swell the secondly, by fostering at least for a while disrespect for the law, conse-quent on indignation at an un-wonted interference with personal

Another cause is the great acce sion to the ranks of the well-to-de largely from persons without tradi-tional standards of respect for the rights of others or ideals of service. People with new money to spend People with new money to spend who have not been brought up under standards of high conduct run riot in an orgy of individualism and are breeders of crime. The automobile is responsible for a malign spirit of disregard for the rights and con-venience of others. It is both a fostering cause of crime and one of its most deadly and effective ac-

its most deadly and effective accessories.

Finally, the restraining influence of religion has declined with the loss of men's respect for its mandates and belief in its authority, a fruitful falling off until new sanctions shall have succeeded the old in the empire of men's hearts. Criminals have been coddled and bad men suphemistically termed unfortunates in the name of penology. It befits a journal whose title connotes the point of view of the market place to be above all things severely practical and within the path of hard sense, and from that worldly 'and altogether practical point of view we declare that one of the most insistent needs of the world today is the spirit of Christianity, a spirit that, taking human history in its broad perspective, is the mest efficient exterminator we can think of of the forces of decadence we have enumerated.

equaling the 100 cents which the consumer paid for fresh beef.

"The retailer's cost of operation had increased from 10 cents in 1913 to 18:5 in 1921, and in the same period profits decreased from 2.5 cents to 2.7 cents per dollar of miles."



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