THE SUNDAY BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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

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Not average circulation of The Omaha Bee, June, 1922 Daily.....71,731 Sunday....77,034 B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER 5. ROOD, Circulation Manager and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1822.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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The average paid daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 71,731, a gain of 12,397 over June of 1921. The average paid Sunday alternative of 1921. The average paid Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for June, 1922, was 77,034, a gain of 20,120 over June of 1921. This is a larger gain than that made by any other daily or Sunday paper.

FARM COMMUNITY INFLUENCES.

As rural life expands through the influence of the automobile, good roads, better schools, scientific methods, labor saving devices and improved marketing systems, it also is desirable that progress on the spiritual side should keep pace with that of a material nature. This is the very time for the creation of a militant country church. Too many of these white-steepled buildings have been abandoned.

It may be said that in older days when the fortune of the harvest was more dependent on favortable conditions of nature the link between God and the farmer was more apparent than now when dry farming and irrigation triumph over the worst that nature can do. Giving thanks for one's daily bread then had in it a deeply personal note.

The emphasis today is shifted and the field of the country church has broadened accordingly. This much was made plain in the summer school for rural pastors at Ohio State university. The session opened with a study of rural problems and dwelt on ways in which the country church can minister more largely to the community and exercise a greater influence in shaping community ideals.

"The note of pessimism must be forgotten," Bishop William Bell asserted in an address there. "Instead of harping on how things are going to the eternal bow-wows we must brace up and fight. The man who has won true salvation is not content with singing songs. He itches to doff his coat, thrash the devil out of politics, purge high finance of its viciousness, throttle exploitation of the masses for the benefit of the few, and demand that men, whether they serve the church or state, must be of high character and unquestionable integrity."

"This means that the day of personal salvation has passed," the bishop continued, "and the era of collective salvation is dawning. The moment the church becomes aggressive it immediately invades the realm of social gospel. To meet the problems with which he must struggle in this relatively new field of andeavor the minister must be trained to broader things. He must be trained in statesmanship, conversant with economics, his knowledge must extend to business and commerce."

Even today the rural community is the backbone of democracy. Farming should be more profitable and attractive, and community life should at the same time be stimulated and influenced by those ideals that are innate in true religion.

RELIGION AND PLEASURE.

One of the speakers who addressed the Walther League convention last week emphasized the thought that it is possible to be a Christian and have a good time. For, he said, "Christianity is a religion of happiness." That still leaves a considerable margin for speculation and disputation.

What constitutes happiness? In the matter of dancing the good man referred to was of the opinion that the old minuet or the Virginia reel were fine as dances, while modern dances are "imported from hell." If he will go back a little distance on history's track, he will find the minuet being denounced as godless and wicked, while the Virginia reel was an abomination to certain of the community at the time of its greatest popularity.

This does not answer the question. Christianity is a religion of happiness; it justifies the rational enjoyment of all the many good and wholesome things a benign and munificent Creator has lavished on a world "where every prospect pleases and man alone is vile." Unfortunately, men are not all agreed on what constitutes pleasure, or in what form it is to be pursued. Out of this lack of accord comes the disputation and the effort to regulate.

Church polity and discipline is made for those who will subscribe to and abide by the regulations laid down. Different churches hold to varying beliefs and these beliefs take cognizance of pastimes and ways of pleasure as well as of the forms of worship. Thus, there is a variation in the things that are held to be good and permissible as pleasures and without detracting from religion any of those qualities that permit the devout to worship God and enjoy the world He made. Trouble is made by man exclusively.

STARS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The Literary Digest has been indulging in another of those interesting but inconclusive enterprises it occasionally sets on foot. This time it relates to "Who would you name, offhand, as the five leading American literary stars that have risen above the horizon in the last ten years?" Fifty-six individuals in a position where they are supposed to be able to form determinative opinion on such points were addressed, and now their replies have been tabulated. Four stars have been designated, and fifth place is shared by two.

What is settled is that expert opinion for the moment gives to these the precedence, although it might happen that, were the question more popularly put the decision would have been different. "Expert" opinion is not always the safest where

democracies finally decide. It should be understood, also, that the choice was made of those who have come up within ten years. No effort is put forth in the way of assessing permanent value or of comparison with the lights that are dimming. Literary fame, especially in America, is fugitive and fleeting; a writer is like an actor or a ball player. The star in any of these lines must strike fast and get what he may while the getting is good. Always he is confronted by the possibility that an-

other will crowd him off the stage very soon. Nebraskans will be interested to know that Willa Sibert Cather is fourth on the list selected. It is also interesting to note that some of the most widely

read authors do not get even an honorable mention. These still have the substantial consolation that comes from a "best seller," regardless of other considerations.

WHY THE WEST IS DIFFERENT.

What is this west, to which men are so proud to belong? In so far as it differs from other parts of America, how did these distinguishing characteristics

In that remarkable book, "The Cowboy," Phillip Ashton Rollins advances the explanation that our life, our speech and our thoughts have been moulded by the traditions of fraternity and independence of the

"It was a spirit that begat personal service and extreme self-reliance, which in their exercise, were, at all times, upon the instant, for however-long duration, and without expectation of reward, as subject to the call of others, were they friends or entire strangers, as to the requisition of their owner," Mr. Rollins writes. "It was a spirit that offered contempt for distance or danger as an impediment to duty or pleasure," and goes on:

It was a spirit that gave to a man an intense individualism, and not only a hatred of class dis-tinctions save such as the west itself created, but also a bitter antipathy to all social usages in limitation of personal action except those which either were prescribed by universal fundamental law were in the western code. It was a spirit that nurtured an undying pride in the country of the west, a devoted loyalty to its people as a class, a fierce partisanship in favor of that coun-try and its people, and a complete silence about and very generous forgiving of whatever wrongs any of the latter might have done.

Certain continuing results of this are easily traced but Mr. Rollins mentions three of high importance. One is the influence of the Texas trail which wove northerner and southerner into one piece, so that there never has been any Mason and Dixon's line in the west. This absence of sectional prejudice permitted the building up of an intense solidarity. Even state lines fade in what is often spoken of as "God's country," and a man calls himself a westerner rather than a Montanan or Nebraskan.

A third result is pointed out in the spirit of neighborly co-operation and mutual aid that was enforced in the days of scanty population. "He took it for granted that he and his neighbors should get together and support a university, a hospital, or whatever, just as in primitive days he and his neighbors had joineed forces when the roundups had called for collective efforts," Mr. Rollins writes of the westerner. This determination to do things for ourselves rather than await private philanthropy or business does exist today. The west, to use a figure of the cattle country, is determined to ride democracy rather than let democracy or any allied political or economic theories ride it.

LITERARY MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Disraeli was at once prime minister of England and a noted novelist. H. G. Wells, himself one of the foremost literary men of the day, is a long way from that political goal, though he is now candidate for parliament on the labor party ticket. However, an overturn of the Lloyd George government and victory for the labor party might make him an important factor in the government of the empire.

Americans who can not imagine Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser or H. L. Mencken in congress will watch with interest the progress of Mr. Wells' campaign. Though no example of a literary genius being elected to high office on this side of the Atlantic comes to mind, yet many noted writers have served

in appointive positions. John Hay sat in the cabinet and wrote very creditable verse, and even a novel, though he tried to conceal this side of his ability from public view. Walt Whitman supported himself as a government lerk in Washington while composing "Leaves of Grass," and was discharged by his chief who regarded his verses as immoral. Hawthorne was surveyor of the custom house at Salem while he worked on "The Scarlet Letter." Motley, Prescott and Bancroft, and even John Burroughs, served the nation in official positions. William Dean Howells gained much in the consular service in Italy. General Lew Wallace, as governor of New Mexico and later minister to Turkey, found time to produce some notable novels. More recently there are examples of Van Dyke, Whitlock, Egan and Thomas Nelson Page, all in the diplomatic service abroad.

It seems evident that historians and scholars have rightful place in public life. It may even be assumed that a writer of fiction who has succeeded in interesting a wide audience of cultured persons possesses a knowledge of human nature that might fit him peculiarly for national service. Mr. Wells has capped this reputation as a novelist with an amazing demonstration of his critical faculties in the "Outline of History." In this as in his fiction he has displayed a deep interest in the problems of government. Perhaps now he will be given a chance to try these out.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

George Washington, in his farewell address, spoke thus to his countrymen: "This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation of its powers uniting security with energy, and tion of its powers uniting security with eneergy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and

Founded on such broad basis, the American government can become anything the majority of the citizens desire. "In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion," our first president wrote, "it is essential that public opinion

hould be enlightened." Beyond saying that private opinion and actions should not be set up as superior to the judgment of the majority, no comment is necessary.

North Carolina's governor holds to the doctrine of state's rights in the coal strike. Perhaps he is justified, but most of the country is likely to line up with the president.

. Major Rowan has just got a medal he won in Cuba twenty-four years ago. Congress may be slow. but it eventually gets there.

Let it be noted that the British are coming to "adjust" their war debt to America, which is quite different from paying it.

Senator Norris has at least been able to impress his views on his committee. The question is, will the senate agree?

The new Nebraska state house begins to look like a reality and not a mere picture.

Strikes will ultimately have to be settled; why

On Second Thought

By H. M. STANSIFER.

----OPINION----

What Editors Elsewhere Are Saying

historical documents. It is not nec-

ersary that, as in the case of Henry

ears an interest.

spirit and treasured.

From the Hartford Courant,

It is not at all likely that King George intends to "kill" the high

hat, socially-although his appear

on hand that he will thriftily desire

holders and those who suffered from

at themselves for not having thought

A Real Heroine Appears.

There are countless deeds of bravers

Home Owners in America.

om the Thrift Magazine.

rom the Washington Sta

hatled as accomplishing the

Literature and Business. m the Minneabolts Journal.

Here is a pregnant paragraph: In these days it is rather the habit to libe at the scholar in busthe thought seems to that a man is all the better for a lack of belles lettres or of an inand literature. Carnegie was as he was keen in the large way-he saw not merely tomorrow but the day after. And one of the reasons that he so quickly got into large business was because through his study of the literary masterpieces he came to know human characteristics. For, after all, great literature is only the preservation of the best thought on numan nature.

Who wrote this? Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who took occasion to quote Robert Browning to the Washington conference? Woodrow Wil-son, by profession a school-master, former president of the United me Harvard instructor of

English? Dr. Phelps of Yale, or Dr. Burton of Minnesota? No the man who wrote it is Arthur Briggs Farquhar, about as hard-boiled a business man as any who flourished between the civil ance in a hat of another shape at the in a trade as ever a Quaker was, and as scieptific in his conduct of business as was his cousin, Johns Hopkins of Baltimore, or his friend. he canny Scot ironmaster of Pittsand in the quotation is contained stock of hats of that ilk thrown into

the discard. But it is probable on the day of the races in question he an admirable definition of literature, of literature with a bottom, study of which will profit any sort of brain, a railroad brain like the brain like Carnegie's, any bank it? Where's that other hat of mine?" clerk's brain, or salesman's brain, or and behold, therefore, Goodwood any old brain at all. Matthew Arnold defined literature was the consternation among all be-

quhar tells what kind of criticism top hats were wroth at the king or of life it is, delivered by what kind of men. Lord Northcliffe may may to do as he did. sneer at Thackeray as a man of the world; but that London clubman, who made his livelihood by his pen, was a born expert on the human

And experts on the natures of men and women, the creatures with whom we all have to deal in a thousand relations, are what the great literary masters are. They can teach us much, therefore, just as scientists ties of its wearer's cranial contours can show us about chemistry, physics, electricity. And he who ignotheir instruction limits himself.

Practical men, if they are successful, nurse the illusion that they weddings and such things where necessarily must know men. No mere man must shine as a brilliant some of those greater do. Yet Mr. Farquhar writes of Marshall Field "derby" (depending on one's nationand A. T. Stewart: "They were, first ality) may do for a king to wear when he doesn't want to pose as a radical; but the good old soft hat is the head covering that really is of all, remarkable merchandisers, and Stewart, in particular, was no in the least a judge of human capability. I am not sure that Field was, The present nonliterary or even us hope that the next time the king

antiliterary attitude prevalent among will think that way. Then we shall American business men does not add be in the fashion without any reto their capacity and may accen-tuate their limitations. If America is paid for. suffers from anything today, in the of various kinds, it is the lack of the gie once represented in business, as Lincoln, shall we say, in politics. These two men self-trained themselves in literature.

It Will Continue to Wave.

from the Syracuse Herald. Every little while critics rise up and declare that the national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," isn't the kind of national anthem we should have. Just at present a soon, almost helpless from loss of blood. Mary Buhner caught her and them is being conducted by Mrs. Augusta Stetson of New York. She thinks we should have an anthem nore melodious and less militant. If "The Star-Spangled Banner" too militant we confess our inability

ago in school, and it stirred us up too, and gave us a proud little thrill, and again in wartime we felt its stirring appeal, but in ordinary times it doesn't make us want to go out and fight the world. It is not too militant and it will not be discarded as an anthem no matter how determined a campaign may be waged against it. It will continue to wave as a song fust as long as the banner

America is a peaceable country what "The Star-Spangled Banner says they will do if occasion arises. We do not wish to be too militant and every nation knows that, but we are not going to adopt any "Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Sol-dier" sort of anthem and this is always going to be the home of the brave and the free.

To the Picnicker.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Again this year picnickers are ryside near Louisville and otherwise themselves obnoxious rural residents.

Since no legal agency can be exected to patrol the countryside to see that garbage and papers are left o the picnickers themselves.

Will they not see that the remains of their meals, together with boxes and paper wrappings, are destroyed t is very simple to collect what is eft over, put a match to it and burr

before leaving.
The rural residents have a right complain of the picnickers' untidy habits. They have even more right o object to the mutilation of flower beds, the uprooting of shrubbery the trampling on carefully planted gardens.

As a rule, country residents are very generous about permitting plcnics on private grounds. But, con the abuse to which those grounds are continually subjected, hey are naturally becoming tired of velcoming potential vandals. Hos pitality sometimes ceases to be

Why Burn Diaries? From the New York Tribune.

The lady who in her will directed that not only her own diaries but also those of her mother and father and of Aunt Mary should be burned unread has thereeded in arousing curledty as to why she didn't burn

time.
Diarles should either be de stroyed while comparatively fresh or else be locked up for the genera ions that come long afterward. The great introspectionist, Henry Adams, bears testimony to the dissatisfac tion of the diarist with his own records. But is that just cause for de troying them? In his autobiography
to describes at some length how he describes at some length how much he was lowered in his own es imation when he reread his diarie written many years ago and how h was filled with disgust to see what kind of person he used to be. But these diaries, to the children now growing up and to their chil-dren, tell quite a different story from the one they told Henry Adams. I is not necessary to refer to the fa-mous daries of literature to show what absorbing interest diaries pos-

Russia's Foreign Commerce

Adams, the recorder shall have had part in the making of political histen with literary skill. Rather is it the sense of the intimacy and famil-ise that already a state of intoler-iarity which pervades nearly every able congestion has set in. And diary that gives it particular charm. when the incoming goods are started

There are, of course, exceptions.
As a rule, records of soul wrestling are less interesting to the wholesome-minded than a journal of events. As a matter of fact, the works are matter of fact, the course face from the course fr best place for most diaries of the churches. Russia has been making first kind is in the fireplace. But the others that are allowed to survive a others that are allowed to survive a of late. Then it has been shipping lifetime should, instead of being sent out whatever articles of export it to a fiery grave, be put away in an could scrape together, much of old trunk for future enlightenment which has been sold for cash and and entertainment. Sooner or later much exchanged in barter for foreign they will be foud by a sympathetic wares to assist the reconstruction work. It has bought 259,000 tons of coal from England, and a large amount of machinery and parts from

American relief commission in Rus-

England, Germany and other na-tions. Soviet statistics show that Russia has bought abroad in the last year goods to the value of nearly \$125,000,000. Just as soon as the shipments be-Goodwood races the other day was gin to arrive in substantial bulk the of the "topper" so long at the head of English fashion. King George doubtless has two or three high hats sorely inadequate condition of the ports begins to manifest itself. In fact, before the ships reach port there is trouble from the danger of mines still lurking in the roadsteads

Petrograd is especially manifest. Ships bound for Reval often receive orders to proceed here. The government cargo reaching Petrograd will according to government estimates foot up to from \$.000,000 to 2.500 000 tons by the end of the season. In all, the port will be called on to handle 4.500,000 tons, says the official estimate. The port's incapacity to perform this task is proved by

now prevails. In pre-war times the port of St But while the Honorable George V. Windsor was about it, it seems a great pity that he didn't take a step Petersburg (now Petrograd) handled 2.000,000 tons of imports and 5,000, 000 tons of exports, and had a loadarther towards comfort as to heading and discharging capacity of nearly 8,000,000 tons. It has suffergear and wear a soft hat-such as his honored father loved to sport when he had his pictures taken at ed such deterioration since that its present canacity is but a fraction thereof. Not the least of the Hamburg in the good old days. The soft hat is really the hat for com-fort. It fits itself to the peculiaritroubles is the cost of labor. If the American dollar had sunk to the same level as the Russian ruble the discharging of one steampship would foot up to \$7,500,000,000. Reckoning not much thought on the part of its the ruble at its normal pre-war rate of exchange, 51.5 cents, it cost that The lordly top hat is all right for amount in Petrograd recently to dis-charge the steamship Transblat. In sartorial adjunct to those who al-ways shine; the "bowler" or the other words, the cost was 15,000,000, 000 rubles. It will take a mathemat! cian accustomed to astronomical figures to calculate what it will cost to

ent season.

the thing in all but the most out-Barging facilities are in a terrible rageous straw-hat weather. And let plight. Before the war Petrograd's river fleet comprised 850 barges. ow there are less man 100. As to the warehouses, their capacity has discomfort once the soft hat been reduced to only 86,000 tons. Only 300 cars a day can be provided by the railroads. This means that at the utmost they cannot move more than 200,000 tons a month Mary Buhner of St. Petersburg. whereas the government's cargoes alone are expected to reach the port Fla., should undoubtedly get a medal for heroism. Seldom has at the rate of 300,000 tons a month. All discharging and unloading ope.auch an exhibition of pluck, fidelity and endurance been recorded tions are managed by a government Swimming with a girl companion from a channel buoy in Tampa bay troubles is to finance the operations. oward shore, her friend was at Ar Novorossisk, in south Russia, conditions are nearly as bad. Num-bers of American ships and others tacked by a barracuda, known as one of the most ferocious of fish in American waters. The wounded The wounded recently have discharged large car-goes here, and it is interesting to contrast them. England advertises What words can bear such freight of the Yankee abroad as a man of feeling. swam with her for more than half commerce who thinks only making the dollars. Yet, at the p a mile in the rough sea. She gained the notice of men ashore, who put of Novorossisk nearly all the ships out in a boat and rescued her and of other flags are loaded with goods her dying friend.

A "hero medal" is but small acknowledgement for such a deed.

And yet it is an honor to be cherbought with soviet gold or perhap with exported necessities of life while the American are loaded mainwith free cargoes of food for the ished. True heroism is not rare. It simply comes to note seldom. starving inhabitants of the famine districts. In most other instances he gold is paid over on board the and self-sacrifice of which the world never hears. The real hero ship by a representative of Vneshtorg before the cargo is alis modest and does not proclaim his services. Doubtless Mary Buhner, lowed to be discharged. Fifteen large American ships arrived recentstricken with grief for the death of ly in Novorossisk, 10 of them with cargoes of corn in bulk for her action is attracting. For those loover relief administration, and the who instinctively seek to save others have no thought for themselves. others made up largely of food for the famine sufferers. An equal number of British ships have discharged their cargoes after the cash has been paid. Two Norwegian steamships unloaded a cargo of wheat from Australia, bought by the Pennsylvania has the highest perentage of home owners of any state Russian government. Six Canadian steamships brought 500 tank wagons for the transportation of oil on the railroads. Another 500 wagons arunion. The population of this states has a population of 5,800,000,

average family in the United States consists of 4.3 persons, this would mean that there were 2,200,000 famrived later from England. One British vessel, it is true, brought a cargo of rye from the Danube for ilies in the state of Pennsylvania. Of these, 1.730,000 own their own homes. Ohio ranks second in the list of home-owning states. This states has a population of 5,800,000. the Nansen relief committee. German shipments consisted of agricultural machinery, textile mill or 1.370,000 families, and of these 1.216,542 own their own homes. Of machinery, scientific instruments and dyes. Several other steamships carhe 25,000,000 families in the United ried cargoes of flour, rice, sugar, beans, etc., all bought by the soviet authorities abroad. All the grain In Greater New York one family in

cargoes, excepting those of the

Berlin, July 19.— Even if Bussia British ships, which have been handled at Novorossisk in recent months, were bought abroad for gold. Since abroad, there still remains the even the British-Russian trade agreement more formidable problem of getting of a year or so ago 45 per cent of the things to the consumers. At the Russia's total purchased imports are coming from Great Britain. The imvery gateways the handling canacity of the ports has been so impaired through the years of abuse and distance that already a state of intoler. mainly to England. Even brief accounts of the goings and comings and the daily events of a person or a family have in later pear. All who had to do with the markets:

When the incoming goods are started During the past commercial year the following quantities have been exported to the four principal sia. The pear of the four principal sia.

arkets	4	- 2	Poor	ĵ.
	Kingdom		6,240	040
			2.000	
German	M. volumes	STREET, STREET, STREET,	1,400	
	Y			.011.0
· On	pood equ	Als 26.07	pounds.	
The n	rincipal a	rticle of	export	co

sisted of timber, 9,577,000 flax, 620,600 poods; petrol, 398,000 poods; bristles, 48,000 poods. The principal imports were

Gold Ru Food and cattle .. 20,041,000 Combus Metals

Interesting comparisons as to the character of the imports coming in from England and Germany are shown in the following figures: Per Cent of Total Imports.

Kingdom Germany. Articles for the recon-truction of the soviet Principal of the articles imported from Germany were: Metals, 8,906, 000 poods; food products, 2,737,400 poods; chemical goods, 10 poods; textiles, 84,800 poods.

The total foreign trade is valued at 9.6 per cent of the turnover in 1913. Figured on the basis of pre war prices, expressed in gold rubles Russia's foreign trade for the year

Total foreign trade..... 268,700,000 Surplus of imports 228,300,000 These figures are supplied by the Narkomwnieshtorg (national com-mission of foreign trade), which recently has compiled a volume of 147 pages dealing with the subject and giving much valuable statistical in-

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

Guide—This is the Laccoon. Tourist—Looks as if he'd got mixed up ith his still.—New York Herald. "Did you interview the eminent states

man"
"Yes."
"What did he have to say?"
"Nothing."
"I know that. But how many columns of it?"—Louisville Courier-Journal. Geology Prof - Mr. Scott, what is the largest diamond known? Mr. Scott-Would you count the joker, professor?—Texas Coyote. carry on the loading and discharging

According to a contemporary, the priests in Russia are, in spite of persecution, a most optimistic body. There is, we suppose always a sporting chance of finding a button amongst the rubles in the collection box.—The Passing Show (London)

MY HEROINE.

Iere she to whom my life I owe In patience nears her final rest. She wished me here with her alone

But not to hear a wailful cry; Her love the way of life has shown, Now nobly shows me how to die, No fear beclouds the calm, sweet face, As lower, lower burns life's flame; And I behold angelic grace, While now she feebly speaks my name.

What signs make known such love as The hand in mine is now revealing.

The fading smile, the farewell kiss? Ah! Who can know the thoughts that

surge Upon a mother's tender soul, That lingers at life's awesome verge Till love has paid its utmost toll? The virtues that bore precious fruit
In wifehood and maternity
Upheld the high, the brave pursuit
Of what she firmly aimed to be.

And in the hour of death the same Calfn spirit holds its wonted sway, Triumphant quits this weary frame, With visions of celestial day. To hope and trust and keep good cheer And make a seed-time of each hour, Forgetting self—in such career Is fruit of true heroic power. —Beriah F. Cochran.

CENTER SHOTS.

Thirty-one Princeton graduates say. in all seriousness, that they have never kissed a girl, and it's pretty sad to see a great educational institution run down that way .- Grand Rapids Press.

The day of romance is over, and the traveling man who registers from New York no longer inspires awe. even in the remote villages .- Memphis News-Scimitar.

Mayonnaise dressing is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence.—St. Joseph News-

Birds are starving in parts of Russia. They ought to start a gardening campaign.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

There was a time when a fellow in search of a diversion could "tea up," but now most of them tee oft Enquirer.

Considering the number of dinners that Pilgrims' society has in London, the members must be well fed lot.-Indianapolis Star.

Somehow we couldn't help noticing that when Lenine needed a doctor he didn't pick one that learned bolshevist school.

Strange what a consciousness of virtue a man can get by carrying a quart bottle of vinegar down the street.-Birmingham News.

"The modern woman arranges her veil like an Arab," says a fashion story. And her husband is as thirsty as a camel. The oriental ern, as 'twere.-Schenectady Gazette.

Permanent. Now will that clever dispenser of

Who gave mother a permanent Give us a permanent bath for the And father a permanent shave?

Hopcless.

The profound unpopularity of the present congress would be enough discourage almost any other body

McCumber Smiles at Disaster. Senator, McCumber is true to tra-dition. He smiles at defeat and

ter.-New York World.

Where Husband May Be Found. Prominent clubwoman wants divorce because she doesn't know where her husband is. He may be at home.-San Francisco News.

When in Omaha Stop at Hotel Rome



A Standardized Product Built by Revolutionary Process.

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Style A-\$1725

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Brambach Grands

Apollo Grands Kimball Grands Vose Grands Kranich & Bach Grands Sohmer Grands

Mason & Hamlin Grands

Musical Instruments

Pianos-Player Pianos-Victrolas-Victor Records-Music

At 40 He Had Saved \$20,000

his family-and at the rate he was saving he would leave them almost destitute in case of his death.

Then-he heard of The Omaha Trust Plan whereby he could increase his family's protection immediately to \$56,000 without further outlay-with his \$20,000 in

It was not enough to protect

bonds as a basis.

This plan should interest every man who wishes to provide for dependents and can devote \$5,000 or more in securities to that pur-

ASK OUR TRUST OFFICER.