

## THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
WILLIAM B. UPHAM, Publisher. D. B. WARD, Gen. Manager.MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member, is authorized to use the name of The Bee in its publications and to use the name of The Bee in its publications and to use the name of The Bee in its publications.BEE TELEPHONES  
Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department of News, Wanted, For Night Calls After 10 P. M.:  
Editorial Department, AT 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100.OFFICES  
Main Office—17th and Farnam  
City Office—10th and Farnam  
Washington Office—422 New York Bldg., Chicago—1720 Steger Bldg.  
Paris, France—128 Rue St. Honoré

## "DEFIATION" IN 1920.

No clearer evidence of insincerity and no more flagrant example of "back passing" could be afforded than the democratic state platform plank on "deflation," and Hitchcock's comment last Saturday on the subject in which he says:

"The republican party, through its platform and its candidate, in 1920 attacked the democratic administration for inflation, and demanded and promised a deflation policy if intrusted with power."

"Immediately after this was made the republican position the deflation policy was begun by the federal reserve board."

According to the economic plan by which the Federal Reserve bank functions, "deflation" can be controlled by this bank in two ways. One is by increase of interest rates charged by the Federal Reserve bank to the banks with which it deals over the country. The other is by a forcible retrenchment of credit extended by the Federal Reserve bank to connecting banks in this country. In common parlance this latter means the calling of loans by the Federal Reserve bank, thereby forcing the calling or retrenchment of loans on the part of connecting banks.

Wilson and the democratic administration were in full control of the Federal Reserve system until March 4, 1921, the date that President Harding took office. The republican national platform was adopted on the evening of June 10, 1920, and that is the date democratic leaders assign as the beginning of deflation. Here are the real facts:

In December, 1919, the Federal Reserve bank announced that it would increase interest rates, and did so. The rate at the time this announcement was made was 4 1/2 per cent, and there followed in rapid succession a series of increases in the federal discount rate until it reached 7 1/2 per cent. This sinister and unwarranted increase in rates marked the beginning of "deflation," which was to bring inevitable business depression and ruin to hundreds of thousands of farmers and citizens. That was December, 1919, a year and a half before the end of the Wilson administration.

"On January 16, 1920, member banks of the Federal Reserve system were notified the loans from central institutions must be radically reduced. This was the second step of "deflation," resulting immediately in the further curtailing of agricultural and other credits. Indeed the result of this order was immediate and sinister. On February 13, 1920, less than 30 days following the issuance of this order by the Federal Reserve board, announcement was made that during the four weeks just ended the Federal Reserve bank had reduced its loans in the aggregate of \$111,000,000. This statement was based on reports from 804 banks in the Federal Reserve system. This reduction of \$111,000,000 was made more than a year prior to the end of the Wilson administration."

Nor were the misgivings in connection with the Wilsonian policy confined to republican leaders. On January 23, 1920, Senator Owen, democrat, Oklahoma, member of the senate committee on banking and currency, and one of the authors of the bill creating the Federal Reserve bank, attacked the policy of the board in raising interest rates. He pointed out that the policy adopted had caused the decline in the price of Liberty bonds. If Liberty bonds, having as the security back of them the total wealth of the entire nation, were depreciated by the policy of the Federal Reserve board, it required no vivid imagination to realize how farm and other credits would suffer. It was, as stated, on January 23, 1920, when Senator Owen, democrat, made his direct charge, over a year before the end of the Wilson administration.

One of the first protests that the Wilsonian policy of the Federal Reserve bank was injuring agriculture was furnished by Senator Gronna, republican, of North Dakota, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture. On February 9, 1920, he introduced a resolution in the senate to instruct the committee on banking and currency to investigate and report to the senate the amount of loans made upon grain by the Federal Reserve and other banks, and to investigate the alleged cause of withdrawal of funds to provide loans and extensions or renewal of loans upon wheat and other cereals.

On May 15, 1920, Senator McCormick, republican, of Illinois, introduced a resolution in the senate similar to that introduced by Senator Gronna in February. The continuous objections and complaints from all over the nation began to tell on W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve board, and a democrat. He addressed a letter to Senator McCormick in which he said:

"Discount rate advances have checked credit transactions somewhat, but have not been entirely effective in bringing about the reduction in loans desired and which might normally have been expected during the early months of this year."

About this time, May, 1920, Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve board, complained that interest rates had not sufficiently checked credit transactions, and had not brought on "deflation" with sufficient rapidity.

Yet "deflation" was getting in its deadly work not only on agriculture but on business generally. The pinch was being felt in all sections of the nation. Many democratic members of congress who could see what the ruinous result of the drastic "deflation" and curtailment of credits by the democratic Federal Reserve board was to be, began openly to make complaint. On June 3, 1920, Representative Garner, democrat, of Texas, ranking member of the house ways and means committee, wrote a letter to the Federal Reserve board protesting against its policy of "deflation" and curtailment of agricultural credits. He said that the democratic policy had resulted very disastrously to the wool interests of his state.

About this time Governor Harding, a democrat, adopted a policy of putting out a steady stream of public propaganda attempting to justify his position, and to this last complaint from Representative Garner, a fellow democrat, and a member of the "southern bloc" in congress, he made a special reply, saying that the policy of the federal reserve board did not

of necessity curtail agricultural loans. He said that member banks had been notified to cut out all non-essential loans, but left each bank sole judge as to what it regarded non-essential. What did this mean? Banks dealing almost exclusively in agricultural loans were commanded to curtail loans. There was only one place they could curtail, and that was on agricultural loans. Governor Harding and his fellow democratic members of the federal reserve board knew this, and they also knew that the discretionary power with which they vested agricultural banks was absolutely meaningless.

On June 9, 1921, Senator Simmons, democrat, of North Carolina, member of the "southern bloc," while discussing the bill to increase the funds of the Federal Farm Loan bank, said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the narrow policy of the federal reserve board with respect to agriculture and agricultural loans in the matter of 'deflation' and in the matter of restriction of credit at the wrong time, and going too far in both directions, coupled with the fact of their taking the ill practically off the interest rate charged by the federal reserve board, is largely responsible for the condition in which the farmer finds himself today."

These are the real facts as to the history of "deflation" during the last year and more of the Wilson administration. Hitchcock either knows or should know these facts. Hitchcock should have used his influence against this policy during the last year of the Wilson administration along with his colleagues, Senators Simmons, Owen, Representative Garner and many others of the "southern bloc." If it is his desire to serve the public, and particularly the farmers, face the deflation proposition frankly, past, present and future, and not now be engaged in "back passing."

Nothing more amusing has been offered in this campaign than the effort to credit the republican national platform of June 10, 1920, with the "deflation" policy of the Wilson administration before and after the adoption of that platform. Yet the matter is far too serious for jesting. The situation today, as in the past, calls for real statesmanship. Only those who face the facts of the past frankly can qualify as proper hands in which to place the future solution of questions which so vitally concern the life and prosperity of the people of Nebraska and the nation.

## HOOF-BEATS OF FASHION.

The saddle horse is coming back, they say in the east. Instead of following prairie trails the mount of today trots along the bridge paths that lace the well kept parks of the larger cities. It would be as strange as it would be pleasant if the west were to be won again to horsemanship, even through the influence of eastern fashion.

Athletic young visitors from the east seem surprised to find that horseback riding is not more prevalent here. Sometimes they hire a saddle horse and indulge in solitary jaunts, wondering why this sport is so neglected.

There are several fine stables of saddlers in Omaha. Back of them also is the tradition of the old four-footed west. We shall see what we shall see, and if once Omaha adopts the style, it can hold its own in this once familiar sport.

## WAR CLOUDS LESS DENSE.

Probability of a serious clash between the Kemalists and the Allies is lessened by the word from Paris that England and France are reaching accord as to how they will proceed. Mustapha Kemal is a shrewd negotiator as well as a cruel butcher, and he may be credited with sufficient discretion to evade incurring a direct blow from England, even in hope that such a blow might arouse Mohammedans in India to action. Before the latter could provide assistance, Kemal's campaign would be crushed, and any hope Islam has of him would be in the dust.

These are the obvious aspects of the situation, and it is not a difficult conclusion to think that Kemal will welcome any sort of conference that promises to leave him in possession of Smyrna, from which he has eliminated the Christian by the effective method of extermination. Responsibility for Kemal rests mainly with England and France, and the world expects them to agree on and apply the means of quieting him.

## PAGEANTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

Ak-Sar-Ben has just had its first experience with pageantry on a large scale. This, of course, does not mean to minimize in any sense a remarkable series of displays, parades, procession and the like that have been offered for public amusement or diversion during the years of Ak-Sar-Ben's active existence. Each of these has some of the elements of pageantry, yet each has been but a fragment, in that it did not purport to detail a connected and properly rounded out tale.

But the pageant of "Quivera," presented in two parts at Ak-Sar-Ben field, is the perfect conception of the show, an elaborate presentation of a theme in all its elements, with the parades, dances, choruses and the mass as well as the individual movements, groupings and changes, in fact a drama complete and perfectly developed. Its success was not especially to be wondered at, for the people are ever receptive in mood for whatever has an appeal to the artistic, and here they found a most welcome opportunity for gratifying their tastes in this regard. And, now that Omaha has been introduced to the pageant in its true form, hope may be expressed that the first will be but the forerunner of a long list of similar displays, just as the torchlight exhibition of twenty-eight years ago begot the magnificent electric parades that are the admiration and marvel of hundreds of thousands of spectators each year. Pageantry and the people are pals.

Bankruptcy of a firm of New York brokers reveals the fact that they preyed on college boys whom they induced to speculate in stocks. With all the business courses that are now given in the universities, it does seem as if the boys should have been more cautious.

The sultan of Turkey is exultant over the rout of the Greeks, but he should reserve some of his thanksgiving until the affair is brought to a definite conclusion.

Feodor Chaliapin, famous Russian baritone-bass, admits that the Metropolitan Opera company is to pay him \$5 per cent more than it did Caruso. That will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000 a night. But then, he has a wife and nine children to support.

Neutralizing the Bardanelles was one thing, but keeping the place neutral is quite another.

However ardent Summer might have been, she is making a mild and languorous exit.

## On Second Thought

A big head does not necessarily imply a broad mind.

## "From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers

## Justifying the American Breakfast.

The American breakfast came in for much medical praise a generation ago as being too hearty for all but manual laborers. Brain-workers were especially cautioned against it. As a result of wide dietetic missionary work it was simplified by the elimination of meats and hot breads. Now, with the reform effected and in general observance, we are asked to undo it and return to the substantial breakfast.

The Medical Review of Reviews has obtained professional opinion from 46 states on the subject and discussed that 75 per cent of the physicians questioned favor a hearty breakfast for persons in sedentary occupations. As an example of the majority view, Dr. P. E. Everswood of the Mississippi state board of health recommends "a fairly substantial breakfast of fruit, cereal, cream and butter, followed by a light luncheon and a heavy meal at 6 in the evening, as conducive to 'better mental work.'"

It is not long since this regimen for brainworkers might have been deemed heretical. But medical judgments no less than judicial are subject to reversal, and it is the common sense that the intellectual worker needs as much food as the manual worker. Writing a law brief stimulates the appetite, while and as keenly as a round of golf. The plan of a hearty breakfast and a light luncheon is exactly contrary to the continental practice. But the point for special remark is the return of the traditional American breakfast to its old status. Expert medical opinion today it would seem, expert medical opinion now restores it, to most people's satisfaction.

## The West Is In Transit.

From the Omaha City Tribune.  
A Colorado paper grows indignant because easterners, particularly eastern writers, occupy the insistent attitude that the west shall continue the picturesque wilderness that it was to remain as it was half a century ago for the benefit of the easterners' vacation. Says the western editor, adding that "the west has been trying, not very successfully, to allow something of the old west to remain for the benefit of the easterners, but not to leave it a wilderness in order to supply a made-to-order mise en scene for novelist and playwright."

It is true, even westerners regret somewhat the passing of our early pioneer scenes and scenery, but we trust the romantic-minded east will not resent our skyscrapers. We can't all live and carry on business in log cabins, sodhouses and tepees. We have to grow up.

And based on the engaging Uncle Sam to lay out vast domains in national parks for our beloved and welcome cousins to the eastward to hunt through in their outings, don't we institute rodeos and wild west festivals all over the mountain and prairie states for their special edification in a salubrious life? Can they expect our entirely civilized Indians to obligingly offer their barbaric tribal dances in turkey feathers and buckskin and cowboy hats? "How how" with the white strangers, though they may have diplomats at home?

## Water for the Crops.

From the Shelton (Neb.) Clipper.  
All the Platte valley needs is an ample supply of water to irrigate the land when there is a shortage of rainfall. Until that times comes some crops are likely to be cut short by dry weather, at least that has always been the history of this section of Nebraska, and we have no reason to believe that nature will provide any different. One of the large acreage is under irrigation ditches the great Platte valley will at once become the garden spot of the country.

Wonderful crops are being produced along the valley this season where water from the river or privately owned canals is being used. There was sufficient rainfall in most localities to insure a bumper crop of everything but corn this year. However, irrigation would no doubt have doubled the yield of all crops on dry land, and irrigation will and must come to the Platte valley. If the proposed government ditch between here and North Platte is not forthcoming, then every valley farm should have a pumping system. Sufficient water is one great need of the farming industry in central and western Nebraska, and the sooner the farmers realize this fact the better it will be for them and everybody else.

## The Tax on Folly.

From the Blair (Neb.) Pilot.  
Poor Richard said: "The taxes are indeed very heavy. If those laid on by the government were the only ones we might easily discharge them."

Then he went on to say that we are taxed four times as much by our folly, and from this tax, the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by lowering or abating it. Maybe some one will say that these words written by Richard in 1751, in the time of our great-grandfathers, can't be true today. To think so would be a mistake, for most of the old sayings that have come down to us were spoken by one of the wisest of men.

We have a good illustration of the high tax of folly every time we read of thoughtless actions leading to injury and death at the railroad crossing. Whenever we hear about the driver of an auto meeting with disaster, crossing the tracks, we cannot escape the thought that that person was surely aware of the peril to be met in such a place and that he should have taken better care of himself.

In the days of Benjamin Franklin, who wrote under the name of "Poor Richard," there were no trains of cars and no automobiles, and there were other dangers to think about—plenty of them.

## NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION

for AUGUST, 1922, of

THE OMAHA BEE

Daily ..... 73,378

Sunday ..... 76,519

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.

ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.

Signed and attested before me this 24 day of September, 1922.

W. H. QUIGLEY.

(Notary Public.)

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

The net average daily circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 73,378. The net average Sunday circulation of The Omaha Bee for August, 1922, was 76,519. A copy of this report is on file in the office of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

preservation is the first law of nature might have been made today with perfect consistency. And say, when you come to think of it, doesn't it seem as if Davey Crockett was dreaming of the day of "Henry's" and motor cars when he told the world to "Be sure you are right before you go ahead." Good Davey! How ardently many of us wish you could be here today to proclaim that warning to all heedless drivers of automobiles. We pay more or less for insurance for varying acts of folly, but when the folly consists of a daredevil or thoughtlessness at the crossing that brings up in contact with a fast moving train the tax required of us is not only burdensome but utterly destructive. Old Man Death is the tax collector then, and he won't accept anything less than your life, and the lives of your passengers.

## Blue Law Enforcement.

From the Ohio State Journal.  
It will be interesting to observe the progress of the blue law enforcement in Popa, if the experiment of last Sunday is continued. Last Sunday in that Ohio city the old law prohibiting labor regarded as not essential on the first day of the week was enforced, and the people seem to have accepted the situation good-naturedly; perhaps, however, chiefly because of the novelty. No arrests were made for violations of the law, but some cases are pending from the previous Sunday, when the mayor's proclamation had not yet been issued, and if those held for offenses against the old law are uniformly acquitted by juries, it will be a great good indication that the public sentiment is overwhelmingly against Puritan Sunday customs now and therefore that the law is a dead letter.

The result of the rigid enforcement of the old Sunday law seems to have been different in some respects from what the advocates of this return to the old regime had anticipated. An unusually large crowd was present at a baseball game in Popa, and the way outside the city's jurisdiction, and great activity was reported from the golf course, also beyond the city limits. The church of the city was unusually small and this fact is ascribed to the absence of street car service, which, along with the most other activities involving labor, was under the ban. A group of moving picture cameramen was permitted to work, photographing the mayor and the chief of police in the act of looking grimly determined to enforce the law at all hazards, but we suppose this was considered by those appearing in the picture as work of necessity. When we decide just exactly what other people must do to be good we often find some excuse for our own case.

## "Slacker Voters."

From the Sioux City Tribune.

It remained for a woman, Mrs. Florence P. Pierce, president of the Iowa League of Women Voters, to give the most forceful and descriptive name to that citizen who fails to vote. She calls him a "slacker voter" and goes on to say "we have less to fear from the radicals, who are comparatively few, than we have from these slacker voters, who are many."

That is an observation that ought to impress even the indifferent citizen whose neglect of duty at the polls has won for him an apt nickname derived from a most objectionable war-time type. The original slacker was first called that in England—was one who refused for one reason or another to bear arms in defense of his country. Frequently it was sheer cowardice that kept him at home, but with some there was a feeling of indifference as to what fate befell their country. Of course, the slacker who would not fight in war could lay no claim to patriotism. In fact, he was considered by many patriots as just one step removed from the traitor. These "slacker voters" of the war were applied to the "slacker voter" put the indifferent, unpatriotic peace-time citizen in a most unfavorable light, indeed. He deserves, however, all the criticism the definitions can convey.

Mrs. Pierce declares the "slacker voter" are people who "fall to use their right of ballot on election day and the next day begin criticizing the administration." It is true enough, just as war-time slackers criticized the strategy adopted by others in trying to win the war. A way was found to impress shirkers into the service as soldiers, and in some countries a method of compulsion is employed to get voters to the polls. The imposition of penalties for failure to exercise the right of franchise seems to be fair and just and constitutional. That may develop some time in this country where there are "slacker voters" by the millions.

## Coal.

From the Blair (Neb.) Pilot.  
Coal is the most inefficient of the great industries. It is a business of seasonal buying—there are not enough miners part of the time and too many miners the rest of the time.

There are twice as many mines as are needed. There is enough coal mined around to supply the world for 4,000 years, yet shortage follows shortage. Profits rarely are normal—there is either a feast or a famine. Out of over 200 pounds of coal mined only about 76 pounds are actually converted into heat energy. The rest is waste.

The coal industry was in much the same condition until John D. Rockefeller came along. The coal industry needs an organizing genius. He will come.

## When in Omaha Stop at Hotel Rome

## GULBRANSEN PLAYER PIANO

Nationally Priced  
Branded in the BackA. Hospe Co.  
The Art and Music Store  
1513-15 Douglas Street

## "The People's Voice"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. We are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

## Question on Taxation.

Waverly, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Taxation is as sure as death, but, while the terrors of death have not been materially enhanced in the past few years, the burden of taxation has caused a perennial murmur to grow to a Niagara of protest.

We are taxed because we can secure services through our government that we could not obtain individually. Our tax receipts are eloquent witnesses to the fact that taxes have increased; are we sure that the services of government have increased proportionately? Perhaps our largest item of taxation is to support the schools. Have the schools improved? Have the improvements, if any, been secured at reasonable expense? Are they reasonable and desirable improvements, granting that the expense has not been excessive?

Even a superficial examination will disclose that the schools have indeed improved. The little red school house is no longer little and lonely; it is a comfortable, well equipped building, better than the curriculum has been enriched by the addition of vocational studies and social and recreational facilities have been improved. The question whether these things have been secured at a reasonable expense is not so easily answered. Building expenses have been high and teachers' salaries are reported to have been increased, but, granting these things, have the boards of education been good bargainers? It is for the community to decide, and the answer will no doubt vary widely in different places.

Whether or not the improvements mentioned are reasonable and desirable depends on how progressive and prosperous a community is. A prosperous community must have progressive schools to train leaders to lead it to greater success. A poor community will likely have poor schools, and the leadership will be hampered to that extent. The same line of reasoning applies to other fields in which the government interests itself. Do we have better roads, police protection, fire protection and food inspection than before? Is the better service secured at a reasonable price? Even if service has been secured at a reasonable price, is it in the field of governmental activity? Is it reasonable and desirable that we should pay taxes for these things? G. A. SPIEL.

## Challenges Street Fair Exhibit.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In your issue of September 18, under a prominent headline, you boast an "European War Exhibit" at the Ak-Sar-Ben street fair, including one Albert Reeves, sharpshooter (presumably American), who was captured by the Germans and upon refusal to give information had his eardrums pierced, his tongue cut out and the sight of one eye destroyed by them. He was kept in prison, according to your paper, for three years by the Germans, i. e., one year before and two years after the above mutilations, but is now released to become a valuable exhibit of American street fairs. You say the admission is free, except for donations received by a "Major" Milt Runkle, who is there with "supporting about 50 wounded men of the American and allied armies." I tried to interview Mr. Reeves, but of course was informed by "Major" Runkle that he could not hear or speak. I was also importuned to purchase for 50 cents a tin reproduction of the German "iron cross" decoration.

Now, I shall be very glad to contribute \$50 to such "donations" if the Messrs. Reeves and Runkle will place before a committee of reputable Omaha business and professional men satisfactory evidence that the statements made regarding Reeves, as published in the article referred to, are correct and true.

A. L. MEYER.

## Not a Soldiers' Hospital.

Bellevue, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: There seems to be a mistaken idea in some quarters that "Bellevue vocational school" is a "hospital" or a sort of convalescent "soldiers home." Won't you help to correct this wrong impression in

## WHEN YOU FEEL YOUR BELIEF IN SIGNS SLIPPING



order to give our school a square deal and help along our progress by informing the public of the truth. We have four beds in the infirmary here, but they have not been used at all during the three months that I have been here, and I have read in the paper that I have not known of any student being sick during that time. We haven't time to be sick, for we are too busy working at our various objectives, and studying, playing tennis, baseball, volleyball, boxing and swimming to think of anything that would tend to make any one want to go to a hospital. ROY CARD.

## Jimmy Thrift

JIMMIE TACKLES RADIO

The radio bug has bitten Jim And tagged him for its own; A simple station he's rigged up In the woodshed of his home. And while the kids are paying Their one cent entry fee, There's a bank book in Jim's pocket And it reads One Twenty-Three.

The thrift habit not only is a good thing for the person acquiring it, but it often enables one to engage in enterprises that not only make them money, but are of real service to their community. Thrift is the basis of all successful business.

## First National Bank of Omaha



## WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE

Gray Goose—the wisest, freest traveler of the skies. He goes where and when he will. His only guide—the sun, the moon, the stars. The pygmy world of man lies far beneath. What freedom here and what self-reliance!

Engineering builds upon the basic truths of Nature. Such freedom and reliance we have striven to build into the Wills Sainte Claire. To this end—reliance—we have developed a more powerful and flexible motor of eight cylinders with overhead valves and cams; the strongest of steels, molybdenum; a perfected gear-system replacing chain and belt. You will find worthy reliance in the Wills Sainte Claire.

WESTERN MOTOR CAR CO.

On Harney at 26th

AT 1011 5321

## WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE

Motor Cars

Motor Cars