THE SUNDAY BEE ness, our own United States stands, bright and se-

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher. B. BIEWER, Gen. Manager

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THE LITTLE HOUSES

"All the wide world over, there are little houses-Silent in the starlight, shining in the dew-There with children's laughter and the loving hearts of women,

God, the Mighty Builder, builds the world anew." For some reason, psychological, physiological or not logical at all, children do not come to costly and palatial homes with the same reckless abandon as marks their entrance into the little house. There they come tumbling over each other, overlapping the allotted space of baby time. They advance in rapid succession from crib to cot till all the niches and corners of the little house are full. They sleep double and triple, and in close formation swarm about the family table.

Folks wonder how their parents manage to feed and clothe and care for them, and often it's a long, desperate struggle, but in most cases they do manage somehow. They thrive wonderfully, these children of the little house and grow strong in mind and body. In close family contact they learn the lessons that will fit them for citizenship. That comfort and happiness as a whole may prevail there must be government, and so they learn to respect and keep the law. That progress and prosperity may be attained there must be common interest, and from this they gain community spirit, which is the basis of patriotism. The strong may not trample the weak, and the older children learn to lift the little ones over hard places, to help with loads that are heavy and to keep the warm corner and the tender love for the newest baby. The rough spots of selfishness, intolerance and conceit are rubbed off. They learn to be helpful, chivalrous and generous, and send out roots of courage and self-reliance.

From the little house lighted by love and warmed by the fires of ambition come the builders of nations. Like tall timbers of a forest a few stand out as leaders. With them, round about them, holding up their hands, are their fellows, who go forth to do the work of the world. The assurance of a people rests on the character and strength of family life. The integrity of a nation is founded on the ideals of the home.

TWENTY MORE YEARS TO LIVE.

The American Health association, in session at Cleveland, talks of adding twenty years to the average life of man. Such an end is to be achieved by the teaching of more rational ways of life, by surrunding daily existence with better sanitary conditions, by improved dietary, and by a more vigorous combat against preventable disease. Support for the program is found in the vital statistics; in Europe, for example, fifteen years have been added to the average life with the last quarter of a century. America can duplicate this, many of the industries in this country showing an increase of ten years or more in the average life of workers, because of improvement in conditions under which they labor.

What does this mean? At the time of Augustus the estimated population of the world was but 540,-000,000; the population of Europe at the beginning of the Rennaisance period is said to have been less than 50,000,000. In 500 years, despite the ravages of pestilence, famine, and war and disaster of every kind, the population of Europe has increased to the extent of seven-fold. If the figures quoted for the beginning of the Christian era are approximately accurate, then in the world people have multiplied nearly four times in less than twenty centuries. Such enormous increases can be accounted for by the improvement in the manner of living, the result of advance in science and education.

What will be the result on population if an average of twenty years is added to the present length of life may be based on what has come to pass within so short a time. The world will be pretty well filled up by the dawn of the twenty-first century. And yet there is room, for the present population of the earth provides but thirty persons to the square mile, North America having but twelve and South America only seven. It will be some time before this country is as badly crowded as China or India, and in the latter country a considerable part is jungle.

GOD AND DEMOCRACY.

We are inclined not to agree with a literal application of Dr. Steinert's statement to the Knife and Fork club, that the United States is "God's last experiment in democracy." Dr. Steinert did not intend to convey the idea that he was stating a promost earnestly striving to emphasize and drive home the thought that here God has given to man a wonderful opportunity for self-expression in its highest sense, and for that expansion of the soul which will

at self-government. Every nation that has died has suffered from the never killed a nation, says Dr. Steinert, but indifferonce has; when luxury is sufficiently dispersed, it is of little harm, but when it falls to a few only, then | tion. it becomes a great danger. The nation that will live is not going to worry about what it has been, but

its own people will it to be. Old forms are dying in Europe, new ones are not yet coming forth, but the movement is toward self government. In the United States the germ that was planted three centuries ago has produced a mighty nation, one whose possibilities yet stretch over a limithess vists, menaced by only one really serious danger, the failure of its people to realize their individual responsibility to their government. As each has a share in the benefits that are secured under our institutions, so each has a duty to help maintain those institutions. When self entirely replaces service, the end will come

As a nation we instinctively turn to God; as a sample we will do Him the almost honor by remain- lively time while he was on the job. ne faithful to the stewardship He lays upon us. When all the rest of the world is cuveloped in dark-

ness, our own United States stands, bright and seas long as Americans are loyal to their professions

FOR THE STRANGE YOUNG WOMAN.

It would be interesting, but not to the point, to nquire why girls leave home. They do leave home, and they do come to cities, to enter into the industrial and commercial life of the day. Here they can take care of themsives, so far as their employment is concerned; they can compete with man on an even footing, and as such are received.

When the whistle blows and the force knocks off work for the day-what of the girl then? She goes home, of course; but, what sort of home does she go to? How are her leisure hours spent? In what form of amusement or recreation does she indulge? She has aspirations, her soul hungers for higher things, she seeks companionship; in what manner are these social longings, these absolute necessities to a well rounded life filled and pro-

Right here the Young Woman's Christian association comes on the scene. It is a philanthropic, altruistic organization, and sets about methodically to give to these girls the things they need. Only the distinctions essential to proper bookkeeping are made between the practical and the ideal in this work. Altruism runs side by side with materialism. The "Y. W." earnestly endeavors to give every homeless girl it can reach surroundings that are wholesome, amusements that are satisfying and healthy, assistance when needed in any form, and as far as possible to surround her with such influences as she would have in a good home. Girls who have homes are helped in other ways. A catalogue of the activities of this remarkable organization would string out like Homer's catalogue of the

Some notion of the extent of the work carried on by the Y. W. C. A. may be gathered from the statement that its annual turnover, expressed in terms of money, is more than \$300,000. The work of the organization is almost 85 per cent self-supporting. Seventeen-twentieths of its work pays for itself; the other three-twentieths must be carried on through public subscriptions.

Just now the "Y. W." is asking for contributions to its budget; it wants to raise about \$43,000, and makes appeal to the public for that sum. This money will be expended for those things that do not return any income.

Included in this list is the work of looking after strange girls who come to the city seeking employment; providing board, lodging, and other accommodations for the penniless girls, and a thousand other items that are difficult to classify.

Greatest of all the things done by the institution is the influence it throws around the homeless girl; the spell of womanly care, mother's kindly sympathy in time of perplexity; the antidote for loneliness and homesickness provided in the form of social communication, a help to many a girl who might otherwise go astray just because she craves companionship and sympathy; counsel and guidance at the right time-all these and much more.

Can you measure the service of the Y. W. C. A in money? If only one girl is kept going right once a year, is not the effort worth its cost? The Omaha women who are at the head of this splendid work should not be permitted to appeal in vain to the generous men of the city.

"LO. THE POOR INDIAN!"

The conference of the Society of American Indians at Kansas City last week gave impressive emphasis to the change that has come within the period of an ordinary life time. When one of the speakers declared that the picturesque Indian had gone forever, he came pretty close to the truth, and yet his statement is subject to some modification.

That one may get a proper perspective on the advance made by the red men in the ways of civilized industry and culture, it is necessary to first observe the farm homes, the town residences, the school houses and other evidences of enlightenment that may be noted around former big reservations, and then back away a matter of fifty years.

Half a century ago the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Chevennes, and other plains Indians were almost as wild as when Columbus started from Spain on his westward journey. They had had four centuries of contact with European civilization, and had learned but little of any good to themselves. Possession of firearms and the introduction of the horse increased their potential destructiveness, yet the implements of the stone age, bow, arrow, spear and war hammer, were still used. Indeed, at the Battle of Wounded Knee in December, 1890, the first victim to fall, Captain Wallace of the Seventh cavalry, was killed by a blow from one of those deadly stone hammers. Knives and hatchets assisted in lessening the drudgery of Indian work, but the braves scorned to lay aside blankets and put on white man's clothes and ways,

An unfortunate misunderstanding led to the socalled Pine Ridge war of 1890, with the terrible tragedy of Wounded Knee, but out of it grew o better condition. Sioux Indians speedily lost ageold manners and customs, and rapidly took up the orderly way of life that now is characteristic rather than exceptional. Other of the stronger tribes have traveled a similar course, until now it is literally true, so far as they are concerned, that the feathered brave and the "blanket" Indian are gone, while gram for the Almighty; on the contrary, he was a sturdy manhood has been added to the body of

American citizenry. Some of the tribes, the Omahas, for example, and the Santee and Ponca Sioux, in Nebraska, and the Cherokees in Indian Territory, long ago took bring man nearer and nearer to his Maker. If we on white man's fashions, dropped their blankets, allow it to fail, it might well be the last experiment | took land in severaltry and became citizens, voting and exercising all rights and privileges of citizenship. Guardianship over these, as well as over some same malady, the decay of its leadership. Luxury others now, is resented, because of its implication of incompetency, yet it will be removed as experience proves the red man's capacity for self-protec-

Many tribes still lag, because there are grades of social status among the Indians as among other what it may be. And America may become anything races, but the time is fast coming when the red man will laugh heartily at "Lo, the poor Indian!"

> Senator McCormick should not be amazed at anything the democrats do in Nebraska. He has had exporience with them in Illinois, and they do vary greatly wherever they are found.

The "ferment" in British politics will, it is reparted, "obliterate some of Britain's object political land marks." They can jolly well spare some.

Evidently the voters of Georgia do not want Governor Hardwick in the United States senate.

Lloyd George, at least, can reflect that he had a

lows was among those present at New Orleans.

Pirates--And a Lady

Henry C. Rowland Writes a Sea Story Which Clears the Literary Air Like an Ocean Breeze.

We all like a good pirate story now amazing acts of generosity, going so far even as to offer the blinded Ruderle a half share in his holdings for iful and Damned" and "Broken Bar-

d world's coming to. And then, all of a sudden, we come And then, an of a sudden, we come across a good exciting pirate story, filled with delightful description and softened by an entrancing love affair. This, indeed, is what Henry C. Rowland has given us in his "Hiron-delle," which is the French word for "The Swallow." The Swallow." Mr. Rowland thrilled us with South

sen stories, "Duds" and "Mile High." He thrills us again, with a different rt of thrill, in "Hirondelle."
It is a story of the days when the lackless of the Spanish Main were facing extermination, of the early years of our United States, and of the time when trading in slaves was just beginning to be frowned upon.

The Earl O'Conor is building a hip, a fleet ship the like of which ever before had been attempted. It the brain child of old Horrocks. to served his time under Redbeard, ry pirate, whose trenchery at last my him dangle from an honest yard-m, and of Ruderic, stalwart, hand-ms youth, protege of old Horrocks, he has heared him and schooled him in the religion of hatred.

Ruderic's father had been hanged when his son was but a babe, hanged false testimony believed to have en purchased by O'Conor, who, ough the crime, came into the vast states of the victim in the new world. Faithful to their oath for revenge, rrocks and Ruderic lay the snare in which they hope to entrap O'Cohor, forcing him to turn pirate and meet the same fate as the father; while for his daughter, the beautiful Lady Sheila, they plan even a worse fate. "There was about the girl." Mr. Rowland tells us, "some quality to be seen less in the cat than in a sleek ofter, and a certain birdlike sense of balance. Her limbs were sense of balance. Her limbs were long and round with exquisite taper to small, strong wrists and ankles and a fullness of chest, less of bosom than of lung, and firm puls-ing tissue from which was drawn not only grace but strength. Her waist was too small for that of an athletic girl, but it was round with swelling curves above it and be-

swelling curves above it and beneath, and seemed less body than a
sort of supple link to the separate
segments of her."

In the crew there were Yellow
Jack, who himself boasted he "was
known to all as the deadliest knife
fighter in Vera Cruz," and Simon
Peter right hand man of his locable. Peter, right hand man of his lordship. but treacherous one, whom Ruderle is forced to "seize by his shaggy hair, draw back his head, and plant the blade of his knife to its haft in the side of the corded throat," and Dirk, good, old faitheful Dirk, who at last dies an honest man's death with a knife wound in his back while fightions valiantly for his master, Ruderic, and lady, Sheila.

But Tuan was a Moslem, a man of no caste, one who prayed to his gods and lady, Sheila.

With such a crew aboard and Mas-ter Horrocks at the helm, the Hirondelle, for such the good ship had been christened, sets sail and comes upon a merchantman in distress, waylaid and rifled by bold buccaneers. To the rescue they go, and the Lady Sheila is sent below. Ruderic, in the thick of the fight, is

ordered after her to calm her fears.
"As he reached the foot of the ladder, Shella stepped forward so ladder. Sheila stepped forward so
that she was close against him and,
looking up into his face, dropped
her two hands upon his shoulders.

"Ruderic, said she, T am not in
the least afraid. We O'Conors do
not know what it is to be afraid,
but such is our honor that we can
not lie, and—' she added with naive
Irish paradox, T lied to you this
morning.'

'You lied to me?' asked Ruderic, bewildered.

"Why, yes," said Shella, and smiled. I lied to you in saying that I had played the coquette and used you for the practice of that art. But now that you are going to fight, and may be killed, I wish first to confess my fault and have your absolution,' and she drew a little closer.

"Then, if it was not that,' asked Ruderic, much perplexed, what was

'It was this,' said Sheila. She raised herself on tiptoes and her bare cool arms slipped suddenly around his neck. She drew him close, surprised and unresisting. and her bosom was pressed against his chest. He found his head drawn down less by her strength than some magnetic force against which there was no resistance in him. Sheld's violet eyes seemed to unite and coalesce into one deep pool of swimming blue. Then he felt her lips pressed against his own, and tasted their sweet fragrance for a brief in-

their sweet fragrance for a brief in-stant before she loosed herself and thrust him from her.

"It was for that, Ruderic," said she, 'just that and nothing else,' and, turning suddenly like a bird thrusting itself from the bough, she slipped away and into her cabin and slammed the door of it."

With both crews battling aboard the prize, the captain of the huc-cineers engaged O'Conor in casts.

nneers engaged O'Conor in crafty "O'Conor, whose sword point had been weaving little circles no larger than one of Sheila's bracelets made a thrust so quick that it was like the siriking of one of the myriad scrients on his estate, and had alrecovered when the weapon buccaneer flew up in a glittesting are and over the quarter rall, against which he had gradually re-

"And then O'Conor, with no change of manner of expression, and mercilessly as the aforesaid surpent, thrust suddenly again, and ran him through the heart. The arms of the huccaneer flew wide. His aquiline face expressed for a flitting second an intense and over-powering amazement. Then the low roll took him from behind so that he luvehed backward, and, fall-ing overside, the waters garnered

Deeper into the mesh flounders the

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION for SEPTEMBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.

to and subscribed before so day of October, 1922. W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

The net average daily circulation cain of the Omaka flow for Reptember, 1922, was 13,216 over Reptember of 1921, the hot average forday circulation gain of The Omaka flow for Restember, 1835, was 17,300 over Reptember of 1921, This is a larger gain than that must by any either daily or Ready Omaka suwayapar.

This is an inspiring tale of the west,

the miracle of the swift sailing Hiron-But, when it looks the darkest for his lordship, the maze of swift mov-ing events begin to give way, and the sreat light reaches the souls, first of Ruderic, then, on his deathbed, of the sturdy old Herrocks.

And so Shella and Ruderic— But let Lanty, the gentle, simple and devoted Natural, sing it:

"Ye have slithered your cargo into the And a shipload of love brought back "Hirondelle" is truly "a picturesque tale of picturesque America in the 1800's.

J. B. L., Jr.

The Bee Bookshelf

company, New York.

Admitting that the Harrison marcotic law is as actively enforced as is throw away your silk hose with runhis new book, states: "It seems to him his new book, states: "It seems to life the consensus of opinion of federal, where spicy breezes blow, Miss Burrfound characters and customs which her new story which tells of lovavarice and ambition. These attributes are the ruling motives of this passionate story of Nila, young Hindu girl. She enters the story as a 16year-old Tamil girl of India, the child of a country of infinite leisures, but also of swift decisions. The author believes there should of a country of infinite leisures, but also of swift decisions. The author believes there should of a country of infinite leisures, but also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should of a country of infinite leisures, but also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should also of swift decisions. The author believes there should of a country of infinite leisures, but also of swift decisions. The author believes the entering the worn this winter. They same throw away your silk hone with runhers in them, for it is believed long skirts will be worn this winter. They state will be worn this winter. They same double of cannet and count not saw will be worn this winter. They same also of conserp has given us some strong characters.

The author problem.

In any event, the narcotic addict bringing the contrasts out in bold relief. Nila first meets Tuan Noor, a poor Malay constable and the first to likely to remain with us. Only the wealthy classes to stand for fighting, style they already have. of this maiden, "Nila, blod of my heart, it has been

over by prudent, old eyes. Something stronger than man's wisdom, strong as the sea, brought us together. Fate married us in that moment when you married us in that moment when you turned and gave me your eyes three days ago. Shall we wait until Brahmins cast our horoscope and bribe the gods with gifts and prayers should the stars be inauspicious? Shall we make a spectacle of our love for the old to jest at? Shall a whole village know and smile as you give yourself to me? Beloved, a greater law than man's has brought us to my wife, and afterward we can think of ceremonies. I want you-I must have you-mine, past my power to

and in the mosque. Nila knew that to marry him would mean the loss of kindred, of caste and all she held dear. kindred, of caste and all she held dear.
She was a true Hindu girl and followed the custom of her people and
her father's will, that she should
marry Motu Rayen, crippled money
lender, much older than herself, but
favored by her father. In her heart
she wanted to be a sister to the man she married.

The action carries the reader swiftly

on, through a trial scene that is de on, through a trial scene that is de-scribed with graphic detail, and then to the denouement. There are inci-dental and colorful references to the superstitions of fireflies and bats; to betel nuts, horoscopes, velvety ex-panses o ftea bushes, cacoa trees, the her sarong, the batek kerchief and the sarti also slephants, orchids and

"THE LEADING OF A MINISTER." By Anotha Fargo Staley. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston. This is a volume of spirit messages

received by the author during a perod of years beginning in 1888. It surely will evoke a deep interest among those who study spiritism, and to others the book has a challenge that cannot be lightly set aside. The book contains between the spirit messages interpolations by Mrs. Staley, who gives evidence of being a woman of deep religious convictions.

Her late husband was a minister.
"I have never attended a spiritual-istic scance and never had a wish to istic seance and never had a wish to do so," she writes. "All I know about spiritism is my own personal experi-ence. My first experience was 1888, when I saw my father, Mason Fargo, who passed away in 1881. He came and sat and at table just opposite me, looked straight into my eyes and

Mrs. Staley explains that some messages were received through a Planshette board, others through auto-matie writing and others "clairaudently.

Messages are given from Robert Burns and Mark Twain. Louisa M. Alcott also is quoted in the messages Mrs. Staley states she received from nany spirit communicants. ssages are from Rob Roy, iam James, Simeon, the tent maker; Joan of Arc. Paul, the apostle, and also Timothy and Luke. Mrs. Staley quotes messages from various per-sons she knew in their earthly state, one being "Mrs. II.," who told of meeting some of the presidents and mentioned the name of Betsy Ross. Another message was from "Mr. B." who visited Mars and told Mrs. Staley that the people of Mars are "eignailing all the time now and they have homes as earth people do." Staley gives messages received from her dead husband.

Bill Hart's pony is unnecessarily profane in the 50 page booklet. "Teld Under the White Oak Tree," by Bill Hart's pinto pony. "His back looked like hell." and "Well, I'm damned," may be all right in the mouth of hemen like Bill, hut why have the pony swear, too? The pony purports to be issling of the ricks taken by Bill and the pony in making fillums. It's pubciling of the risks taken by the pony in making fillums. It's pub-liahed by Houghton-Mifflin company.

The Funk & Wagnatis College Standard dictionary is the largest and most recent abridged dictionary of the English language published. This dictionary, which is new from cover to cover, is designed to supply defini-tions for all reputable words and terms which the college student mests in the course of his studies and which the business man and average woman meet in the course of their personal. meet in the course of their personal, business, professional or home life. So comprehensive is this work that the compensation of the work that it defines 140,000 terms, embracing the very latest additions to our language; includes 2,500 filtutentian, and has 1,550 passes. While in resists it is an absolgement of the Funk & Wagnalls Unabsolgement of the Funk & Wagnalls Unabsolged New Standard distintary, it is to all practical nuspecses morely semitanabsolged, for only these terms which are met with on most care necessation are consisted. For school, office, and hoses, everyone who speaks or writen the

English language, the Funk & Wag-nalis College Standard dictionary will prove a most helpful and unfailingly accurate guide to correct speech and writing—the handlest, most compre-hensive, most readily understandable abridged dictionary published.

hardships they encountered, and one nuisance, cannot help but see what a mag-nanimous undertaking it was for these Fairbury

Malay constable and the beart visionary idealist, or persons ignor ant of human nature and of human history, can believe otherwise. strange, this meeting of ours," said great compelling human vice or dis Tuan to Nila, "It was not planned by careful parents, it was not watched stamped out. And the best that we stamped out. And the best that we can hope to do by our most concerted efforts, for the present at least, is to reduce narcotic addiction to a state of reasonable control."

"The Twenty-first Burr," by Victor Lauriston, goes one better than most detective stories. It has two detec tives at work on a mysterious death instead of the usual single investi-gator, and not the least of the com-plexity of the tale involves the competitive efforts of these sleuths. The fact that one is a smooth professional and the other a pretty girl amateur is not silowed to detract from the interest of the situation. The crime is almost inexplicable; so is the solution. The suspense, however, is sufficient to keep many a reader awake until 2 a. m. and is certain to make the timid sleep with a light the rest of the night.
Published by George H. Doran com-

"Caroline at College," by Lela Horn Richards, published by Little, Brown & Co., is a bright story of life in a co-& Co., is a bright story of life in a co-educational college. Caroline, the fourth of Dr. Ravenel's family of five girls, is in college and the center of a lively crowd of sorority girls and "frat" boys who have typically col-legy good times. It is a sequel to "Then Came Carolina," by the same author, and will be particularly en-joyable to girls of the college and high school ages.

her sarong, the batek kerchief and the sari; also elephants, orchids and pearls.

Miss Burr dedicated this charming novel to Sir Antu Bertram, his lordship, the king's chief justice. In its emotional appeal the bok shows the skill that Miss Burr has won by her successful work in verse.

"THE LEADING OF A MINISTER." By Amelia Fargo Staley. The Christopher Fublishing House, Boston.

"Boy Scouts on Special Service."
by Charles Henry Lerrigo, published by Little, Brown & Co., ought to stir the heart of any boy, particularly if he is a "scout." Billy Ransom, the lucky boy hero, is allowed to accompany a Red Cross unit to France during the war. He goes under fire, is wounded in action, rescues a general and does many other things stirring to boyish hearts.

AROUND NEBRASKA

WHEN THE WEST WAS YOUNG, by Frederick B. Bechdoit. The Century company.

Beatrice Express: In these parts a jail is a place in which to keep prisoners. Down south it is a place for the mob to go and get them.

when the lure of gold drew hundreds when the lure of gold drew hundreds of men and their families to the who is held up at the Omaha told mountain country. The author very bridge wishes the Omaha Automobile of taxes paid by Senator Hi vividly pictures the many trials and club success in getting rid of the and the World Herald. Under the country with the country of taxes and the World Herald. Under the country of taxes are the country of taxes and the world Herald. Under the country of taxes are the country of taxes and the world Herald.

inhabited by savages and wild beasts, with no maps to guide them and with a limited amount of provisions and water. The 11 chapters of the book each deal separately with a complete version of some part of the life of these early settlers. His description of life in "Tombstone." the men who made the supreme sacrifice to bring law and order into this wild town the desperadoes who over-run the country, cattle rustlers, claim jumpers, man killers, the dangers of travel, robberies, atrocities of the Indiansall these tales are to be found in the book, told, not in an exciting, nerve racking manner, but in a quiet and in forming way.

"OPIATE ADDICTION." Its Handling and Treatment. By Edward Hushing ton Willams, M. D. The MacMills. "OPIATE ADDICTION" its Handling and Treatment. By Edward Hunting portionate transportation profit than to williams. M. D. The MacMillan to protecting the producing and ship game called "disco." It may take a ping interests.

We recall the words of a woman who when the dangers of race suicide were being disquased, hazarded the state-"If the husband had to have every other baby, there would be smaller families."

High Taxes in Omaha.

Nebraska City Press: One of the most interesting contributions to the campulan which is now in full swing comes from W. G. Ure. Douglas county ex-freasurer, who has delved into the nary circumstances this sort of in-formation would not be particularly illuminating, but just now, when the nanimous undertaking it was for these people to attempt to blaze a trail through hitherto unexplored regions, shabited by savages and wild beasts, this world.

Fairbury News: Anybody may wear formation would not be particularly fluminating, but just now, when the senator and his paper, yowling and habited by savages and wild beasts, this world.





Your Wife and Your Insurance

OST men realize their obligation to provide for the future welfare of those whom they now support. In many cases this obligation is met by carrying life insurance.

But the mistake which many men make is in assuming that life insurance money will unfailingly provide for the future of their families.

Your wife for instance, at a time when least able to use her judgment in considering a proposition unemotionally, may be urged by well-meaning but inexperienced persons to place her money in unsound investments.

You can protect with every safeguard the life insurance money your family will receive by creating an Insurance Trust with this company.

Under such a trust you can direct the payment of an annual income to your wife or others, and the payment of additional sums in various contingencies. The responsibility and continuous existence of this company will assure the carrying out of your plans and the protection of the fund.

> A confidential discussion on any phase of this subject will be welcomed.

