THE MORNING BEE days, regains the beauty and glory of her own motherhood, and finally pays the last tribute of fond

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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LET CLEMENCEAU TELL IT TO FRANCE.

Americans have not lost any of their sympathy with foreign peoples. They are as willing as ever to co-operate for the common good of mankind.

No "but" or "however" about this, A constant stream of contributions has been directed across the Atlantic for the relief of men, women and children to whom the close of the war brought neither peace nor safety. America's good will was demonstrated only a short time ago in the raising of a large sum for the rehabilitation of the devastated region of northern France. It is not alone with food and money that America has helped. Repeatedly the influence of our government has been exerted to guide Europe out of the chaos that it has made of its affairs.

Nothing short of a surrender of our national sovereignty and a pledge of financial and military support for the selfish or mistaken aims of these overseas nation has been withheld. The force of America's example, seeking no spoils of war, maintaining its own independence yet not seeking to impose any scheme for national advantage on weaker states, diminishing its armament and living within its income, will in time make itself felt throughout the world.

It is only because America has preserved itself free and untrammelled that it is in a position to be of real service to the human race. The same high principles that led to its entrance into the world war and to its refusal to share in the plunder of peace still serve as its guide amid the turmoil and tumult into which civilization has been flung.

Clemenceau, the war premier of France, sees with his aged eyes the dangers that confront European peace without perceiving their causes. He has come to America with a feeling of resentment in his heart, declaring that although we had a large part in shaping the terms of peace we have not done our share in carrying them out. This assertion is based on two things-the failure to join the League of Nations and the ignoring of President Wilson's vague promise to arrange a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France. The League, he says frankly, is not a means of preventing war, but a means of arranging matters and deferring open conflict. His main hope appears to lie in a military alliance by which the German people would be given to understand that France was sure of the backing of American soldiers.

"But a people may be great one day and small and mean another," this veteran French statesman declares. Though he applies this thought to Americans, yet it fits the case of postwar France much better. America stands today as friendly to the French people as ever, hopeful of their democratic instincts and unselfishly interested in their welfare. Our faith in their statesmen, however, was severely shaken by the conferences after the war, when these were revealed shamelessly jockeying and trading for imperialistic advantages.

This unfavorable impression of French diplomncy was heightened by the obstructions placed in the way of the disarmament conference called in Washington by President Harding. More recently the encouragement given Turkish aggression by the Paris government has cast a cloud over the world

It is not much to be wondered at that Clemenceau now pleads for America to help France out of the predicament into which its policies have plunged it. He speaks of the peril of an alliance between Turkey and Russia and refers to the conflicting schemes of England and France. He brings out also the bugaboo of the French fear of German revenge. Toward this latter the general American opinion is that only a wide imagination or an uneasy conscience could picture the German republic, freed from the kaiser and relieved of militarism, abandoning its task of industrial recovery to engage in a new conflict such as that which brought destruction to its normal life and that of all Europe.

Clemenceau will learn from his visit here that America firmly believes the German indemnity should be paid, just as it believes that France should repay its loan from the United States. He will find also that America is not consumed with hate for any foreign people, that it has given to relieve the suffering of the children of Germany and Austria as well as those of France, Poland, Russia, Belgium, Amenia and elsewhere. Our policy is not one of isolation, but of helpfulness, by which is meant not the encouragement of international suspicion, strife or oppression, but encouragement

for every move toward peace and justice and mercy. This tour of the "Tiger" may result in great good. The benefit, however, is not to be expected from what he says in his speeches, but from what he hears. When he returns to the homeland he loves so well, he will, if he degree, he able to explain the viewpoint of America. The matter must be mended there-it can not be patched up here.

MAKE A PLACE FOR GRANDMA.

A Slogx City minister has just preached a sermon on grandmothers, directed to grandmothers, which reads very well, and contains many nice inings. But, who can paint the lily or gild the What artist can set down on canvas the shifting glories of a Nebraska aunset? Only such a man could do justice to grandma.

It is all well enough to tell of the jam put and line cookie jur so perfectly managed by grandmothers for the benefit of the small fry; but her service does not end there. What about the tender unfidences that are daily, hourly exchanged betuven the little boy or girl and the dear lady who a mother and grandmother in one? The very name carries with it a hint as to the true meaning of the relationship. Johnny and Sue know this, and they run to "grannie" knowing that she will not only give heed to their wants, but even will anow in advance what they most require, and will be roudy with solace, sympathy or story, game or device, as the occasion may demand.

In them grandmother renews her own childhood | over the same coats.

days, regains the beauty and glory of her own devotion by again sacrificing her own comfort and convenience to the little tyrants who love her and bullyrag her as no one else would dare.

Scoffing paragraphers affect to poke fun at grandmothers masquerading as flappers, but not one of the lot but knows how unworthy the libel. Grandmother is an institution, and no childhood is complete without one.

ON LIFE'S SCRUB TEAM.

When the football here "boots the ball" and sends it squarely over the bar and between the posts, cheers for him split the air, and his name resounds over the field. On the sporting pages, the cuts of the brilliant quarterback or the wonderful end or tackle greet the eyes of all, and headlines sing the praises of the squad. This is well.

Whoever stops to think of the fellow who is making all this possible—the man who is a sten too slow or a pound too light, to make the "varsity," and who is doomed to the scrub team for his football? He will never wear a "letter," yet day after day he goes at the call of the coach, takes the battering and endures with patience all the buffets and mishaps of the scrimmage, that the players of the big team may be kept in shape by having the meat of the less capable men to feed on. Is not some share of glory due to him and to his fellows? Or, do they ever get it, even from the school?

All through life this tragedy extends-the tragedy of the "scrub" team. No hero is thrust high into the clear air above the crowd, but is supported by those who but for some fraction of fate might have won the glory for themselves. This is not to detract from the reward of the winner, just to call attention to the existence of the runner-up, the man who made the victory possible, the unsung, unnoticed scrub, without whom the stars might find conditions vastly different.

There is no "second money" in a jack-pot, and scrub teams usually turn to the dictionary when in search of "sympathy," but their loyalty and devotedness is one of the finest features of college life. Some day a coach or athletic director will insist on having a monument set up for the scrubs.

THE AGRICULTURAL LADDER.

Magazines never cease to quote business men on the way they climbed, rung by rung to success, but not much is heard of the agricultural ladder by which the average successful farmer mounts to ownership of his land. Kenyon Butterfield, president of the Country Life association, gives these steps as follows:

"This 'ladder' is composed of five different steps. The first step is the home worker, or helping the parents run the farm. From there the prospective owner hires out to the neighbor; then he becomes a tenant or farm renter. The next step is as mort gage owner, and finally he comes out as a full fledged farm owner. But the average farmer, is between 50 and 60 years of age when he comes to the stage of owning his own farm."

Government records show that of .2,112 farm owners in five states-Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Minnesota-one-fifth of them had to climb the entire ladder before becoming farm owners. Thirteen per cent skipped the hiring out class; 32 per cent missed being tenants and 34 per cent From the National Humane Review. inherited farms.

The greatest problem for the farmer of the future, Mr. Butterfield concludes, is to avoid halting at the tenant class. "It is only a question of time before the farmer of the future will be renting exclusively, at the present rate of increase of tenancy," he declares. "This will mean that individuals will own great tracts of land and then rent out demands the practice of good will besmall portions to the tenants."

This warning is one that is frequently heard, but the dangers of which it speaks are probably exaggerated. Speculation in land, running prices up beyond the possibilities of production, lack of credit and unfavorable markets are menaces to agriculture and tend to develop tenancy. However, a ooo sodiers were killed during the glance at the agricultural ladder shows that renting a farm is one of the usual preliminaries to climbing into the farm owning class.

SOVEREIGN STATE AND THE KLAN.

The presence of Governor Parker in Washington on the remarkable mission disclosed in dispatches from the capital must shock Americans. The spectacle of the governor of a sovereign state appealing to the-president of the United States for assistance and protection against citizens of that state is so novel as to deserve attention.

The first impulse would be to tell Governor Parker to go home and administer the affairs of his state according to its laws, and, if unable to do so, to resign his office to more capable hands. Perhaps the president feels sorry for the predicament of a governor who admits his inability to preserve peace and order in his own state. Governor Parker is undoubtedly bedeviled by the "invisible empire," but the people of his state have risen to meet similar situations in the past, and very likely could do so again if they were appealed to. They may be counted on to resent any invasion of the state by federal troops until the local authorities have exhausted every possible means to enforce the laws and preserve order.

The Omaha Bee does not believe that this country has any place for the "invisible empire," or that the activities of the Klan or any secret society are required to uphold the law. Our laws are enacted by representatives of the people, sitting openly. Administration and enforcement of these laws are entrusted to officers selected by the people. Unless these are permitted to function according to the plans and provisions of the Constitution, then popular government is a failure, and all the secret organizations that could be formed

Gasoline Traction Lines Economical

From the Pathfinder. The expense of running a milroad, even a small one, tremendous. Numerous small roads have reduced heir expenses by substituting gasoline-driven motor mrs for the standard engine and conches. The success of gasoline vehicles on short-line steam roads is alcasely well satablished. As a practical demonstration one was recently run from Philadelphia to Washington, a distance of 186 miles, in four hours. This is only one our more than it takes a steam train to cover the same

Of course, this type of our is steamed for branch non where traffic is too light for profitable operation steam locumutives. In many instances modified aucoulde trucks equipped with thencod whocis are util and for track acreics. The cost of operation is only ittle over 8 cents a mile. Another type of converted auto has been run 120,000 miles on a western railroad at an average maintenance cost of not quite 114 cents a mile, bulleding gasoline and labor. However, the average read motor trink does not make a serviceable nam railway car unless it is alreagthened throughout and both pair of wheels made available for traction The car is driven by a four-cylinder angine expable of developing to increasinger. The car line a senting outer By of 12 passengers and possible ample happage space. It must over 42 cents a mile to openion a steam train

"From State and Nation"

-Editorials from other newspapers-

driblets, never in sums less than \$1

at a time, and often more. For, as a medium of mistakes and error and as

Bank clerks and tellers, shop-keep-

ing an unconscious cue given by payer's indifference, takes it

granted that the two was a one.

The Sum and Substance of It.

Styles and Political Economy.

he same things, seen in different as

and writes deep articles and ponder

Perhaps this is a reason why ladies

should study political economy and professors take an interest in styles—

A Book of Today

"CHANGING MOGDS," by George Elliston.
Published by Stewart, Kidd & Co.

Verses human, appealing, some-

mirror the inner life, the "changing moods" of the modern young woman

-busy, healthful, successful in her

fall and should meet with an appreciative reception. The following poem, "Blue Hollyhocks," is one of the many charming lyrics of the collection,

showing the lighter, whimsical strain:

Can't you see them on the stalk, Extra stately, there by the walk, With a heavenly trellis of white behind? Hollyhocks white and hollyhocks red, Are wonderful things for a flower bed; But a hollyhock blue—oh, heart's desire!

Hollyhocks red are vivid fire.
And of hollyhocks yellow I never tire.
Hollyhocks one and all I love.
But a hollyhock mirroring the blue of the
sky—

Ralph Henry Barbour's latest story

of boarding house life is "Coxswain of the Eight," (Appleton), and is

written in the same easy style as his other books for youthful readers and

Dick Doods, the hero of the story, is a youngster of under size who has entered boarding school with a conviction of loyalty to the institution

and that he must "do something for

major teams, but his pep and "gump-tion" in saving a schoolmate from

drowning starts him on the high road

to the coveted seat of the coxswair of the first crew of the school. The

path is not smooth to succeess, but his vim carries him through. Mr. Barbour's staries are all clean.

swift moving tales of action that ap-peal to youths of high school and col-lege age. "Coxswain of the Eight"

ranks well with the rest of his books

"The Policeman's Art." published

Funk & Wagnalls, is a compilation Maj. George F. Chandler, superin

tendent of the department of state police for New York. It is a hand book of much value for magistrates, policemen and other peace officers.

ntaining much information of ger

eral service, although it is especially intended for use in the larger con-

He's too small to make the football

leads up to an exciting climax.

team, the baseball team or

the school,"

If only the world was new
They'd made some hollyhocks in blue,
My garden plot would be perfection.
I like the pink ones very much,
And red ones give a gorgeous touch,
But ob, for a hollyhock sky-blue.

They are essentially per-

together.-Worcester Gazette.

to make up this little book.

gets a bump or boost.

From Capper's Weekly.

Count Your Blessings. From the Nebraska City Press.

A remarkable demonstration of overa promoter of careless counting of money, the \$2 bill easily takes the bleb school when a boy blind and lead. high school when a boy, blind and deaf, proved to the satisfaction of a large audience of people, most of them young and impressionable, that natural obstacles may be overcome by perseverance, encouraged by kindness and sympathy. Clarence Goddard, 15. it is easily forgotten and sympathy. Clarence Goddard, 15. inadvertently using it to page is blind and deaf. He has been a of \$1 or less, walks away shut-in" in all that the term denotes fe has been denied the natural advanages which are so lightly considered the average boy and girl. Appar ently he had been doomed to a life drab, expressionless, hopeless and disheartening. Fortunately for Clarence Goddard, he fell into the hands of Miss Johnson, a sympathetic, intelligent, courageous and painstaking teacher at he School for Blind, herself bereft of faculty which is so indispensable to most people. Miss Johnson has inter-ested herself in Clarence and for the past six or eight weeks has been slowy and carefully teaching him the rudiments. A gleam of understanding broke through a walled-in intellect the other day, the seeds of patience and ove-took root, a smile overspread the blind-deaf boy's face and he grasped the meaning which his teacher had tried so hard to convey to him. Clarice is now progressing rapidly. He a getting his first real contact with Within a year he will have coined a greater knowledge of the tained his majority it is likely that the Nebraska School for Blind will have produced another Helen Keller. The conveyed by this brief recital ought to be readily understood and of putting them on a market ruinforgetful of our responsibilities and our duties. It ought to encourage us to count our blessings, every one.

Co-operative Movement Growing. om the New Republic.

Other democratic impulses have been checked temporarily by the bur-den of postwar distress and reaction. That is not true of the co-operative The co-operators of Great Britain and Germany, of France and Italy are more numerous, better or-ganized and more powerful than they epresents a third of the households of Great Britain and not much less han a quarter of that of Germany. All told, the co-operators of the west-ern world number 30,000,000 and more. The meaning of this will escape no one who stops to think about it. Co operation is the most general form of economic democracy. It is all embracing. There are no cliques and ens the position of all its adherents but most of all the classes which, unorganized, are most exposed to oppression and exploitation. What it is capable of accomplishing is demonstrated clearly in countries like Den-mark and Switzerland, where it has permeated the whole social structure. The obstacles to industrial, social and political democracy have crumbled un-der the force of the triumphant co-

Christianity Against War.

One of the great things which the Federated Council of the Churches of hrist in America has undertaken has een to array the American people gainst war. It has declared that, we believe the nations achieve true welfare, greatness and honor, only through just and unselfish service." The further statement is made that ween nations and that international law should be universally adopted. In its declaration of principles, it finally declares, "We believe in a warless world and dedicate ourselves to its achievement." To attain this end a sweeping reduction of armaments by

all nations is advocated.
Statistics show that nearly 13,000. of civilians died-because causes due directly to the war, makng a total of nearly 26,000,000 human lives extinguished by this wicked conflict. What a cost! It has been shown that the United States will save by the naval holiday nearly \$5,000,000,000,000; that the war expenses mounted over \$5,000,000,000 for 1920 and 1921. American expenditures during great European conflict caused disbursement of over \$44,000,000,-National debts have mounted up to unparalleled proportions. The nations have suffered. Industry and merce have been shattered. There

is every reason why Americans should As has been wisely said, "The world war was won only by international unity of purpose and action. A warless world can be achieved only by like unity of millions of peacemak-ers." Every humanitarian and every other conscientious and intelligent person ought to back the churches to the utmost in their efforts to abolish

Filling the Air. From the Kansas City Kansan.

Every state in the union, Wyoming excepted, has at least one broadensting station. California leads with 66. Even Ohio is ahead of New York, having 24, while the most populous state has only 28 stations.

Kansas ranks 12th among the 48 states in the union, with 15 broadcast-ing stations. Even Porto Rico and Hiawaii have two stations each. The total number of stations in the United States is 510. And they say that Ford is preparing to put up 400 stations of his own. This would place him as a big monopolist of radio-

Everybody may speak his views, of reef but he necessarily speaks to sall audience when merely talking. Radiographing plays hob with free speech. Only a few get a chance to The air may be full of sounds, that are not enlarged by batteries, but only those with receiving sets can pick them out, and only those with radio

graphing stations may be heard. This Time, Let It Be Done.

rum the Cincinnati Times-Star.
Agitation for the abolition of the \$2 bill has been renewed, with most of the arguments on the affirmative side At the normal speed with which such copular but unorganized reforms move, some definite action may be looked for within the next 20 or 20 years. This will mean that many is dividuals will go on losing money

NET AVERAGE · CIRCULATION for OCTOBER, 1922, of THE OMAHA BEE

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

"The People's Voice"

Just for Today. Alliance, Neb .- To the Editor o

The Omaha Bee: Let's get busy being

happy. Let's be happy right now.

ers, buyers and sellers, housewives and providers all evade the \$2 bill whenever it is possible. Hidden in the Let's not wait till the something happocket-roll among fives, tens and ones. pens that we have been thinking was necessary to make us rejoice. Let us it is easily forgotten. The individual inadvertently using it to pay a debt be happy right now. Let us rejoice now. Let us be kind to each other his change because the cierk, follownow. Let us try and see the good in each other now. Make a resolution In to give to every acquaintance you meet today a courteous word, or a the dark, the two is mistaken for a All manner of irritating miswives, or our busbands, on our fathers and mothers, on the little chiltakes occur in the hurrled transactions of the day. The despised green-back, represented in a bank account, dren of our own or our friends. You don't need that second or that mo of course loses its powers of trritation; ment for money making, you can make more money in the next Kour if you are cheerful and only diffuse world of trade its name is trouble. There is no unit of our currency which provokes a tenth of the exaswhich provokes a tenth of the exast peration which follows the trail of the peration which follows the trail of the don't take any more time to be pleasure than it don't take any more time to be pleasure than it don't take any more time to be pleasure.

ant than it does to spread a grouch. Cut out that long line of worrying and speculating on the dire things that are going to happen to this country of ours. This is the best country on earth. If you don't think "What the farmer wants more than anything else just now," says Secreso make immediate arrangements to tary Wallace, "is to pay off his debts instead of going deeper into debt. He to work at what you have then work at something else. You undoubtedly sough the job you have, then do it wants better prices for his farm products so he can pay his debts."

Better farm credit will help him do both. It will help him borrow to pay the best you can and, above every-thing, be happy at it. We have all what he owes, and thereby get more time to wipe his debt out instead of got to work. You don't think so? Well, look around, sharp now, not as being wiped out by it. And also it will help him to hold his products for you have always looked, investigate, and stop jumping at conclusions. You And also ft never saw that man second door from you go to work in the mornings, did ously low and depressing prices still further. you? Because you didn't get up i

work at all. Because he changed his cluded he didn't get dirty. Because he carefully left the window shade Milady in her boudoir and Prof. down in the morning to keep from disturbing his little children at their slumber you thought his whole famsoles apart, but they are interested in pects. The economist studies costs ly was asleep; when you got up with a 10-mile grouch and jammed around and prices, compiles statistical tables because you had to get up at all. Why don't you roll out of bed with a ous books, which milady never reads.

But madame—or miss—helps supply material for the economist's study. She shortens her skirts and suppressed whistle in the morning, it won't cost you anything. If you try half as hard to find something to be the textile market changes. She lets appy about as you have to keep up hem down again, and the market the big gloom you will find that the first glimpse of heaven is very near the cheerful, happy smile. changes back. An inch more or less on or off each skirt, and business

The patient, calm, even-tempered man or woman who tries to diffuse Not long ago worsted stockings for women were almost unmarketable. some joy all along the way will cer-tainly make a home run when the Short skirts and sport shoes came in, and the worsted hosiery was in de bugle of Gabriel sounds long and inmand. Now long skirts and high heels promise to return, and the mansistent and near.
Once and for all, shift from the ufacturers look anxiously at their

rail of gloom into the sunny, happy and hopeful content.

refessors take an interest in saying refessors t perity is "just around the corner, and the Federal Reserve bank r ports that there is \$27,892,287,000 de-posited in the banks of the United States. But we still have with us the "tragedy of artificial deflation." And through this process of deflation of the currency, the public has stoppe buying, business collapsed, firms have closed their doors, and we have the greatest roll of unemployed since the hungry '40s. Neither free traders nor tariff re-

formers seem to have understood that sonal-after reading them one has a sonal—after reading them one has a cour present period of social misery clear mental picture of George Elliston, newspaper woman. This little Reserve's system of contraction volume is the successor to the well received "Everyday Poems" of last riod of May 28, 1920, to January 2 directly attributable to the Federal the money supplies. During the period of May 28, 1920, to January 25, contraction of credits Federal Reserve bank took \$2,005,-149,000 out of circulation, and this was the cause of our present eco

omic distress,
According to the treasury's statement, the actual money in existence July 1, 1922, was \$3.858.543,202 in gold coin and bullion; subsidiary coinage amounting to \$270,701,710; greenbacks \$346,681,016, and national bank notes \$739,705,549, and Federal Reserve notes amounting to \$2,603,730,-960. According to the report, \$3,591,-881,552 is held in the treasury, and 81,326,809,969 held in the Federal Reserve banks, leaving for circulation ourposes \$4,393,506,927, and this is divided up amongst 30,000 banks in the United States, who carry 15 per cent of its deposits in reserve.

Hoarders are many of the estimated free money available for business but, taking the above figures, we find the actual per capita circulating me-dium to be \$20,90. Considering the \$70 per capita circulation during the war, it is little wonder that business is stagnant at this time. We should

Albert Edholm **JEWELER**

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classic shaded mahagany! Others in the new Italian finish! Every line embodies grace and beauty. Plays all makes of Record

graphs in the West.

CAN 8055 A HAREM-CANT CONTROL A PARLIAMENT BEATS ME!

HOW COME?

have a currency system that cannot another story dealing with the downwe can expect no relief. ROY M. HARROP.

CENTER SHOTS.

Having turned the government over to a leading tory, Lloyd George turns himself into a political observatory.— Tacoma Ledger.

H. G. Wells ran third in a race for a eat in parliament. That may mean Dispatch.

Misery doesn't love company when it's the company that makes the misery.-El Paso Times.

Mr. Ponzi nets as his own lawyer. That's a little more like it for a way

"unofficial observer" instead of so many "eyewitnesses." — Pittsburgh



At High School Jim's a hummer-

He's made the foot ball team. And in the pitcher's box that boy Does sure show lots of steam. He's only breeding pigeons now-He's sold the paper route. Just take a peek at his bank book-He sure is winning out.

"Eventually, why not now?" has met the eyes of millions of readers of newspapers, has stood out boldly on innumerable signboards all over the country, and has flashed out in brilliant electric letters against the darkness of many a night. It applies so admirably to savings accounts that it seems permissible to use it here. Eventually you must save if you succeed. Why not now and here?

First National Bank of Omaha

The Door to Desirable

APARTMENTS

Apartments For Rent Column

The Omaha Morning Bee THE EVENING BEE

> Have you an apartment you wish to rent?

Telephone AT lantic 1000 and ask for a "want" ad taker