

THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES
Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Department AT lantic or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M. 1000
Editorial Department. AT lantic 1021 or 1042.

OFFICES
Main Office—17th and Farnam
Co. Bluffs - - - 12 Scott St., So. Side, N. W. Cor. 24th and N
New York—286 Fifth Avenue
Washington - - - 422 Star Bldg., Chicago, - - - 1720 Steger Bldg.
Paris, France—49 Rue St. Honoré

HORRORS AT MER ROUGE.

Solemn proceedings in open court at Mer Rouge are disclosing facts that must shock as well as startle the public. The average mind will be stupefied by the knowledge that two men have not only been murdered, but that they were tortured in terrible fashion prior to death. Surgeons who examined the bodies report that wounds of awful nature were purposely inflicted by some form of device intended to strain and torment the victim. All that went on in the gloomy woods around the lake where these hapless men were thrown after their murderers had ceased to inflict pain and indignity on their bodies, will never be known. It is well, perhaps, that the groans and cries of the victims were lost in the deep jungle where their lives went out.

Enough is known, however, to advise the world as to the manner of their taking off, and, if the honor of the great state of Louisiana is to go unstained, their crushed and mangled bodies will not cry in vain for justice. What will America say to the world, though? Is our national pretense to high ideals and humane practice to be measured by this crime, that not only transcends savagery in actual horror of brutality, but is all the more heinous because it was committed by civilized white men who assume to be leaders and champions of freedom and liberty?

Until the perpetrators of that crime are brought to justice, and the last man of them is given adequate punishment, the wrong must call to humanity in vain. Even when the guilty murderers and their co-conspirators have been dealt with by law, the law they set at naught, there will remain the record of the blackest crime that ever stained the record of the white race. Mer Rouge demands that we indulge in some thought that is not tinged with sentiment.

GOOD JOB DONE IN IOWA.

Those Iowa men who ran down and landed in jail a quintet of desperadoes who had undertaken to loot the vault in a country bank will probably say it is all in the day's work. For this they have ample precedent. A long, long time ago, just after the Civil war had ended, and law and order in some parts of Iowa was not the settled affair it is today, some of the James boys' gang made the mistake of crossing the line and holding up a bank at Corydon. The usual shooting accompanied the affair, and some of the bandits got away, but not all.

Then began a chase that is historic. For more than fifteen years the hunt was kept up, and ended only when Sheriff Dan Miller brought Poke Wells back to Red Oak for trial. Wells' hide was pretty well punctured with bullet holes, and Miller had not escaped unscathed in the duel they fought in the hotel office over at Racine, Wis., but the last and the leader of the Corydon bank robbers was sent to the penitentiary for life. He added another brief chapter to his lurid career, by a sensational escape from Fort Madison, and was pursued and returned by the farmers of Lee and VanBuren counties, who did not relish the thought of such a citizen at large.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN NEBRASKA.

"No state has shown a better record in the tuberculosis eradication program than the state of Nebraska." Dr. H. R. Smith, who makes this statement, formerly was head of the animal husbandry division of the University of Nebraska, and at present is live stock commissioner of the National Live Stock Exchange. Dr. Smith's work is to co-operate with all interested agencies in helping to eradicate the great white plague from the cattle industry of this country.

It was only about five years ago that such a thing as a tuberculosis campaign in the cattle herds was heard of in this country. Since that time the work has gone on apace and now every state in the union is interested in the work of testing cattle for tuberculosis. Four counties in Nebraska have had about 90 per cent of the cattle herds tested, these counties being Washington, Clay, Douglas and Sarpy. It is the plan to clean up the disease from the remaining counties in the state in due time. At the present time all tuberculosis eradication work in the state is being held up because of lack of state funds.

In the tuberculosis campaign in Clay county, 14,339 cattle were tested, of which 526, or 3.6 per cent, showed the presence of the disease. In Washington county, 17,266 were tested, and the percentage of cattle showing the disease was 4.5 per cent. This percentage does not seem large, but it should be remembered in this connection that in these counties about 25 per cent of the herds showed infection. The examination of these reacting cattle when slaughtered showed that about 25 per cent had the disease in such a form that they were capable of spreading it in the herds. This fact is all important to remember in the campaign.

Seventeen per cent of the hogs slaughtered in the South Omaha packing plants have tuberculosis in some form, and in Chicago 20 per cent of the annual slaughter of hogs shows the disease. The interesting thing in this connection is the fact that the greater percentage of the tuberculosis among hogs comes from infection by cattle on the farms. Hence the cleaning up of the disease in cattle should check this to the minimum.

Many cases of tuberculosis in children can be traced to drinking of milk from infected cows. This fact alone should lend emphasis to the tuberculosis campaign in Nebraska and in every other state, regardless of the cost. We hope that the time may come when the cattle herds of Nebraska will be virtually free from this disease.

AMERICANIZE THE LANGUAGE LAW.

Whether or not Charles W. Bryan gave any definite pledge to modify the restrictions on the use and teaching of foreign languages in the grade schools of the state, he might well take some cognizance of this question now that he is governor. Undoubtedly a good many citizens of foreign blood were moved to vote for him by the impression that he would apply the principles of tolerance to this subject.

To the newspaper men at Lincoln Governor Bryan announces that the language law was not an issue in the campaign, and that he knows of no reason why he should discuss it now. If he does not dare take an open position on this matter, surely among the legislators there are some who feel free to open up the subject.

Under the court interpretation of the Reed-Norval law, only one day in the week, that observed as the Sabbath, can be devoted to teaching a child who has not passed the eighth grade any foreign language. Not even after regular school hours is a teacher allowed to give foreign language instruction. Such restriction is not in accord with the theory that America is the land of opportunity and freedom. After a child has been familiarized with the language of this country, there is no reason why he should not be permitted to broaden his ability by learning another. In many cases the present law interferes with the religious life of children of foreign born parents.

Laws that protect our schools and our citizenship are good, but it is not clear to an unprejudiced mind in what way the early acquirement of a secondary language interferes with this end. One is no less an American by learning a foreign tongue, and true Americanism is belied by undue obstruction to the mental broadening of the rising generation.

THE KEY TO WEALTH.

In most cases what is referred to as "over production" is nothing more than "under consumption." Thus it is easy to see that a great deal more food might be consumed abroad, and considerably more right here in America if the means to purchase it were available. Right at this point is where many persons leave the right path; these think that the prime fault is lack of money. The true view is that production is out of balance and that there is not a sufficient supply of goods to exchange.

The fallacy of the money theory is made plain by the story of two men who in an earlier day bought two cases of whisky for \$1 a bottle in New York and set out for San Francisco, where liquor was selling at \$10 a bottle. Before they had traveled far, one of them became thirsty and poured out a drink for himself. His partner protested that this was unfair, whereupon the other computed the glassful to be worth 50 cents at San Francisco prices, and paid over that amount. They had not gone far when the other bought a drink at a similar rate. And so it continued all along the route. They arrived at their destination, each having sold \$120 worth of whisky. The liquor was gone, yet they had only 50 cents between them.

Seemingly business had been active, but there had been no exchange of goods, only the swapping of a half dollar. Civilization will spread and prosperity multiply only through the increased production and exchange of commodities. Those who at their daily task limit their effort with the idea of not exhausting the possibility of employment for themselves or for others are making a fundamental error. If the efficiency of every worker were increased, and the proper reward given for this extra effort, such a rise in general wellbeing would result as has never been seen. More goods would be produced and the greater capacity to purchase them would stimulate all business.

These are the facts, but they must be qualified. To a certain extent industry is organized on a basis which discourages extra effort. Such changes as are coming in industry should be designed not only to securing added production but to increasing public purchasing power and broadening the basis of consumption. One can not eat money, and all the money in the world would be worthless were it not for the production of goods for use and exchange.

Mr. Bryan gives us a definite information as to the laws he wants the legislature to repeal, but more interest will be felt in such as he would like to see enacted. Probably he will divulge their nature if the public will only be patient.

One Pacific coast town was briefly blissful, when the sheriff spiked its water supply with a liberal dose of moonshine. What came to pass the next day is not being telegraphed.

Senator Bursum has decided to tempt fate no further by pressing a vote to carry his pension bill over the veto. He is getting the right idea, after all.

Herbert Hoover declines "promotion" in the Interior department. He is a glutton for work, but not hunting trouble.

No coal strike on April 1, says John Hays Hammond. Well, nobody is keen about having the strike.

The ice harvest may yet be saved.

Where King Has No Authority

Sir John Foster Fraser in Arts and Decoration—In some ways the house of lords is the most impressive assembly in the world, though it would be an admirable innovation if all peers were little plaques in their buttonholes telling who they are—like members of a Rotary club. Indeed the only time you can distinguish lords from ordinary folk, like stock brokers, is when the king opens parliament, and they wear their crimson robes slashed with ermine. Some of these robes are dingy with age. I remember one peer, the late marquis of Clancarde, uncle of Lord Lansdowne, who married Princess Mary, who used to ride down to Westminster in a public omnibus, his robe wrapped in brown paper. He rather startled his companions one night in the house by producing a small packet of sandwiches and munching them while reclining on the scarlet benches.

There are two thrones in the house of lords, that of the queen being an inch lower and an inch behind the line of that which the king occupies. It is a wonderful scene when the royals enter, accompanied by the robed ministers of state, being preceded by a peer carrying the crown on a cushion, and another with the scepter and cap of maintenance, and the lord chancellor presents on bended knee the speech from the throne. Just as the king enters, the electric light is put on full glare and everybody stands. "My lords and gentlemen pray be seated," says the king, and then everybody sits.

In the stained glass window are the portraits of England's kings for 600 years, and aloft are statues of the barons of Runnymede who extracted Magna Charta from King John, though few of their descendants are now to be found in the house of lords. To some people the elaborate ceremonial is theatrical. So it is, except that everything done is symbolically. For instance, the king sends Black Rod to invite the commons to be present when he reads his speech. But when the messenger of the king reaches the commons the door of that chamber is banged in his face by the sergeant-at-arms and Black Rod has to knock and crave permission to enter. This is always done as a reminder that the king can claim no authority over the chosen representatives of the people.

Nebraska and the New Year

State Editors Look Into the Business Future, and With One Exception Find It Promising

Scottsbluff News.
George Grimmes. The outlook for Scottsbluff and the North Platte valley for 1923 is very bright. If congress gives the water users needed and expected relief a great burden will be taken from the farmers' backs, and they can be expected to produce abundant crops at a fair margin of profit. The business outlook is most encouraging. Civic improvements are being planned, and business structures will be pushed and the volume will exceed last year by a considerable margin. The year will see the completion of a \$200,000 hospital, many paving and erection of many homes.

Wilber Democrat.
The business outlook is dull; many people are broke but they don't know it. Foreclosures are brought and land will be forced on the market. Weather conditions are bad; winter, when suffering and may be destroyed, labor is looking for employment; wages are coming down.

Greeley Citizen.
Business conditions at the dawn of 1923 are most promising. Present conditions point to a return this year to normalcy.

Stella Press.
Eunice Haskins. Outlook for Stella and vicinity is promising for 1923. More cattle, hogs and sheep are being fed in the country than last winter, perhaps, and an open winter so far has favored this line of farming. However, no more cars for shipping are in sight for the near future than in the last several months, according to reliable authority. A big drainage project in Muddy creek was completed during the holidays, straightening the creek channel for the benefit of the farmers, and an outlet for water near Stella. Eggs, poultry, cream and butter continue to be a big item for regular sale to pay weekly expenses on the farms. The outlook for more and better pure-bred livestock and poultry will be realized in 1923.

Sidney Telegraph.
The dark clouds are passing and the silver lining looms on the horizon of 1923 in Cheyenne county. Conditions financially are 100 per cent better here now than they were at the beginning of 1922. The outlook for the future is very favorable for a bumper crop. While Cheyenne county has become famous as the greatest wheat producing county in the state, farmers here have learned not to depend upon Uncle Sam or the grain manipulators for a living price for their wheat and are devoting more time to dairy. Optimism is the watchword in this county. Watch us prosper.

Gering Midwest.
Will Maupin: There has been an almost complete reversal of thought and action in this section during the last two months. A spirit of optimism has replaced gloom and pessimism, and the North Platte valley is preparing to stage a comeback that will surprise the world. The only thing wanted to make the way smooth to rebounding prosperity is that water users now subject to unjust and exacting conditions by the reclamation.

A Book of Today

A very interesting and authentic account of the life of Lincoln's life is contained in John W. Starr, Jr.'s book, "Lincoln's Last Day." It covers in detail his every movement that fatal Friday, April 14, 1865, until the time he lay down his noble form, revealing the strength and greatness of his personality as well as its simplicity and sweetness. Price \$1.50. Frederick A. Stokes company, publishers.

A beautiful series of calendars for 1923 has been issued by George Sully & Co., 114 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City. Especially attractive to book lovers are the Poor Richard Fruit calendar, the Kate Douglas Wiggin Motherhood calendar, and the John Burroughs Nature calendar, with their quotations from the books of these authors. There are also two highly ornamental varieties, with pictures in color by Leyendecker. These are Life's Vanity calendar and Life's Sport calendar.

Uncle Sam Says:

Ancient, Medieval and Modern Literature.

It is difficult to estimate the value of a systematic course of reading in the great literature of the world. It widens one's horizon, deepens one's current of thought, quickens one's interests, and makes life richer and fuller.

The United States Bureau of Education has issued a list of reading which it recommends to persons interested in ancient, medieval or modern literature. The books recommended can be obtained at the public library.

Readers of The Omaha Bee may obtain a copy of this list by addressing the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., asking for "Reading Course No. 2."

Parents' Problems

If one child of the family who is very careful with his books and toys does not wish to lend them to a brother or a sister who is careless, what had best be done?

This would require a compromise. You must try to overcome the selfishness of the one and the destructiveness of the other. The older should be encouraged, and gradually the younger and careless should be loaned when the careful child has learned to take as good care as the owner. Carefulness is a quality to be commended in the older child, and it is more than should be expected of any child to stand by and see her choicest treasures perish one by one.

NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION
for DECEMBER, 1922, of
THE OMAHA BEE
Daily 71,494
Sunday 78,496
B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
ELMER S. ROOD, Cir. Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1923.
W. H. QUINCY,
(Seal) Notary Public

Cutting Taxes.
Gibbon, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: It should be an easy matter to reduce taxes if we really want to reduce them.

As the public school system is responsible for the greater part of our taxation, there is the logical place to start a reduction. Let us cut out the fads and nonessential studies. Let us do away with the accredited system and make the public school a place where more practical knowledge can be obtained instead of making it merely a stepping stone to some higher institution. Let us do away with the free high school tuition, making those who want a high school education pay for it; then it will not be necessary to build and enlarge so many high schools for the accommodation of many who attend, mainly, just to be "up to date" and for the good times they can have. Those who do go through will realize what the cost has been and will more fully appreciate what they have learned.

Let us do away with the building of gymnasiums and through the promoting of athletic contests. While athletic activity to a reasonable extent is desirable, it is entirely unnecessary that the amount of money to-day should develop all the gymnastic ability of "Tarzan of the Apes." By making these changes we can reduce our taxation and, at the same time, the public school will become more efficient and will be of far greater value to the people at large. Our different state institutions ought not be denied necessary appropriations, but we should demand that those in charge conduct them just as economically as they would if they were business enterprises of their own.

In the matter of road building, it is inevitable that it should cost as much as it did at the time of highest prices. In the upkeep of our roads, if we should all take a personal interest in the matter and donate, occasionally, a little time to dragging and other repair work, the community could be saved much expense. The automobile license tax should be reduced and more of it should be spent in the community from which it is drawn instead of spending so much of it on state and federal roads.

Another seeming injustice is the exemption from taxation of many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of church property in our state. As the church receives, and is entitled to, all the benefits and privileges that other institutions receive under our laws, it is not more than right that it should pay its proportionate share for the upkeep of government.

We might also try taxing the "old mills" and the old bachelors between the ages of 25 and 50, excepting those having dependents. While this would not be a move toward reducing public expenditures, it would be an equitable form of taxation not now in force.

GEORGE LUKENBILL.

Cedar Bluffs Standard.
General business conditions have improved. Grain has been moving and the price is good. The holiday business of merchants exceeded last year. Bank deposits have increased and loans decreased. Probably no community in the state felt the depression less than this, but it was felt. Now every indication points to a sure enough return to normalcy, and there is every reason to believe that the year 1923 will see this change brought about.

Seward Blade.
Mrs. E. E. Betzer. Seward is a pioneer in saving. Among the civic improvements are sewerage, paving, Y. M. C. A. building, swimming pool, \$150,000 courthouse, \$200,000 high school building, Carnegie library. Everyone is happy and well cared for. The per capita wealth of the county is \$2,600. The new year is full of promise for the people of the town and county.

York News-Times.
Though handicapped by partial crop failures York county expects to make material progress during the year 1923. Extensive improvements of highways is one of the principal features of the program. The city of York will have numerous new residences by the close of the year and the completion of the paving projects started in the fall of 1922 is assured. The sentiment for improvement is strong in York and York county.

Daily Prayer

Give thanks unto the Lord, call upon His name.—Ps. 135:1.

Dear Heavenly Father, as we gather at Thy feet today as a family, we ask Thy blessing on our home and Thy guidance to each one during the hours of this day. Help us to realize Thy nearness to us at this hour. May we realize Thy reality, and be conscious of the fact that Thou art not a God afar off—the Great King of Heaven, the Mighty Judge of all the earth enthroned in infinite space above us, but that we can claim Thee as our Savior and our Friend.

Help us throughout this day to realize that Thou canst be nearer to each one of us than the nearest and dearest of friends.

Let us hear Thy voice today. Let us feel the inspiration of Thy presence, and with willing feet enable us to walk in the path on which Thy light and blessing can fall.

Give us this day some work to do for others, some kindly word to speak, some helpful unselfish deed to fulfill in Thy Name. Be with us each and every hour of this day, and may we so live that Thy will may be done and Thy Kingdom come within our hearts.

AMEN.

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH,
New York City, N. Y.

Common Sense

Greater Interest in Your Work.

You are in a rut in your job. Get out of it or you may be out of the job.

When you become resigned to your salary that you have received, your limit—look out, you are slipping backward.

The chances are that you look upon your place as a treadmill and the only reason you stay is that you need the money.

Your work shows that you have no interest; no desire to improve; and when you get to that pass, you have no pep nor ginger; both of which are necessary to success nowadays.

When you perform your work in a colorless, mechanical way, watching the clock to get off as soon as possible, you cannot do justice to your work nor yourself.

Try this year to get a little pep in your step, a cheerful tone in your voice, a more ready smile, a greater interest in your work.

Try it and you will be surprised by results.

It is bound to improve your disposition, your content in every way.

Why not get all you can out of life by putting all you can into it.

(Copyright, 1923.)

Republican Worries.

One-half of the republican party is worrying about the lame duck and the other half about the blind pigs—Philadelphia North American.

4 out of 5 wait too long

Bleeding gums herald Pyyrrhea's coming. Unheeded, the price paid is lost teeth and broken health. Four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, are Pyyrrhea's prey.

Brush your teeth with
Foxtail's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyyrrhea
35c and 60c in tubes

"The People's Voice"

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

Cutting Taxes.
Gibbon, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: It should be an easy matter to reduce taxes if we really want to reduce them.

As the public school system is responsible for the greater part of our taxation, there is the logical place to start a reduction. Let us cut out the fads and nonessential studies. Let us do away with the accredited system and make the public school a place where more practical knowledge can be obtained instead of making it merely a stepping stone to some higher institution. Let us do away with the free high school tuition, making those who want a high school education pay for it; then it will not be necessary to build and enlarge so many high schools for the accommodation of many who attend, mainly, just to be "up to date" and for the good times they can have. Those who do go through will realize what the cost has been and will more fully appreciate what they have learned.

Let us do away with the building of gymnasiums and through the promoting of athletic contests. While athletic activity to a reasonable extent is desirable, it is entirely unnecessary that the amount of money to-day should develop all the gymnastic ability of "Tarzan of the Apes." By making these changes we can reduce our taxation and, at the same time, the public school will become more efficient and will be of far greater value to the people at large. Our different state institutions ought not be denied necessary appropriations, but we should demand that those in charge conduct them just as economically as they would if they were business enterprises of their own.

In the matter of road building, it is inevitable that it should cost as much as it did at the time of highest prices. In the upkeep of our roads, if we should all take a personal interest in the matter and donate, occasionally, a little time to dragging and other repair work, the community could be saved much expense. The automobile license tax should be reduced and more of it should be spent in the community from which it is drawn instead of spending so much of it on state and federal roads.

Another seeming injustice is the exemption from taxation of many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of church property in our state. As the church receives, and is entitled to, all the benefits and privileges that other institutions receive under our laws, it is not more than right that it should pay its proportionate share for the upkeep of government.

We might also try taxing the "old mills" and the old bachelors between the ages of 25 and 50, excepting those having dependents. While this would not be a move toward reducing public expenditures, it would be an equitable form of taxation not now in force.

GEORGE LUKENBILL.

For American Ships.

York, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: On November 27 last the World-Herald had a very hard-bellared editorial with the headline "The Subsidy Fallacy." This read as follows:

"It is a matter of simple principle. If it is right in one case it is right in all; if it is wrong in one case it is wrong in all. . . . If the commerce of the United States isn't such that it is a paying business in itself, then it is high time we realized it and went into some other business that would be profitable."

The editor does not seem to have learned yet that Japan, which pays her labor less than half what the United States has to pay, has subsidized her shipping so heavily they claim they can cross the ocean empty without loss, and that England, paying little better than Japan, has her navy auxiliary craft hauling freight that costs her no more than to cruise along shore, except the slight difference in fuel.

But there is another side to it. About a year ago there was such a cry about farm produce prices and we had to investigate it, and the facts brought out that the warehouses at the seaboard were choked and thousands of cars filled the yards, loaded with grain, that could not be

unloaded for want of ships to take it away. Neither does he seem to know that the ships that carry our grain abroad are very largely British ships. While our harvest is on they call at our ports for wheat, but when the harvest of Canada (their own) are ready to move they call at their ports, of course. And then in midwinter the harvest of South America is on; then they call there for the cheap wheat raised by very cheap labor. So, if we are to get our wheat to market while prices are best we have one of two

ways to do it. Subsidize or ask labor on American vessels to work for exporting wheat and put up with conditions of living the other fellow puts up with. Which one is he for?

FRANKLIN POPE.

A Delicate Distinction.
"Do you think," remarked the agricultural member, "that there are too many lawyers in congress?"
"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "not real lawyers."—Washington Star.

Among the Folks in History



unloaded for want of ships to take it away. Neither does he seem to know that the ships that carry our grain abroad are very largely British ships. While our harvest is on they call at our ports for wheat, but when the harvest of Canada (their own) are ready to move they call at their ports, of course. And then in midwinter the harvest of South America is on; then they call there for the cheap wheat raised by very cheap labor. So, if we are to get our wheat to market while prices are best we have one of two

"Yellow Cabs Are Best You Know—Anywhere You Care to Go"

\$10.00 Yellow Cab Coupon Book will be given away each week for the best slogan, slogan limited to 15 words.

Yellow Cab & Baggage Co
Telephone Atlantic 9000
THE THINKING FELLOW CALLS A YELLOW

Money to Loan on Omaha Real Estate

Present Interest Rate Charge Is **6%**

The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
1614 Harney

Swap—and the World Swaps With You!

¶ The following are a few samples of the character of ads which may appear under the SWAP COLUMN in the "Want" Ad section of The Omaha Bee:

- SILVER cornet, worth \$60, for a No. 1 shotgun and outfit or rifle. Address — Omaha Bee.
- ALMOST new set of carpenter's or cabinet maker's tools for what have you? Address — Omaha Bee.
- FINE pony, saddle and bridle; loves children; drives single. What have you? Address — Omaha Bee.
- HAVE new Underwood typewriter to swap for piano or what have you? Address — Omaha Bee.
- GAS RANGE to exchange for oil cook stove, or what have you? Address — Omaha Bee.

Remember, if you do not close a deal through your advertisement in the SWAP COLUMN you do not have to pay for your "Want" Ad—NO SWAP, NO PAY!

Telephone AT lantic 1000 and get a deal started NOW.

The Omaha Morning Bee—THE EVENING BEE