THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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NEVER AGAIN FOR THE FARMER.

Passage of comprehensive rural credits legislation by the United States senate gives final assurance that the nation learned a lesson during the dismal days of depression and deflation, now happily past. Two years ago, when agricultural prices collapsed, the credit that might have enabled the farmers to hold enough of their products off the market to stabilize prices was not to be had.

The rush of crops to market was limited only by the shortage of freight cars. Country banks were left no choice but to call in their loans. In order to meet their debts and obtain the funds for ordinary running expenses farmers and ranchmen were forced to sell their stuff at most unfavorable terms. Cows that should have been kept in the country for the production of calves and the maintenance of the livestock industry were loaded on trains and shipped to slaughter. Thin cattle that would have fattened into fine beeves if given more time likewise were sacrificed.

All this because the credit necessary to finance agriculture was not available. The potential profits of one of America's great basic industries were wiped out. All business, from one end of the nation to the other, in city as well as country suffered. The buying power of a third of the population was cut off.

This crisis served to emphasize the old truth that without prosperity on the farm there can be none in the city. It led furthermore to the general realization that our system of finance was not fitted to the needs of agriculture, but had been built up mainly with reference to manufacturing and other business. The need for more gradual marketing of farm products, with longer term financing to correspond with this process became apparent.

Out of these conditions have grown the Capper bill and the Lenroot-Anderson bill, which now are before the house of representatives, with the approval of the senate already secured. There seems no reason to doubt their final passage.

The middle west, which is preponderantly agricultural, faces the future with more confidence because of this rural credits legislation. Though for the present these facilities may not be called upon to the full, the fact that they are available may be counted upon for stabilizing the business of farming. And if any such emergency as that of 1921 arises again, the nation will be prepared to meet it.

THE SCHOOL AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

The panacea for lower taxes has drawn the attention of all toward the school. This is right, for there is nothing so vital to the future of Nebraska as the public school, and it is to be hoped a way may be found to lighten the burden of taxation without lessening the efficiency of Nebraska's edu-

A CLOSE-UP ON THE LEGISLATURE. Those who are interested in good government could not do better than visit the Nebraska legislature which is now in session. It is a good thing both for the people and for their representatives to keep in close contact. The more public interest is shown in the conduct of state affairs, the better results will be obtained. One beneficial result of the building of a new capitol will be that for a time at least it will make the seat of government a place of pilgrimage.

In Lincoln today many matters of the highest importance to the people of Nebraska are under discussion. Those who visit the legislature will be struck by the earnest way in which these problems are considered. Though party lines hold pretty tight on the floors of both houses, yet a spirit of conciliation is not absent. Things are discussed pretty much on their merits, and this is particularly noticeable in the committee meetings where the first attempt is made to thresh the good grain of legislation from the chaff of ill-considered suggestions, "strike" bills and measures designed to advantage one interest or class at the expense of another.

The citizen who visits one of these committee meetings will be surprised to see the thorough way in which these bills are gone over. If it is a measure connected with education, schoolmen are called in to give expert testimony. To this advice is added the store of experience and common sense brought by the various members, each from a different part of the state. In these sessions no observer could distinguish a member of one party from a member of the other. There is little chance of anything getting through to the harm of the people. Facts count here, and after viewing a committee seated about the table, the average citizen will feel a new respect for the men who have been chosen to make and unmake our laws. In spite of party flurries and the mistaking now and then of the voice of politics for the voice of the people, the government is safe with this legislature.

LEAGUE AND RUHR.

Americans will find something peculiarly interesting in the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to keep out of Ruhr. The European nations, it is sure, do not feel competent to pacify this dispute. Under the general constitution of the league, the Ruhr matter is beyond its reach. Chiefly, the covenant provides for settlement of disputes and disagreements between members, and for protecting members from aggression or imposition from outsiders. Article XVII does provide for inviting nonmembers to submit to the consideration of the league their disputes, among themselves or with members of the league, and makes rules under which such cases may be taken up and dealt with.

Article XIX affords a method for direct intervention, however, as it provides for the reconsideration from time to time of treatment, the terms of which have become inapplicable.

The course of France is not directly approved by the league, nor is it effectively condemned. What course, other than calling France to account, the league could take is not plain. Germany, not being a member, is not subject to league discipline, and cannot be held for violating the regulations of that august body. If it should appear that Germany had made war on France, or another league member, the action provided for in Article X might apply; and it is possible that Article XVII might be so interpreted as to warrant an invitation to Germany to join the league long enough to settle the present dispute.

Either of these courses would involve the league in a tangle of confusion, because by its charter Germany is excluded definitely from benefits flowing from the covenant. In fact, Germany was treated at Paris as outside the company of nations, and was

How Should the State Fight Animal Tuberculosis? Country Press Discusses Proposal to Discontinue Appro-

priations for Eradication Work.

Beaver City Times-Tribune. N. Merwin: Eradication of tu-

not desire the tubercular work to conperculosis and other preventable stock tinue, was simply the expression of diseases is an important step forward an individual and was in no purebred livestock development and safeguarding public health. Stock inlustry needs every possible encouragement and the campaign to stamp out preventable disease should by all means have aid from the state.

· Cedar Bluffs Standard.

Farmers in Saunders county, espe-ially the breeders of purebred livestock, are anxious to eradicate bovine tuberculosis from their herds. All cattle in this precinct, as well as those in urrounding precincts, have been "T. tested. The unhealthy animals been weeded out. The cutting tested. off of the proposed \$75,000 appropria-tion by the legislature would stop the "T. B." test and result in the reap-pearance of diseased animals on the farms. The legislature should make this appropriation.

Greeley Citizen.

In the opinion of many stockmen the campaign to quelch stock diseases has not been a success. It is a mat-ter for local communities to handle.

Sidney Telegraph.

Guy V. Doran: Purebred herds should be encouraged by Nebraska through education and not through guarantee against loss by disease. Self-supporting experimental herds should be maintained by the agricul-tural college and findings published. Preventable disease should be eradi-cated by regular inspections of herds. compulsory treatment or killing of diseased animals and severe penalty for sale of diseased animals for breeding purposes. Inspections could be made in most counties by county agent without additional expense.

Wilber Democrat

brains. Nebraska should not be in the business of eradicating contagious diseases of stock. This authority should be delegated to the federal and the daughter of a judge, was government because better and more competent returns are obtainable and better enforcement and greater care would result. There would be no duplication of men, material or authorilies. Thus great savings to taxpayers result and better results be

Hartington Herald.

Would

accomplished.

Nebraska's purebred herds are one of its greatest and most profitable resources, and their development should by all means be encouraged by continuing the campaign to stamp out preventable disease. It would be a severe blow to the livestock interests of this great state should there be any pse in this regard and any tendency that direction should be opposed. n Cedar county purebred herds are a very important and valuable asset nd we feel sure that the sentiment of our farmers and livestock men wo be overwhelmingly in favor of the most progressive policy.

Clay Center Sun.

If the facts evidenced by a handful of men in our legislature antagonizing moment for the advancement of Ne braska's agricultural interests did not warrant it, your query, should Ne-braska encourage development of purebred herds, would appear foolish. With the antagonism of our governor, whose ignorance in the matter is pitiful, and the political blindness of those who follow him, there is nothing left for intelligent Nebraska to do but find

representative of the purebred stock raisers of the county. Certainly all Nebraska should favor every effort to drive the white plague from our state. Seward Blade. Mrs. E. E. Betzer: The Seward County Livestock and Breeders' asso-

ciation encourages the development of purebred herds by continuing the campaign to stamp out preventable diseases in cattle. Unprogressive farmers who do not care whether or not their herds are infected by tuberculosis are in favor of discontinuing inspection, caring not whether hu-mans are given the great white plague from the milk supply of the liseased cattle. Why play politics in this matter?

A Book of Today Edwina Stanton Babcock has given us a charming story in "Under the Law," from the press of the Penn Publishing company, Philadelphia. There

is interseting, which makes this book a worthy contribution to the literature of its class. The story combines a mystery, a problem and a romance, interwoven skillfully. The author does not strain for effects. The dia-

logue is bright and the philosophic inserts ring true. The characters are depicted with photographic clearness. It is a book of today, primarily of young people flitting about in droves driven by insatiability and their pecu-liar disease, leisure and unapplied Offsetting that phase of

raised in an atmosphere of culture and wealth. Her chum of college days is Minga Gerould of the flapper type, given to idle words and flippancies and endowed with ready use of of the humorous slang of the day. Of "She was very sure d patriotism. If you her it is written: about justice and patriotism. If you did wrong you must hpt be found out, if you cared for your country you must say so very loudly with strong dramatic effect; the idea of for one's country to the extent aring of having a better kind of women and men live in it had not occurred

to Minga. It does not occur to the men and women Mingas of this world. But they are very sure of their triotism.' They have quite a little patriotic strut and they imagine pa-triotism to consist in a long hate of some other nation. And that is based forever on the machinery of killing." Minga's line of chatter: "Engaged Yep, to the most idiotic little Willie you can imagine. A perfect lady Tawny Troop, you know Troop, the

big moving picture man. We're all crazy about Tawny, he's such a fool and dances-he dances like a bubble on the fountain. Papa Troop is worth oodles, so they say. You like my ring-well, Tawny's first girl picked it out. I saw it on her aristocratic hand and I had to have it; also, you see, I needed Tawny to dance with-he has my gait. She hated to let him go; Sard, that girl is a moth. She eats men, eats 'em alive, but I snitch-

what part have you had in

away

In contrast to her chum, Sard had a

for every life that counted there must "She was the stuff of which

from it, to a better law; we just live.

cramped, confined, ignorant, stupid, under it-under the law, that's it!"

on this is:

be laws.

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. **Ills of Modern Civilization**

"The People's Voice"

Broken Bow, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The recent failures of nations, states and municipali-ties, as well as individuals, to sucthe Lincoln Star, seeming to indicate that the farmers of this county do cessfully deal with great disturbances reveals the fact that they are in most uses the result of universal misunderstanding of great economic laws that function everywhere that civlization exists.

Humanity will never be spared the hardships of artificial market condi-tions and industrial difficulties until there is a deeper understanding of economic laws.

Economic and natural laws are very much the same. Natural laws con trol the growth and development of all physical life, while economic laws control the growth and development

of our economic life. The law of supply and demand is the fundamental law in the economic world. Therefore any disturbance of ts operation results in the existence

of an artificial condition and a resultant penalty commensurate with the extent of the interference. If the value of a 100-pound sack of sugar is \$8, based upon the law of supply and demand and by an organ-ization of producers, the price is ar-tificially advanved to \$12 as a result of the sugar producers organization being compelled to pay \$4 per hundred weight more for the sugar, and n due time the consumption of sugar

ill decrease to the extent of the arificial advance in the price, the net result being a loss to both producer and consumer of the commodity. People are not chattels, but their of spiritual indifference and wholeservices are a commodity, its value sale lawlessness and that it exists in being determined by the law of sup. spite of our schools rather than be-

ly and demand. If the labor of a competent brick mason, based on the law of supply and demand. is valued at \$1 per hour, and by an organization of brick ma sons their wages are advanced to \$1.25, the consumer of the labor is obliged to pay the artificial advance of 25 cents per hour, and the brick masons will find that in due time the demand for their services will decrease

to the extent of the artificial advance, the net result being a loss to both producer and consumer of the labor. We therefore arrive at the con-clusion that any group of men who organize for the

organize for the purpose of com-belling the payment of a higher price for any commodity than they would be able to secure without organization is out of harmony with the fun-damental law of supply and demand and, as a consequence, the public will suffer injury to that extent. Hower, if the entire public was organized for that purpose, the benefitts and injuries received would balance each other, but in view of the fact that less than one-half of the people of the United States are organized for le purpose of securing better markets for both product and labor, the inorganized portion of our population compelled to suffer economically the extent that the organized poron of our population is benefited receiving higher values for both oduct and labor as a result of this rganization.

There will never be a settled and happy condition in the economic life of people until, by proper legislation, the organizing of both capital and labor for the purpose of effecting artificial conditions in the marketing of both product and labor is prohibited and the proper legislation enacted for the purpose of dealing with all prob-lems not related to markets or wages, lems not related to markets or wages, and also proper legislation to insure the unobstructed functioning of the law of supply and demand, thereby insuring a proper level of markets



Among the Folks in History

rights for the Carpentier-Siki dialogue London Opinion. spite of our schools rather than be-cause of them. Yea, in spite of

Magistrate-"Ate you married ?" Prisoner-"No. I got this black ey from a friend "-Simplicissimus (Munich). ball," football and amateur C. M.

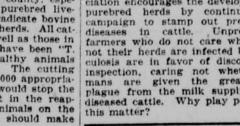
Retired Gunner Officer, 25, in need of funds, will do anything except robbing and office work.-Write Box W. 493, the Times.-Classified ad in the London

wifie (retorting)—"No, my dear, I don't earn enough."—Sans Gene (Paris). We hear that an enterprising daily paper is anxious to secure the serial star.

The Spice of Life

theatricals."





is a piquancy of style and a plot that

cational institutions.

A farmer recently exemplified what should be the true spirit of every American citizen by expressing surprise that any normal person could advocate a reduction of the automobile license and at the same time complain of the tax he pays toward the support of the school. When a retired, childless farmer, known to pay taxes in several rural school districts, besides the tax he pays in the city, and at the same time cheerfully turns over license money for two automobiles, takes such a stand, theft in order that her husband might have grounds there is still a chance that the education of the poor man's child will not be impaired by a legislature, if that legislature truly represents real American citizens.

There never was a time when there was such a demand for good roads as at the present time. Many automobile accidents on country roads could be avoided if the roads were put and kept in good condition and provided with necessary danger signals. The automobile has made good roads necessary for the safety of all, so why should not the added expense be paid by automobile owners?

The automobile has become a necessity and is here to stay. The long row parked in front of the rural high school buildings proves that in education it has found its place. Farmers are willing to pay the license, even though high, for the privilege of having their children under their own guardianship while attending high school. Those who feel the automobile is merely a luxury should be willing to pay the license fee, which is nominal in comparison to the many other expenses attending the upkeep of such a luxury.

THRIFT AND ITS REWARDS.

The savings bank division of the American Bankers association reports that 1922 saw an increase to the number of 2,314,695 in depositors, and \$1,500,-000,000 in money in the savings banks. More than \$18,000,000,000 is now carried in savings banks, to the credit of the thrifty patrons.

This amounts to a little more than \$600 to the account, roughly averaged, but the effect of cooperative effort is shown in the impressive total. Fewer than 29,000,000 depositors have between them accumulated a sum equivalent to the total amount of Liberty bonds issued by the government. during the war. Acting singly and alone, neither of these depositors could accomplish much, for his total capital would be insignificant in relation to the enormous sums needed to carry on business today. When they get together, through the medium of the savings bank, which is but one form of cooperative effort, they exert a tremendous influence.

The dignity and power of \$18,000,000,000 is so apparent that it is beyond argument. It is employed in all sorts of ways; bonds and stocks are purchased, from which revenue is secured to pay income to the depositors in form of interest.

The dollar you put into a savings bank account is not much in itself, but when it is associated with all the other dollars put in by depositors, it speaks with the command of their combined voices. A reward of thrift is that it begets new opportunities, enlarges old enterprises, brings life and vitality to all sorts of business undertakings, and finally some profit to the individual who exercises it. Through thrift progress is made, and th American savings bank proves the truth of the old Scotch proverb, "Mony a mickle mak's a muckle."

not even included among those who were to be invited later to come into the League of Nations. All of these things combine to throw a strong light on the impotence of the much vaunted method for settling international disputes. The council of the league has adopted discretion, and will permit France to pursue what Lloyd George has just declared is a" sure way not to get reparations."

That 19-year-old Chicago bride who confessed to for a divorce and thus wed the woman he really loved, insists that she did it because she loved him so well that she would sacrifice all to make him happy. It is here suggested that had her parents been charter members of the Nebraska City Press' "Bedslat club" things might have been different with her.

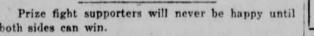
President Harding is not running the governnent to suit Representative Garner of Texas, which may be accepted as a sign that the president is doing rather a good job.

There's at least one good angle to the Ruhr invasion, speaking from an American standpoint. It s giving us a rest from that Japanese menace stuff.

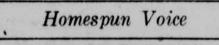
Washington is going to try an "itinerant" inunction against certain popular bootleggers. Why not make it peripatetic as well as perpetual?

Jackie Coogan may be all sorts of a movie millionsire, but he gave Omaha the impression that underneath it all he is very much of a boy.

One little family fuss at the city hall has been carefully smoothed out, but the acting mayor will probably get the salute next time.



Nineteen below at Grand Forks, and frost at Los Angeles. Spring is not far away.



BY ROBERT WORTHINGTON DAVIE. THE COUNTRY'S CALL.

Friends I have lived in the city, I have toiled in maelstrom of life:

In the midst of the day's occupation I have breathed the effusion of strife; I have treasured the art and the beauty, the thrill of

rhapsodical lay-lyet, my heart's in the country-my soul's in the And

- country at play.
- Where the clouds of cupidity never quite cover the heavens with greed
- And the visions material ever are foreign to spiritual need.
- O, God! to the country I'm soaring-to the pure, the primeval and free.
- To dwell in my cottage forever and breathe the religion of thee.
- I'm dreaming my dreams in the city, but the dreamer is lost in the deep-
- Rooted groves of the rural regions where the beetle and katydid sleep-
- Where the beautiful things are the simple, and the motionless passing of Time Turns under the sod for a season-but never uproots
- men the sublime,

means to thwart hinder our growth toward the goal of safety for those who have money and have invested in our basic indus-So important is the work of belongs to the age, messieur e ubercular eradication considered in this county, where it has been em-ployed in most of our herds, that to makig the age what it is? omit from a stockman's sale bills the words "All cattle accredited under government test" would cause the purchaser to reject his job of printing. personality, a composite of the best qualities of paternal and maternal an-cestors. She looked seriously out upon the world and wondered what her laws should be, for she realized that ecent communication appearing in

Daily Prayer

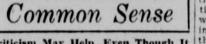
leaders are made. Indifferent to pop-ularity, caring only for the enterprise in which she was engaged, cool, con-Whatsoever ye ask in prayer, believing, shall receive -- Matt. 21:22. trolled, just as she was in card games or swimming or tennis. She wanted progress and she was disposed to Our Heavenly Father, gratefully we acknowledge Thy continued loving kindness in protecting us sleeping and waking, and in providing for our daily greed and fear. Her personality was like a flame, flashig across the dullness and smugness and cheap pride." "I can't be happy and know that there Forbid that the regularity needs.

with which Thy mercles come should ever make us forgetful that they come from Thee. If Thou shouldst withhold a single one, we should plead law, we don't build up on it, for its renewal. Help us to meditate upon Thyself

-Thy majesty and power, Thy ter compassion. Thy grief at our sinful-ness. Thy grace to help in our time of need. May every gift of Thine come as a messenger from the Throne. summoning us to deeper devotion in

neart and life. the world." Above all, we thank Thee for the The author comments on some of Son of Thy love. Thy most gracious the frivolous young people of her story: "They were all far away from Gift to men.

Help us to tread aright the un-known path of another day. Lead the parents who had borne them. Thou us on. And at its close may we be able to look back thankfully that spent incalculable money on them, scoured the realms for the best food be able to look back thankfully that for them; added to their youthto by Thy grace we have heard Thy for them; added to their youthto by voice and followed "nee. Guide us in sires, their gross sloths, given them voice and followed "nee. Guide us in leisure and opportunity and crammed leisure and opportunity and crammed to the diversion, but neglected to us in our temptations; and forgive set them an unswerving example of



Hurts. How do you accept criticism?

angle whether or not you deserve it. may be that such wealth, such lux-or do you become fighting mad and give no thought as to whether or not hibition, as we once deemed desiryou deserve it?

Criticism that is helpful can be of great value to you.

robably will be-but if it makes you ings as we have tried to give our nore proficient, if it enlightens you, children have made their bodies it is something you should appreciate

Maybe you have thrown up some good positions you have held because you were criticised, while if you had

You should not become belligerent every time your boss criticises you. You should not shut your mind to the fact that he may have just cause

for the complaint he makes. If he has, you have been doing

interest as well

We all have much to learn; we must expect that some of our knowledge will come through painful channels. A good "call down" may be the thing you need to increase your value to yourself and to others,

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and wages. The author's philosophic comment on this is: "Not delicate, not pretty, tot dignified, not imposing. But it

There is no other solution to this vast and constant disturbance in the ic life of the world. Why Blame It on the Schools?

Ainsworth, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: In The Bee of January 26 appeared an article by an Ainsworth man under the title. What's Wrong With the Schools? The writer seems much concerned about the location of responsibility for the appalling increase of juve-nile crime during the last few years and calmly asks it this grave charge ould not be laid at the door of our public schools because of the recent introduction of too much "basket ball, football and amateur theatriat the expense of what he als" erms "essentials."

Notwithstanding all its admitted imperfections, there are many who believe in our present educationad system, as a potent factor in the development of real American citi-zenship. These will resent this charge and ask for proof. They may even make bold to ask whether is so much tragedy in the world." Sard said. "We live under a made or not there have been other influ-ences at work tending to bring about. "Sard felt sure that somewhere in this deplorable condition; influences which cannot possibly be traced to her ancestry were people who cared in some deep way for humanity, who agonized and were sorry as she was our public school system in its latter day development. In this catefor all the sadness and madness of gory we wish to mention a few con ditions which might well be investi-

gated by all fair-minded folk imbued with an earnest desire to fix the aforementioned responsibility. It is a well known fact that church

oing and religious fervor are now and have been for a number of years a low ebb. It is admitted that lawbreaking by adults has reached unprecedented proportions since the enactment of the Volstead law and that wholesale disrespect for law and order is winked at by the great ma-Our entire social fabric is jority. worm-eaten by greed and licentious ness to an extent never before experienced in our national history. And please notice that these conditions involve our adult population and not our juveniles; our grownups and parents who have been out from under the direct influence of schools for from 20 to 50 years. the fine indictment it might be made of the good old schools of the good old ys which our present day critics blithely extol at every opportunidays ty, don't you think? Personally, cannot lay any of it to the schools

past or present. And what of home influence under the foregoing conditions? Has been as wholesome and conducive to the development of good citizens as in times past? We think not. And top of this multiplicity of bad influences on our boys and girls has been the effect of unrestrained questionable movie entertainment.

we onder at the increase in juvenile crime? No. We believe it to be the logical outcome of our present regime

CIRCULATION

itself in hand, that it will create new ethic of worth and virtue that

Herbert J. Hall is a physician who has not only lived by the sea, but he has lived with the sea. He has caught something which not only works the spirit of the sea and its moods. of a 73-page volume which contains 58 poems of Dr. Hall's impressions and inspirations. He offers a group of sonnets, a series of musical in-terpretations, and then a group of poems in vers libre. The lover of poetry will enjoy the offering made by this poet. Published by the Four Seas company. Boston.

Seas company, Boston.

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There may be a sting to it-there

ven though it hurts at the time.

today be holding a much better place than you are now filling.

into the hands of men and women, is the expression of America today. It Criticism May Help, Even Though It belongs to the age: that age is the aftermath of crazy luxury and wealth. There is some great biologic secret behind it all, and this biologic secret Do you stop and consider from every

> hibition, as we once usedurable, in able, is undesirable, unendurable, in kind of that it affects life with a kind sponginess, a kind of quicksand whereon nothing may grow or be

built. It may be that such surroundbut have shrunken and vitiated their souls, that the use of our hard earn-

ed materialism has been to deny all our existence upon worth and solidity and virture, but it bears one portent. the observer of the 'Minga group' benefited by the criticism you might all over America today it is apparent that this youth will some day take

> will bear more acute scanning than does ours.

us all our sins; for the sake of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen. REV. G. E. MORGAN, M. A. London, England. pondering of gross realities, and in the cases of the girls a very destructive, squalld and ignorant playing the great laws of life as given