

Heresy of Christ Is Pointed Out by Omaha Pastor

Savior Suffered Death for Unorthodoxy of Views—Opprobrium placed on "Heretic" Unwarranted.

"Calvary, or Jesus, in the Hands of the Orthodox," was the subject of Rev. Ralph E. Bailey's sermon Sunday at the First Unitarian church. There is more controversy concerning Jesus of Nazareth, than concerning any other representative of the human race. What he was and did and said is supremely the disputed issue of our religious metaphysics and our theology," said Rev. Bailey.

"But there is one fact of his life that does not admit of controversy, which is seldom emphasized or even considered. Jesus was in his attitude and experience the perfect example of a type of heretic. In the view of the ecclesiastical orthodoxy of his day, he was dangerously different in his views and teachings, and therefore the chief priests and scribes and Pharisees resorted to every persecuting expedient to silence him, and finally, by the employment of the civil authority, as a means, they put him to a shameful death.

Jesus Unorthodox.

"Jesus was an independent in the realm of religion," said Rev. Mr. Bailey. "Ye have heard that it hath been said, but I say unto you, 'Ye are quoted from scripture, and almost invariably in such cases what Jesus said to them was different from the orthodox position and showed the older doctrine to be false. 'Ye have heard that it was said, thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy, but I say unto you, Love your enemies.'"

New Conception of God.

"Orthodoxy in his day conceived of God as a hateful tyrant. Christ taught men to pray 'Our Father.' Orthodoxy regarded the Sabbath as made for man and not a man for the Sabbath. Orthodoxy concerned itself unpitifully with externals. Orthodoxy looked upon those without the pale of ecclesiastical acceptability, as incorrigibly lost. 'The son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost.' Rev. Bailey added, 'His life was marked by a willingness to proclaim the new way even when to follow in the new way meant to renounce the old.'

"These two characteristics of independence of religious opinion and of willingness to relinquish error in the interest of his conception of vital truth were among the strongest and most frequently expressed elements of Jesus' life, Rev. Mr. Bailey declared. "By every precedent, and every similar case, a life is Christian only as it shows decided likeness to the life of Jesus, and how can there be such likeness where the life, claiming to be Christian, lacks both or either of these features?"

Specifies Non-Christians.

"The man whose satisfaction it is to take his religious opinions from others, because of the popularity of the views or the prestige or ability of the person or persons espousing them, may be noble, but Christian he is not," answered Rev. Mr. Bailey.

Defines Heretic.

"History and biography have given to the word 'heretic' a meaning that should, I think, stir us so to such admiration as to cause us to cease regarding the word as being prohibitive. They are the class to whom, as we appreciate progress and reckon its causes, we owe the heaviest debt of gratitude. We honor martyrs, but it is not true that, mainly, those martyrs have led us on because of their being heretics? We honor the prophets and leaders of the church, but only those among whom were heretics are of an increasing fame and influence in building the kingdom of God," said Rev. Mr. Bailey.

Code of Ethics to Save Girls From Flapperism Advocated by Actress

"Candy once a week." "No face powder and rouge." "No low-necked evening gowns to be worn before 18."

These constitute a part of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson's code for young girls, "a protection against the woefully inadequate example set by their elders," she said.

Mrs. Hale, noted lecturer, actress and author, is a niece of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, actor.

In her new book, "What's Wrong With Our Girls," she blames the decline in family life, and the hilarious pace at which fathers and mothers are living, for the epidemic of flapperism. Any child, she says, is imitative, and her habits are merely the result of the things she sees, the magazines she reads and the movies she attends.

Mrs. Hale deprecates the passing of the country girl.

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Clear thinking! normal digestion restored

Dr. KING'S PILLS for constipation

Thousands of French Women Prefer American Men as Life Helpmates

Paris, Feb. 25.—(AP)—The woman's weekly, *l'Evé*, recently asked its readers two questions. The first was what occupation they would prefer their husbands to follow, and the other, if they were not French, from what nationality they would choose a husband.

Nearly 2,000 replies were received on the second question, and in these nearly 14,000 women voted that they would choose an American for their helpmate. France's allies made a poor showing on this question. Italy received only about 2,000 votes, while England received only 1,800. No other nations, aside from the United

States, Italy and England, passed the 400 mark. The list closed with Turkey, for whose subjects 18 women voted they had a preference. In the section of the occupation of a husband, the manufacturer led with 9,000 votes. He was followed by the scientist, with 3,600; the banker with 2,900, and the moving picture actor with 1,900. On other trade or profession reached the four-figure mark. The aviator was ninth on the list with 350 ballots, and the pugilist 12th, with 141. No votes were received from women who would have army or navy officers, or state employes as their husbands.

Board of Trade Private Company, Brief Declares

Attorney for Chicago Corporation Files Statement in Suit to Test Futures Trading Act.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A reply brief was filed in the supreme court by counsel for the Chicago Board of Trade in the case brought to test the validity of the futures trading act, and which will come up for argument next Monday. Replying to the government's contention that the stockyards and packers control act, recently held constitutional by the court, was broadly similar to the futures trading law, Henry S. Robins declared in the brief that the former futures trading act had been declared unconstitutional at the time the stockyards act applied, and suggested that the court would, in the present instance, make the "obvious distinction" between the two laws. The only difference between the two future trading acts, he insisted, is the false reason given in the latter for its enactment.

Private Corporation.

Amplifying its distinction between the present futures act and the packers act, the brief asserts that the latter did not seek to regulate trading upon or membership in a commercial exchange, and that there is no future trading in livestock upon an exchange or elsewhere. The stockyards are a "public" market, in which all can resort to trade, the brief stated, while the Chicago Board of Trade is a private corporation whose charter imposes upon it "no duty to the public."

The packers act, it asserted, applies to a business of which the livestock comes on the hoof to the stockyards, and was justified by the existence of real, serious and direct enactment upon the Interstate Commerce commission. On the other hand, it continued, the grain futures act was based "upon a mere pretense of a burden, which, if it were a reality, would only incidentally affect that commerce. The packers act deals directly with a condition of an interstate character; the grain futures act attempts to regulate what is wholly intrastate."

Charges Reports Inaccurate.

Replying to some assertions regarding price fluctuations being caused by gambling, the brief claimed that many of the fluctuations complained of had been caused by "inaccurate reports of the Department of Agriculture respecting crop prospects."

Congress as well as the courts has recognized, the brief asserted, that the great benefits accruing to the stockyards and packers act, and that a future trading market could only be realized by the maintenance of an open market, to which all speculators might resort, and that it was wholly impracticable for the exchange "to censor all orders coming from the world at large to its 'bit' for speculation."

U. S. Gets Near East Oil Rights From Turkey

(Continued From Page One.)

Chester concession, which had not been ratified by the Turkish parliament, but which had been made the next order of business when the parliament adjourned.

The present Anglo government approves the concession and has released it. The British claim to Mosul advanced so strenuously by Lord Curzon at Lausanne, appears to be weakening and is expected to evaporate all together. The San Remo conference which rewrote the British-German claims to the Mosul fields, has been scrapped along with many other international charters, and the State department has consistently refused to recognize the validity of the British concession.

The long quest, which Admiral Chester has made of proof of the inspiration furnished him by former President Roosevelt. He says he never would have thought of it if Colonel Roosevelt had not suggested it and that the former president even then had a farseeing vision of what the development of the near east would mean to American capital.

Asia offers the only world field awaiting exploitation, offering rewards greater than those which made England the richest nation in the world through the development of her colonial empire.

Private American enterprise proposes to go out into the new fields and prospect them without the protecting presence of the flag. Reliance, in these adventures, is placed on the protection which the American government is expected to give its nationals.

It exemplifies the stress which Secretary of State Hughes has placed upon the importance of the open door policy as applied to all the world.

There is still opposition to the prospective invasion of the near-east by foreign powers but the necessity of getting on well with Uncle Sam is expected to lessen it.

The Chester concession, if developed, is expected to be the first step in a wholesale development of both the near and far east by American enterprise and capital in a manner which will open up new markets and give the United States commercial supremacy.

Opposing Forces Reach Compromise on Farm Aid Bills

New Proposal Embraces Main Features of Capper, Lenroot-Anderson and Strong Measures.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Tentative agreement was reached by the house banking committee on a rural credits bill which both Chairman McFadden and Representative Wingo of Arkansas, ranking democrats, said they believed would be approved by the various groups in the congressional row which has attended consideration of the schedule.

As drawn, but subject to a final vote by the committee, the bill embraces the Capper and Lenroot-Anderson measures, passed by the senate, and the Strong bill, passed by the house. Concessions are understood to have been made all around in an effort to agree on a program, which would command the greatest support in the house. All three of the measures, committee members said, were amended to prevent any possible overlapping and to remove what might be construed as legal obstacles.

Stock Plan Amended.

The bill carries the provision of the Lenroot-Anderson bill creating a system of intermediate credit banks under supervision of the farm loan bank system, but amended the section to limit the capital stock of \$60,000,000. As passed by the senate, expansion to \$120,000,000 would have been authorized.

The intermediate credit banks, although under the direction of the farm loan bank directors, would be independent insofar as their assets and liabilities are concerned. Their agricultural paper will be eligible for discount at federal reserve banks. Chairman McFadden expressed confidence that the provision would not be further amended.

Block Leaders Silent.

Acceptance by the committee of many provisions of the Lenroot-Anderson measure, including the intermediate credits system, committee members said, would tend to harmonize the differences in the house and permit quick passage of the measure on Tuesday, when it is expected to be taken up. Farm bloc leaders, however, were silent tonight, preferring to have an opportunity to study the measure before expressing an opinion on its acceptance.

The Capper bill provides for the encouragement of small banks to enter the federal reserve system and for the organization of private rediscount corporations. It was urged by Secretary Mellon as adequate farm legislation for this session of congress.

Body of Diplomat To Be Buried Monday

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Charles-magne Tower, diplomat and financier, who died in the Pennsylvania hospital, will be buried Monday. Services will be held in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal church.

He had been in the hospital since February 9. Today, after apparently rallying from a relapse, Mr. Tower fell into a deep sleep, which ended with his death. Members of the family were at his bedside.

Mr. Tower was in his 75th year. He had been ambassador to Russia and Germany and minister to Austria-Hungary. Both here and abroad Mr. Tower was prominent socially and was noted for the lavishness of his entertainments. From his father he inherited a large fortune, accumulated for the most part in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Saginaw Man Convicted of Slaying Daughter, 12

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 25.—Walter T. Hubbard, 45, former credit manager for an oil company, was convicted by a circuit court jury of the murder, December 9, of his daughter, Marguerite, 12.

Indicted for Bribery.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 25.—George H. Crawford, Henry W. Meyer and Walter W. Curtis, San Francisco federal prohibition officers, were indicted by a federal grand jury here today on charges of bribery. The men are accused of having accepted a \$10,000 bribe to release three prisoners in Sonora county.

Last Survivor of Famous Light Brigade Fighting Valiant Battle for Life

London, Ont., Feb. 25.—Thomas W. Shaw, surviving member of the Light Brigade, which made itself immortal with its charge on a Russian battery at Balaclava in 1854, still was fighting a valiant battle against death in Victoria hospital.

But although the 91-year-old cavalryman was clinging tenaciously to life, the doctors said that he faces inevitable defeat.

Shaw, who was tended by Florence Nightingale after he had been wounded in the charge of his famous brigade, settled here 37 years ago. He told his friends that, with the death of a comrade in the United States last year, he became the last survivor of the Six Hundred.

Firm to Launch New York-Chicago Dirigible Service

Marshall Field and William Wrigley Among Men Back of Project—Incorporated in Delaware.

New York, Feb. 25.—Marshall Field and William Wrigley of Chicago, Franklin D. Roosevelt, former democratic candidate for vice president of the United States; Owen D. Young, vice president of the General Electric company, and other leading business men of the United States are members of a corporation which has definitely decided to start a dirigible air service between New York City and Chicago, according to former Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, one of the directors of the corporation.

The decision that an air service formerly operated with great success in Germany, was practically reached about a year ago, according to Mr. Crowell. The decision to go ahead with the New York City-Chicago dirigible line was only decided recently.

Mr. Crowell made only a slight reference to the plans for a Zeppelin line to Chicago Saturday night at the dinner of the construction division, an organization of men who served the government during the war in building of cantonments. Mr. Crowell was asked later to supplement what he had said about the line of dirigibles.

Incorporated in Delaware.

He said that the organization which would undertake the development of nightly air service by dirigible between New York City and Chicago was incorporated in Delaware under the name of the American Investigation corporation. That organization's function was to look into the feasibility of the project. Now that it has been decided the undertaking can be made a success, financially and otherwise, the backers of the project will form another corporation, the General Air Service, which will be the operating corporation.

Mr. Crowell said that a thorough investigation of all the possibilities of the air line between New York and Chicago had convinced its backers that the United States could go ahead with the development of a line far surpassing the famous Zeppelin service operated with marked success in Germany before the war.

Possess Big Advantage.

The advantage that the Americans will possess in the development of dirigibles lies in the monopoly that America has in helium gas, a non-explosive gas which is almost as light as hydrogen gas, an explosive gas which has wrecked some of the greatest attempts ever made at dirigible flying.

According to Mr. Crowell, German experts in the operation of dirigibles have been brought to this country to investigate the practicability of lighter-than-air flying between New York and Chicago. They spent months looking into the conditions which would be encountered in sailing an airship between the two cities. Their investigation covered the meteorological records of the eastern half of the United States for the past 17 years.

Operation Simple.

"And at the end of their investigation," explained Mr. Crowell, "the German engineers declared that the operation of dirigibles between New York City and Chicago would be far simpler than flying dirigibles had ever been over a similar route in Germany."

Wife of Noted Baritone Obtains Divorce Decree

Reno, Nev., Feb. 25.—Ruby Thomas, wife of John Charles Thomas, noted American baritone, obtained a divorce in the district court here late Friday. Cruelty was charged in the complaint. Mrs. Thomas testified that his treatment caused her to lose weight from 150 pounds to 102 pounds, at which figure she now tips the scales.

Thomas was temperamental, Mrs. Thomas testified, and on one occasion he bit her until the blood ran from her shoulder, she said. On another occasion Thomas did not like the gown she wore at the breakfast table and in the presence of a male guest, he is alleged to have torn the garment from her body. The couple were married in Baltimore in 1913.

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Removal of Bone Pressing on Brain Restores Sanity

Operation Successfully Performed on Earl Goodnow, 16, Aimless Wanderer, Since Hurt by Rock.

For six months Carl Goodnow, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Goodnow, South Braintree, Mass., has wandered about the country, an itinerant, suffering from frequent lapses of memory and periodical fits of insanity.

Last week at Mercy hospital in Council Bluffs, Dr. Harry D. Kelly operated upon his skull, removed a piece of bone, which was pressing upon his brain, and today he is again a sane, normal youth, of more than average intelligence.

On February 15 a passing motorist found young Goodnow lying unconscious on the Lincoln highway five miles east of the Bluffs. He brought him to Mercy hospital, where it at first was believed he was suffering from an epileptic fit.

Four days later he became violently insane and was removed to the St. Bernard hospital. Before he lost his reason, however, Dr. E. L. Howe had made an X-ray photograph of his skull.

Thursday morning he was carried to the operating room, manacled by straps. Combined strength of three guards and several nurses was required to restrain him until the anesthetic had been administered.

Dr. Kelly and his assistant, Dr. J. J. Stech, removed a piece of skull about the size of a quarter from the top of Goodnow's head and lifted out a clot of blood and tissue, which had exerted pressure on his brain.

Later in the day he recovered from the anesthetic, a normal, sane youth. The entire expression of his face was altered, according to the doctor and hospital attendants, and he conversed with them intelligently in his soft, eastern drawl about his home, parents and the accident which he suffered two years ago.

Hit on Head by Rock.

Goodnow's trouble resulted from an injury to his head when he was struck by a large rock while watching a stone crusher in operation. He was confined to a hospital for two or three months, but surgeons did not suspect that his skull had been fractured.

He left his home last September, during a strange spell of restlessness, one of a series which he experienced at frequent intervals after his injury. Wandering aimlessly about the country, he visited New York, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Texas and Arizona.

The youth went as far west as California, then began his return east through Utah, Wyoming and Nebraska.

Wandered to Coast.

During his travels he spent periods varying from five days to three weeks in hospitals and sanitariums at San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles and Berkeley, Cal.; Ogalla and Grand Island, Neb., and other cities. Surgeons in each place gave up his case as hopeless.

"I can't explain my sensation to you when I recovered consciousness after the operation," said the youth yesterday. "I feel as if I have a new head. It's wonderful to realize that I am sane and normal once more."

"Dr. Kelly is a man I never will forget as long as I live! He has transformed me into a human being and he tells me he will make it possible for me to get home and see my mother again. I simply can't express my gratitude."

Youth Sentenced to Life on Charge of Killing Girl

Greenville, Ga., Feb. 25.—Will Hendrix, 20, was convicted of the charge of murder in connection with the killing of Mattie Cox, 18, last November. The jury recommended mercy and he was sentenced to serve a life term.

On the witness stand in his own defense, Hendrix accused his father, D. G. Hendrix, of the murder. The father will go on trial on Tuesday, charged with the same crime. Bill Woodard, the only eye-witness of the crime, testified the younger Hendrix killed the girl.

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