Speaking of Hats.

THE MORNING BEE

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WAY CLEARED FOR CODE CHANGES.

Passage of the general appropriation bill by the house sets the game at Lincoln one move nearer to a decision. Democrats, with the approval and advice of the governor, voted against the measure, which was passed by a strict party vote, only the constitutional majority being required for the reason that none of the governor's estimates had been exceeded and some were diminished by the house. As sent to the senate, the bill carries a total of \$500,000 under the Bryan budget.

The way is now open to the consideration of the appropriations for payment of salaries and wages to state officers and employes. This must be held back until the form of government is decided upon. With senate and house committees at work on measures that have gone through one of the other branches, the likelihood of early adjustment is more and more apparent.

Governor Bryan, replying to a letter from Congressman Shallenberger and others, admits that he has been playing politics, so far as certain appropriations go. That he has been and yet is playing politics is just as clear as if he had publicly admitted the fact. He has succeeded finally in rounding up the democrats in the house, and now has them organized into a compact body, ready to move at any time in any direction he may designate. To achieve this he as resorted to all the weapons in the srsenal of an adroit politician. Chiefly, he has withheld appointments as far as possible, has cajoled or threatened members with his powers, and in every way possible has made those whom he hoped to influence see that he is boss.

By doing this he has been able to defeat certain things the majority of the house has deemed necessary, but which could not be accomplished without democratic votes, and these were denied because the governor did not want a democrat to vote for anything proposed by a republican. His postal card campaign proved a fizzle, legislators declining to be overawed by the deluge of inspired missives sent at the request of the governor, whose partisan aspirations were disclosed in advance. In all his course when dealing with the legislature, Governor Bryan has played politics, and not very inspiring politics

A compromise between the Mathers-Dysart bill, passed by the house, and the Reed bill, coming from the senate, will give the state stable and efficient government, putting administrative affairs on a basis tion of anybody, preventing the erection of a political machine for the advancement of individual interests, and securing to the state service at least possi-

Differences between the house and senate may readily be composed, for it is not a question of prestige for either body or for any member, but one of service to Nebraska. Time for adjournment strated that flying is available for practical transis near at hand, and it is out of the question to leave unsettled business so important as that involved in changes in the code law. We feel sure the majority members of the legislature appreciate this, and that they will not disappoint the reasonable expectations of the people of the state.

GREAT SERVANT OF THE CHURCH IS GONE.

The death of Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, will cause great mourning, for the dead man was loved and venerated by the more than a million communicants of the church he served. In a long and active life in the ministry he acquired a reputation for upstanding adherence to those things that are right and for championing the cause of civic as well as religious virtue. As head of the church in America, he had part in shaping its policy, and during the last few years found himself confronted now and then with sharp issues concerning matters of discipline. In the last meeting of the church council the question of divorce, and of other innovations sought by so-called liberals, disturbed the deliberations greatly, but Bishop Tuttle stood resolutely for the traditional attitude of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was supported by laity as well as clergy in his position. Liberal in his outlook where liberality is consistent with strict and punctilious regard for religious duty, he was strict in all matters that touched upon the teachings of his creed. His wisdom and foresight, his prudence and tolerance, characterized him as a leader among men, and his great influence for good was felt beyond the circle of the church to whose pulpit he was ordained.

SLAIN BY IDLE GOSSIP.

Words kill, just as certainly as bullets. P. J. Schmidt worked in an Illinois bank for many years, rising to the post of cashier. A few weeks ago he retired, and today he is dead, a victim of thoughtless gossip. After Schmidt had given up the post he had so long and honorably filled, somebody with more time than sense started a bit of gossip to the effect that discrepancies had been found in the accounts of the cashier. When this report reached the ears of the man it refected on, he dropped dead. Examination of all his accounts

proved that his relations with the bank were perfect. But the gossip killed him, just as surely and as suddenly as if he had been shot instead of slandered. The man who first told the story, those who repeated it, had no notion of killing anybody. A word was idly spoken, without malice, maybe, but certainly without thought as to what its effect might be. The unruly tongue is a terrible weapon; it does not always bring physical death, but it frequently deals wounds that never heal. Idle words harm reputations, injure feelings, outrage sentiments, and often turn the course of life for an individual.

Yet people will talk, will purvey scandal, disseminate slander, sit in judgment upon others, and pronounce and execute their own decrees, no matter how unjust or unfair they may be. "Pierced to the soul with slander's venomed spear," the victim suffers, while the gossiper goes his way, unheeding the michief he has done. Until men learn to curb the tongue, and "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," the sad tragedy will be repeated. "Who filches from me my good name, takes that which not enriches him, and leaves me poor indeed!" Speak fairly of others, or not at all.

DARK AGE HORRORS OUTDONE.

Florida is disclosing a tale of horror, coming from convict prison camps, that must shock all who read it. Treatment accorded unfortunate prisoners matches the most revolting tales of dark age crueity, and the wonder is that such things could exist in a civilized land. Now that the truth is being brought out, we may well expect that Florida will take such steps as are needed to abolish the crime against enlightenment.

A convict camp boss has been held for the murder of a young man, who died because of the inhumanly cruel lashings he received. The crime for cerns Kansas, or rather Nebraska. which he was sentenced was riding on a train with- Alleen writes: out a ticket. He was ordered to jail for three months, and the sheriff promptly leased him to the lumber company for that length of time. The sheriff admits he received \$20 for each "laborer"

e delivered to the company. Holding the brutal boss on a murder charge will satisfy that part of the law, but what about the sheriff who sold the victim into slavery for \$20? other? Does not he deserve punishment for the crime he committed? And the magistrate, who inflicted a sentence of three months' imprisonment, knowing what would happen to the prisoner when the greedy sheriff got hold of him? And, finally, what about the lumber company that gets its labor supply from such a source? Do not all of these merit some penalty, not alone for the share they have, morally at least,

in the murder of that boy? Florida is busy cleaning up this state of affairs. The leasing of state prisoners is forbidden by law; the legislature is making an inquiry into the present case, and probably will enact a law forbidding the leasing of county prisoners. But the job will not be complete until some of the real beneficiaries of the abhorrent system are brought to book. The cowardly, cruel camp boss was merely an agent of those who gained profit from his cruelty, and should not suffer alone for his crime.

AMERICA UP IN THE AIR.

Up in the air for thirty-six hours, covering 2,541 miles, and fully demonstrating the latent power of a great flying machine, two American army officers have not only established a new set of records for endurance and distance covered, but have shown that the possibilities of long flight are limited only to the capacity of man and the amount of fuel car-

Several things of public good are demonstrated by this flight, although the feat itself is sufficiently noteworthy to justify all the space that has been accorded it. A few days ago a group of flyers came back from a trip started at San Antonio, Tex., and ending at San Juan, Porto Rico. They located air routes from one point to the other, and proved the feasibility of utilizing airplanes in defense of the

Continuous flight from a land base in Florida to one in Porto Rico or the Virgin Islands is possible, or the experience of the army has all been in vain. This means that the entrance of a hostile fleet to the Caribbean can swiftly be opposed by the presence of a strong flotilla of flyers, dispatched from the mainland, and operating from an island base. Added safety is thus provided for the Pathat can not easily be disturbed by the partisan ac- nama canal, so far as any danger of attack from the Atlantic is concerned. Similar safety for the Pacific is provided by the possibility of flight from Texas to the zone.

> Those experts who have been disturbed because the United States is not developing its air defense as rapidly as some other nations should recast their portation. Army and navy officers are working out problems of air defense, and all in all the points seem to be clearing up rapidly and satisfactorily. We may not be building as many air ships as others, but we are keeping up with progress, and know how to use the few ships we have to best advantage.

> Down at Kansas City the sheriff takes a justice of peace along and sends the bootlegger direct from his still to his cell. Some service.

Mathilde's new-bought husband, Max, says he is going to become an American citizen. The court may inquire into his qualifications later.

Paradox: Butter comes down because butter fat articles, one with a definite and ex-Paradox: Butter comes down because butter fat is dearer. What is the answer?

Council Bluffs sold a block of school bonds at a nice premium. Perhaps the state treasurer might market the bonus bonds there.

Threatening letters continue to swell the postal receipts, but apart from this seem to make little difference to the world.

Mayor Dahlman says there will be no long-distance dancing in Omaha, and he is probably right

"He loved him like a father, but he shot him in the back!" What an appealing refrain for a jazz

Which one of the prominent democrats is it that has not been mentioned as a candidate for presi-

One difference between the dance craze and the flu is that not so many will die from dancing.

Some Iowa farmers have found another use for corn besides feeding it to pigs.

The paths of dancing, like those of glory, lead but to the grave.

Mr. Harding needn't worry about Omaha's wel-

Homespun Verse By Robert Worthington Davie

FARMIN' IS BEST.

Lots of grief attached to farmin', lots of things to puzzle Lots of mud an' lots of water to go wadin', aplashin' Lots of little tasks awaitin' with the other work to do.

Lots of figgerin' while scratchin' fer a livin', you can bet. Lots of weary hours of toilin', fairly swelterin' in sweat, Lots of trials an' tribulations that a feller can't ferget. But along with all the hardships there's a feelin' of An' a wholesome satisfaction when the chores are done

An' you sit reclinin, readin' by the glamor of the light. Dreams of smudgy, smoky cities an' their revelry an' Are but wonderings of pity with the quietness you

know, An' you'd rather be a farmer where the wheat an' bar

"From State and - Nation" -

Editorials from other newspapers.

Nebraska.

From the Norfolk News. Heywood Broun in New York The best letter of the day is not about education at all. It con-

"Today in your column Ruth Hale asks Murdock Pemberton, "How could a poet come out of Kansas-this flat,

ignoble country?"
"I was born in Nebraska—of course Nebraska is not Kansas, but I lived just across the boundary, and I think the same inspiration for poets breathed in Nebraska is in Kansas. So may the one sister speak for the

toward Kansas, because up from Kanwhat hot winds do? A poet is needed here—but briefly: The crops will be promising a good yield-rain within a few days and the crisis will be safely passed. Then one morning you feel a warm breath on your cheekwant some one to loosen the fear that clutches your heart. So you ask, 'Does the wind feel hot?' For three days the wind blows from the southyour skin dries—you throat is choked with dust and unbelievable numbers of acres of corn are burnt past hope. The eastern papers carry a brief item
-'Nebraska crops suffer from lack

Hale evidently did not see a western storm, but out of the west they come. In New York we have interrupted patches of sky, but in Nebraska, in the limitless acres of sky, the elements do battle. If you have the courage you can watch for hours the ssembly of the storm's forces—the d with copper—the terrifying on-the wild breaking. The poor rush—the wild breaking. The poor the only shelter from the cyclone. "Nebraska has her gentler moments.

Have you ever heard a meadow lark sing on a Nebraska prairie? He de-serves his Shelley. Or have you seen Nebraska daisies? Perhaps they are not really daisles, for they could not more unlike the sturdy dalsies that whiten the meadows here—but we called them daisies and hunted during recess, for the tiny white and blue flowers hiding in the prairie grass and smelling faintly of the spring. The white ones were more easily found, but the rarer and the dearer blue ones had the same startling beauty of a bluebird's wing.

"And in the winter-the snow-covered prairies-'all bloodless lay the untrodden snow—just why that line comes to me I do not know except that the prairies were so vast—so untrodden-and so white-and the win-ter stars-so many, many stars that came so close-and then suddenly blotting all from sight, the blizzard. should come-not one whose inspira-

Lord Robert's Paradoxes.

So far as the United States is conerned, Lord Robert says that it would not be possible in the future any more than in the past for the United States to stand outside another great European war and take no part, and he believes that they can only stand outside by entering into the The vast majority of the people of the United States are averse to entering the League of Nations because it would enmesh them-they believe more closely in European politics than they desire. It is difficult to see politics how their admission to the League of Nations would not bring upon them graver responsibilities in Europe than hey assume at present. Lord Robert Cecil evidently does

not believe in putting teeth into the league. He believes in moral suasion rather than force. Compulsion by armed intervention belongs to the era "orgy of bloodshed." of the "orgy of bloodshed." It has no place in the new age when the lion is to lie down with the lamb. He will have no changes in the covenant, but he sees the need of two additional war and the other expanding the league so as to include all nations in

What a disillusionment for the thousands who have believed that the very aim and object of the league the words of the preamble, we states that the covenant was scribed to by "the high contracting parties in order to achieve international peace and security by the ac-ceptance of obligations not to resort top war" really meant what it seemed to imply. What disillusionment for those who read in article four of the

Daily Prayer

Let the people praise Thee. O God; let all the people praise Thea. Then shall the earth yield her increase; and God. even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us; and all the ends of the earth shall fear Him.—Pa. 67:5-7.

Our Father in Heaven, we thank Thee for this day and all its opportunities.

tunities. Help us to show our grati-tude by the use we make of it. May Jesus Christ so dwell in our hearts that we shall be kept from sin. Wilt Thou rule and bless our home this day. We pray Thy blessing on friends and neighbors. May we so live before and neighbors. May we so live before
them that we may honor Thy Name.
Bless, we pray, the poor and sick and
suffering. May their need be to us
a call to service.

We pray for Thy blessing on our
church. May we strive to win men
to Jesus Christ. We pray for town
and state and country, that righteous

ness may prevail. We pray that the Gospel message may speedily go into all the world; that wars may cease; that sin and greed may no longer rule. To this end may we give as Thou hast blessed us. May the peace of God dwell in our hearts this day. We ask it all in the name of Jesus Christ, our Savior. Amen. ROGER LEAVITT, Cedar Falls, Ia.

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B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public

We Nominate----For Nebraska's Hall of

HOWARD BIGGAR, of Omaha farm editor of Omaha Journal Stockman, and formerly as sociate editor of Dakota Farmer at Aberdeen, S. D., is a graduate of South Dakota State college and for two years was in soils department of South Dakota experiment station. For five tigations for the United States Department of Agriculture, and prepared special report for the department on corn growing practices of middle sionally. He will continue in agriculural journalism feature work, verse and travel sketches.

league that "with the approval of the majority of the assembly the council may name additional members whose members shall always be members of the council," a clear indication that the aim of the league was worldwide.

Real Cause for Worry. From the Detroit Free Press.

The American homes bureau, oper ating in Chicago, after anno that the first nine months of 1922 showed a loss of 322,932 babies as contrasted with 1921, asserted that "a continuance of this rate of decline for 19 years would bring on a national

Possibly this is true, but who exfor a quarter or a half of that time? for a quarter or a half of that time? given the author, upon which no We do not believe the statisticians of the bureau have any such thought the bill remained "killed." or in polite themselves. For they talk chiefly about American women who "love the hands of a committee who confections, cosmetics, movies, cigarets and motor cars more than they do babies." They are referring to a other member of the house can find one flaw in the mathematical analyses whose power to increase or reduce the birth rate of the country is distinctly limited. Even these people are tinctly limited. Even these people are

The real cause for concern among those who worry about birth rates is not the situation among the jazzy "intellectual" female products of our colleges, particularly of our portion of these seem to have been definitely spoiled for domesticity and ate File 172.) child bearing, and the condition is The second rule shows the correct whether higher education for wo-men, as it is now carried on, is not resulting by this rule in an overestiery best strains the nation possesses, with a four-fold progression what it is, and are carrying on its height and width and for a given highest and safest traditions, and length shows the same overestimate ruthlessly and effectively blots them regardless of the size of stack.

Damned and Lost.

To the straightest sect of drys anybody who doesn't believe in the infallibility of the Volstead act is a reprobate and a son of Belial, marchi armed with a pocket pistol, in "the would show a tonnage of 18, instead of forces of evil."—New York Times. the correct estimate of 15 tons.

Oklahoma's legislature is consider-ing a bill to divide the state, but we eckon the rest of us will have some thing to say about that. One Okla-homa is about all that one United States can stand .- Houston Post.

Toes, Not the Soles. France seems to have its sabots on the seat of German industry.—Pathakland'6

"The People's Voice"

Complains of Sugar Extortion. Council Bluffs, Ia .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: When a working man violates a law or a court order, there appears to be plenty of powe to go get him and land him safely in logo get him and land him safely in jail. There is no talk of the insufficiency of the law in this sort of a case. Attorney General Daugherry and the Harding administration seem to have plenty of power to help break the sheep many applications. the shop men's strike, even though it was necessary to strain the law to so

But it is different in the case of the sugar profiteers. When it was proposed that congress should do something to protect the people against the extortion of the sugar thieves. Daugherty and Hoover as sured the public that the administration was on the job and would see that their interests would be pro And now that congress is adjourned, it is solemnly announced that there is no law that can be in voked to stop the sugar thieving, and that the best that can be done is to stand by and hope that the sugar trust will over-reach itself and commit harl-kari. While Senator Capper, a defender of the administration, advises the people to starve themselves in order that they may punish the sugar profiteers by preventing them from making as much profit as they

But it is a fact that Hoover helped the steal to get under way by misleading reports as to a short sugar crop.

How much will the sugar trust contribute to the campaign fund to re-elect Harding? WILLIAM B. DALY.

How to Measure Hay.

Omaha-To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: This simple, honest little measure was designed to give effect to a west Indians afters two months spent law now on the Nebraska statutes as among the Sioux, Gros Ventre, Manoptional. It is based upon mathedan, Arikara and Chippewa tribes. He is author of many reports and scientific articles, but writes verse occastacks of hay in more or less comdan, Arikara and Chippewa tribes. He matical principles applied to the sevyoung mind the voice showed me exceeded in age only by that of Egypt
that course would not do. Not to be and Babylonia; the history of India
tific articles, but writes verse occastacks of hay in more or less comdenied, I said, "Well, if I could not do reaches farther back than that of stacks of hay in more or less com-mon use over the country, a digest which analyses is given This bill would eliminate all injustice or fraud resulting from the use of

This bill does not advocate estimating hay tonnage in stacks by measurement as against weight, but is merely intended to assume a just process to weigh the hay to be trans-

Neither does the bill in the form happened.

house standing agricultural committee, but upon demand of going to continue for 10 years or Cooper was reinstated and a hearing terms, "indefinitely postponed," in the hands of a committee who cannot

prevalent that it is a fair question estimate only in a stack whose height distinct evil to the country rather mate, thus favoring always the seller than a blessing, because it takes the of hay. This difference increases he strains that made the country every two feet of difference between

instance, in a stack of alfalfa (512 cu. ft.) 32 feet long, if the width is 12 feet and the over 20 (height would be four feet), this rule shows four tons, where it should be three; if the stack 32 feet long is 44 feet over and 20 feet wide (height 1 the correct estimate of 15 tons.

The third rule shows the correct estimate only in a stack whose height is one-half the width; as the height increases above half the width this rule results in an underestimate amounting to 600 cubic feet for every added foot of height in a stack of al-falfa 50 feet long and 24 feet wide; and on the other hand, if the width increases above two times the height this rule results in an overestimate of 625 cubic feet for the first foot of

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added width, 1.250 for the second 2025 (nearly four tons) for the third, and so on in this con in a stack of alfalfa 50 feet long and 48 feet over.
MOLLIE D. CHESNUT.

Effect and Impressions

was what seemed to me a very great injustice done to one of our neigh-bors who was very poor. I fail to remember just what it was, but I think sess of the peoples and civilizations they were turned out of their home of the Orient. It is a small book, ye for failure to pay their rent. I in it is a good introduction to that wardly stormed all the day about it and important part of the world and carried it to bed with me. Suddenly a voice asked me, "Well, what face; would you do about that?" I have "T showed me I was wrong. And again any modern occidental nation. The I named another way, and again the far eastern countries possess not only no loophole, I burst out laughing, and In industry, science, religion, philosothe voice said, "There, there, now, phy, art, literature, politics, econom-

and then another unexplainable thing mankind. The extent of these con I greatly passed by the senate attempt to establish the cubical contents of a ton. M. Clark, who lived in the same city writings of an old fellow named C. appreciated.

M. Clark, who lived in the same city

The closing chapter, on the far east elements of inaccuracy outside the full-length cut of Champ Clark with this name beneath. I was looking at the land the same city. The closing chapter, on the far east in world politics, sketches thee rapid expansion of the whites in and near the land the same city. The bill was regularly introduced by Senator Cooper of Omaha, and after disappearing, one at a time, just as tinents and peoples. As Dr. Web-

about my duties fully fed up on read-ing for that night. A few years later "As far as E ropean expansion ing for that night. A few years later restaurant at the noon hour and, must be permanent. The intrusive while looking at a picture of Mr. whites in America and Australasia in Bryan, the features slowly faded away have either exterminated the aboriinto a death mask. It was in St. ginal inhabitants or else have Paul that the impression came to me one day that I was carrying around customs and religion, together with the birth rate of the country is distinctly limited. Even these people are either of the sort that will get over their madness in due time, or else of the type that best serves the world the author will assign to min the value me, not firm and clear like the one merely oplitical conquest, which has no no necessary permanence. In the type that best serves the world the author will assign to min the value me, not firm and clear like the one merely oplitical conquest, which has sobbling entreaty, begging me not to do it. (This was in the sense of hiring say—colonial dependencies not peopled the type that best serves the world. 1. Rule—Subtract width from everthrow and divide by 2 to obtain height. Multiply width by height and length and divide by the number of cubic feet in a ton. Formula: % of %—WxHxL.

2. Rule—Add width and overthrow: divide that sum by 4 and square the quotilent. Formula: (0-Wx-4) 2xL.

1. Rule—4 of overthrow xWxL.

The first rule is always right. (Senate Fig. 12) as well as my senses were hanging by a thread from loss of sleep and one aspirations of hundreds of Paul, too, an impression came to me likely to secure home rule and, ultithat city. This came not from a voice, yet the impression was terribly strong, and yet it seemed to me than the college classes for which the to be so utterly opposed to reason, and American edition has been printed. It as my senses were hanging by a will help Americans to understand the thread from loss of sleep and one aspirations of hundreds of millions of thing and another. I didn't dare investigate the matter. A. E. YULE.

A Book of Today

From the Washington Star.

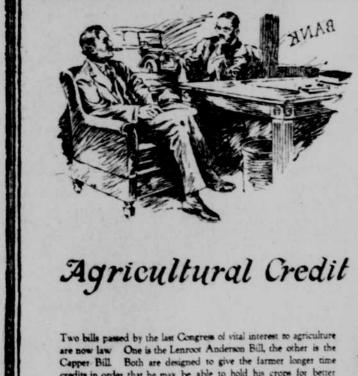
Heath & Co.), is the latest of the excellent series of histories being pre-Omaha-To the Editor of The Oma- pared by Prof. Hutton Webster of ha Bee: When I was a lad there the University of Nebraska. Written was what seemed to me a very great for use in the schools of China and other eastern countries, it is a fine summary of the knowledge we posis a good introduction to that vast As Prof. Webster writes in his pre-

forg an my answer, but it was prob- deed, it has not already passed, wher ably for the immediate hanging of the aducated people in Europe and Ameriandiord, and very gently, but with its can afford to remain ignorant of logic so clear that it satisfied my the far east. The history of China is it that way I will name another Persia, Greece or Rome; and even course." And again the voice clearly Japanese history antedates that of voice showed my error, and having oid, but rich and varied civilizations. it is your forget that for a time," and I les and refinements or social life, they have made and are still making contributions to the common welfare of admired the tributions ought to be more generally

Yords, "C. M. Clark wins."

Hardly crediting my senses, I went is held to center around the problem

St. Paul. Minn., I went into a has been truly an ethnic conquest, it



credits in order that he may be able to hold his crops for better markets, and to enable him to develop breeding stock and dairy While these bills are a departure from established methods of

financing it is hoped they will do the things for which they were intended. Legislation, however, can never take the place of individual effort and thrift. It can only supplement it

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