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PYROMANIAC EUROPE.

Events in Europe give eloquent emphasis to the utterance of Senator Willis of Ohio, talking to the Ad-Sell League of Omaha. Senator Willis said:

"In regard to Europe, why should we be continually holding out the helping hand, or rather letting her dip into our treasury? As long as we continue to drop the bills she will be in a turmoil. We can serve the world best by building up our own industries. When we are ourselves stable, we may help others."

Dispatches from Lausanne in the same paper tell of the declaration of the Greeks that they will fight before they will pay the Turk demands. The Turks quietly inform the Allies they will fight before they will submit to the terms presented as a basis for peace. The Allies have informed the soviet delegates they must keep in the background, or they will be expelled from the city as well as from the conference. So much for the conditions that govern at Lausanne.

Poland, just emerged from subjection and dismemberment, has laid siege to Danzig, its window on the sea, expecting by starvation to compel its citizens to relinquish some of the rights granted when the neutral zone was set up; Russia has notified the world that it has an army ample to defend whatever the soviet government determines to be right and proper, no matter what any other nation thinks. Great Britain serves what amounts to an ultimatum on Russia, and gives in reply a conciliatory action. And France gets us a splendid example of how military occupation contributes to adjustment of diplomatic differences, Belgium and Italy supporting France.

So much for the survey. Millions of Europeans are hungry and would starve, were it not for American generosity. Yet money to support armies is found somewhere, and the sound of marching troops disturbs the quiet of the world, while the throbs of industry is silent. Until the fires of age-old racial disputes and hatreds, national jealousies and political ambitions have died down in Europe, America can do little to help Europe.

Our people stand ready at any time to assist their brethren overseas, but until the day comes when assistance can be given in a way that will benefit all and not injure any, we will have to wait. As Senator Willis says, we can do more for the world right now by helping ourselves. Europe will need us more than she does now when the right time comes, and then we should be ready.

BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF THE SKY.

Cuyamaca mountain has given up its dead, but not its secret. The remains of Col. Francis H. Marshall and Lieut. Charles Webster have been discovered and identified, and will be given decent interment. It is known that they met death when the airplane in which they were riding was wrecked on the mountain. What caused that wreck?

Speculation already is active, and various theories are suggested as possible explanations for the disaster. One of these is that, lost in a fog, bewildered and confused, the pilot drove his ship into the side of the mountain. Another is that engine trouble developed, and an effort to land brought the flyers into collision with a thicket of trees, where a little more elevation would have cleared the tops and permitted a safe landing just beyond. Other similar theories are advanced.

What is known is that Colonel Marshall and Lieutenant Webster went out and did not come back. Search for them was kept up for weeks and finally abandoned. The discovery of their bodies was accidental. Some expert may extract information from the wreckage, on which to base good for the future of aviation. What the incident does hold for the world is the evidence of intrepidity of American officers, who plunge into the unknown, trusting to their wit and strength to bring them through.

This spirit has led our soldiers through the jungles of Cuba and the Philippines; it stormed Cherubusco, and followed Captain Jack and his Modocs into the lava beds; it swept through the wheat field at Gettysburg, and the wheat field at Chateau Thierry. No hope was ever so forlorn that some American soldier would not volunteer for the duty, and Marshall and Webster belong to that army.

WHEN THE SEAS ARE NOT SO FREE.

One of the "fourteen points" had to do with freedom of the seas, an expression that has received varied expressions since the aborigine first floated across a primeval river on a tree trunk. Just now it is coming in for a little consideration that was not contemplated when Mr. Wilson announced his theses for the establishment of peace on earth.

Russia has politely informed Great Britain that the right to limit national authority along the shore is not to be denied, and that Russia believes in the twelve-mile limit, rather than the three-mile. In support of this position, M. Litvinof refers to several acts of the British government in extending the limit by zones. Americans easily will recall the so-called "constructive" blockade that was maintained during the war, and wonder just where the line is to be drawn.

The United States is particularly interested in the question just now, because of the embarrassment the three-mile limit gives to the prohibition enforcement officers. If federal control were extended four times farther, and the rum fleet were required to lay twelve miles off shore, the problem would be greatly simplified, or at least the burden of effort would be on the rum runners rather than on their owners.

The three-mile limit was set up in the days when a cannon could shoot only that far. The opposition to increasing the limit now that warships can throw shells twelve miles, shows how slow and uncertain is anything connected with the development of international law. Nations do not part readily with any right that is or may be of advantage to their nationals, no matter how generous they may be when disposing of others' rights. A further and most potent argument for the World Court, where such matters may be settled, is presented here.

RESTITUTION PART OF JUSTICE.

Moses had the right idea for punishment of theft, former Mayor Smith told an audience at the First Central Congregational church. When a theft was committed and the culprit located, four or five-fold restitution was exacted.

The law that merely sends a thief to jail or penitentiary for a short or long term only partly meets the case. Such a penalty in no wise meets the loss sustained by the victim of the theft. One case may be cited as an illustration: A young man was taken into a retail jewelry store not so very long ago, that he might be taught a vocation. He was given pay on which he could live—\$25 a week—and was being taught as rapidly as he could learn. He picked up values in a very short time, and made away with a watch valued at \$1,250, and a few other trinkets and gewgaws to the tune of about \$5,000. Most of the plunder was recovered, and the young man was sent to prison. Two of the watches stolen were found in a pawn shop, but disappeared before they could be replevined. Suit was brought and judgment obtained against the pawnbroker, who went into voluntary bankruptcy while the suit was pending. This means that the firm which owned the watches will lose the value of them, in addition to the expense of pursuing and prosecuting the thief.

Why should that loss fall on the owner of the property, especially after it had been located and identified? Would it not be better if the law required restitution and indemnification, so that the owner of property is made whole at the expense of the thief? Let it be known in advance that the man who steals will be compelled to restore in full the value of what he steals; the man who maliciously or recklessly damages or destroys property must replace it, and the loot of theft will not look so profitable, nor the pleasure of mischief of any kind be so keen. Imprisonment is all right, but it is not the whole of punishment. Until our laws follow more closely the Mosaic code, they will be short of reaching the disease with an effective remedy.

FITTING REWARD FOR VALOR.

When the war was on the flame of patriotism burned high in the hearts of Bohemians domiciled in America. They saw a chance to gain what they had lost in the Thirty-Years war, independence for their home land. Many of them went back to join the armies of the Allies, and some of them were from Omaha. Now Judge Day of the Douglas county district court tells the world this sacrifice was not in vain, and that the act of enlisting in a foreign army did not deprive the soldier of his chance to become an American citizen.

A young Bohemian enlisted in the Czech-Slovakian forces from Omaha, after having filed his declaratory statement in pursuit of his quest for naturalization. The government set up, when he applied for full citizenship, that his act of enlisting to fight under a foreign flag invalidated his first papers, and that he would have to begin all over. This the court waves aside, saying:

"The court takes judicial notice of the fact that when the United States was at war, the Czech-Slovakian army was recruiting here with the authority of the United States. "The court finds specifically that enlistment in the army of Czech-Slovakia was not incompatible with this man's declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States."

We are inclined to view this position of the court as logically and therefore legally sound. It would be injustice to those men who went to war ahead of us, but for the same cause, to deprive them of rights when they were actuated by the same motive that inspired the United States. Judge Day's decision is merely carrying out a compact sealed long ago, and which all American courts should recognize. It places an even higher value on American citizenship by recognizing valor.

A PICNIC FOR THE WOMEN.

The most loyal support any church could have is that of the women, who give their personal services to the upbuilding of the denomination of their faith. The bazaars, dinners and entertainments given by the women of these congregations bring large sums into the treasury, but at the cost of a great deal of hard work and faithful sacrifice.

Untiring as these good women are, yet it is fitting that they should, now and then, be extended some relief. That was a stimulating example set by the men of St. Mark's Lutheran church recently who served a dinner for the mothers and daughters. Men do not recognize readily the pleasure a house mother finds in occasional escape from culinary duties. The example is one worthy of imitation. The season for picnics is almost here. How about the men of your church giving a steak dinner or a weiner roast to the women folk, who would not be asked to bring even as much as a sandwich? The annual barbecue of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce shows how easily this can be done, leaving the women free for once to enjoy their ease.

Captain Kidd's fortune may have provided the basis for the Astor fortune, but it remains true that a considerable quantity of whiskey was carried into the Indian country by the furtraders, and that buying seldom commenced until the tin cup had been sent around many times. Then the Indian generally came to with nothing left but the headache and a cast iron hatchet.

"Old Bill" White has again attracted national attention by an editorial. His first offense will be the better recalled, however, for that was when he gave Kansas the advice to "raise less hell and more corn."

The soviet has overplayed its hand at Lausanne.

Homespun Verse

By Robert Worthington Davie

MINE IN THE YESTERDAY.

When the hills are white I often dream of the mound in the Par-a-way; When the snowflakes fall I often dream of the golden Of the evening kiss and the true caress and the kindly words she said, And the knowing smile of the faded White she tucked me down in bed.

"From State and Nation"

Editorials from other newspapers.

The Governor's Veto.

From the Osceola Record. The message of Governor Bryan, vetoing H. R. 537, the Matthers code bill, and the document of extraordinary character. The two paragon complaints which the governor makes of the bill are very interesting. He says first, that it takes the executive authority away from the governor where it belongs and farms it out to other state officers where it does not belong and secondly that it confers these powers and emoluments upon a set of republican officials.

Examining the second question first it should be noted that the bill places two of these departments in charge of the governor and secretary of state and that is all of the elective state officials where the voters choose democrats last fall. The four code departments that were given to republican officials could not well have been placed elsewhere unless the law provided for putting more than two of these departments into the hands of the two democrats who were elected, viz. Governor Bryan and Secretary of State. It should be observed that the law which he has vetoed gave code departments to all of the democrats whom the people elected whereas it did not give code departments to all republicans who were elected and yet the governor complains because the republican state officers were to get the departments.

Examining the other objection of the governor, it will be recalled that the key stone of the Bryan condemnation of the Matthers code is the fact that it gave the governor too much power—made a sort of "czar" of McKelvie, hence the pledge of Bryan and the platform of the republican code departments under the elective state officials" which is absolutely what the law did which Bryan has vetoed. The plain promise of the Bryan platform was to give the code secretaries and put these departments under the elective state officers, thereby returning constitutional government to the hands of the officials whom the people elected.

It may be that the governor will be able to explain himself out of the hole into which he has dug himself, but his criticism that these code departments were placed under republican officials in H. R. 537 which he has vetoed, will make this question a great deal more difficult to twist. "Would Bryan have vetoed the bill if the elective state officers of the state were democrats instead of republicans?" is a question which Nebraska is entitled to give his own answer to that question.

Pave Road to Omaha.

From the Papillion Times. Pave the two miles of road to the Douglas county line and Papillion will doubtless be a better place in years, is the prophecy of many Papillion. It is beautifully located, has many fine building sites, has churches for the benefit of the people, has a school, a Catholic and Lutheran parochial school, has an interurban car line to Omaha, in fact every advantage for a fine suburb to be desired. It is a road faced road that would permit people living here to drive to their work in the city in all kinds of weather. Aside from the fact that it is a sure road to the county would be benefited as the mile of paving in Papillion coupled with the two miles to connect with the Douglas county paved roads would mean that once arriving here would be virtually driving in the city over paved streets. What, do you say, people of Papillion and vicinity? Can we do it? These things can be done and at no great tax burden, either. Eventually this will be done, as well as paving several trunk lines through the county, so why not start the good work now? Let's concentrate this improvement in the county and we can put it across. What do you say, other villages and communities of Sary? Let's hear from you.

Fun and Religion.

From the Miami Herald. A young man said the other day of his father, "Dad is quite a church-goer. He attends morning service. After dinner he goes to the ball game. At night he dresses up again and goes to church. And the young man seemed to think that that was a pretty good sort of a person, though there are doubtless many pious people who will say that he is not a good man. There is a notion among many folks that religion has no relationship to the normal human life. In order to be religious according to the standard of the times, one must limit all kinds of ordinary fun and enjoyment. This belief finds expression in legislation or attempted legislation. Religion ought to be just one ex-

Daily Prayer

Yet will I not forget thee—Isaiah 49:15. Our Heavenly Father, with grateful hearts we offer Thee our thanks this morning. Thou has caused us to dwell in safety during the night refreshing sleep has invigorated us, and we look forward courageously to the duties of this new day. Were it not for the assurance we have that whatever the trial, perplexity, or difficulty which the coming hours may bring, they bring no surprise to Thee, we should hesitate to step out into the unknown future.

We pray that as we separate from one another to engage in our daily vocations, there may be no quarrels from Thee. As we work for others, may our service be given faithfully, as unto Thee. If our labors be those of the common out-of-the-home, with many irritating interruptions, enable us to triumph in the display of a calm, unruffled temper, and thus witness to Thine own indwelling power in our lives. Let not the enemy of our souls gain advantage over any of us this day. Thou art stronger than he. Help us to be on our guard against him. Let not our hands may have Thy mind today, that we may exhibit unselfishness, and be concerned about the needs and the sufferings of others. We make these requests in the name of our Lord Jesus. Amen. GEORGE M. EADEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Nominate---

For Nebraska's Hall of Fame.



Charles S. Elgerton.

SOME years ago Charles S. Elgerton, an attorney of Omaha, wrote an original dramatic composition on the story of "Iphigenia at Aulis." The play was printed for private circulation by the late Clement Chase and it was submitted to eminent critics. The play stood the test of their review and was in line for consideration by the New theater of New York City, founded for the purpose of producing original works of merit by American authors. The ambitious idea fell through, however, when the theater's wealthy sponsors withdrew their financial endorsement. A German preparation was in preparation at Leipzig and the promise of a premiere at the Leipzig theater, which in all probability would have matured if the world war had not intervened.

Recently Wallace Wheeler of Omaha, a pupil of Andre Caplet, director of the Paris Opera, composed an original musical setting to the words of Iphigenia. Last year the Omaha Women's club may festival presented the love-duet between Iphigenia and Achilles, with soloists and orchestra accompaniment, the product of Wallace Wheeler. At the concert of the Omaha Women's club may festival May 16, 1923, at the Orpheum, the title of the third act of "Iphigenia" will be sung by Miss Beryl Burton, with full orchestral effect under the direction of Wallace Wheeler. When Mr. Wheeler completes the musical score, "Iphigenia" may take its place in the repertoire of grand opera on a plane with Gluck's great opera on a similar theme.

presion of a normal life. A man cannot be religious in spots or at specified times. Humanity seems to have a tendency toward fun. The most uncomfortable person in the world is the individual who is pained and grieved that other people find it pleasant to laugh. Some of the evangelists to the contrary notwithstanding, it is hardly probable that the God who put a song into the throat of a bird and a smile upon the petals of the flowers, and laugh into the billows of the ocean, will send anybody to hell simply because he loves activity and fun.

The President is Right.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. President Harding is convinced that no man may stay long in the White House and remain a convinced permanent courtier. For international justice and fights for it in the face of a very considerable amount of pressure upon him to desert it. He is equally convinced that the people of these United States are not such stiff-necked and shuddering "isolationists" that they are fearful of the world court. He is right. Politicians and vote-chasing witch-doctors may be afraid of it, but the people are not. He is a thousand times right when he tells the General Federation of Women's Clubs that in the matter of this court "the national heart, conscience and judgment are alike enlisted, and against these we need never fear that any opposition may prevail."

In this the president reads the signs of the times very clearly. The irreconcilables and bitter-enders are mischievous and mischievous. The world court question is in the way of becoming a moral issue, and a issue of "heart, conscience and judgment." The people are not concerned about partisanship. The people of the churches of America are not afraid of this court. They welcome it and demand that we unite.

The friends of the league of nations are not fearful of it. Neither are the workers for world peace, the foes of equally divided and divided legal adjustment of international quarrels. It is strange that the president should find that on no question since he came to the White House has there been "so impressive a demonstration of substantially unified opinion."

The president, having set his hand to the plow, is not looking back. There is no need that he should. He has the nation with him in this, irreconcilables, bitter-enders and wish-washers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Need of Sound Judgment Today.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Judgment is deemed as "the mental faculty of deciding correctly by comparison of facts and ideas." There seems to be quite a number of elements that enter into the formation of a sound judgment. Among these might be considered: Knowing the facts on which we are to base our judgment, thinking of ourselves, unselfishness, fairness, fearlessness, a consideration of the future and a willingness to act in conformity with our judgment. Very few people in arriving at what they call their judgment, try to be in-

"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column as an expression of their views on matters of public interest.

Our Police Courts. Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: What, high above all other public institutions, holds within its hands the personal safety, the property rights of all the people, and which can keep crime to a minimum, let it run rampant and unchecked, too often does? Answer: Our police courts. Unafraid and often we endeavor the public officials in other public institutions for their proficiency and until a little hand of courageous woman—may a kind Providence a thousand-fold increase their numbers and influence—dared to rise up and score these courts, did they escape long-merited rebuke.

Why are our police courts the most important institutions of the city and county as affecting all the people? Because they possess greater arbitrary power than do any others. There two men sit as virtually sole arbiters between 200,000 people and the criminal elements of the city, and of the thousands of criminals who drift in here from without knowing our weakness. Because here sit two judges holding arbitrary power and that they constitute the only courts extant wherein those charged with crime are denied the right of trial by jury, save through expensive and long delayed appeal, because here sit two men, having arbitrary power over the labors of 150 police officers, who risk their lives in arresting law-breakers, only too often to have their labors set at naught by the police courts, thus discouraging them from doing their duties.

Doubtless if we would elect to these police courts judges sober-minded, courageous, justice loving men, who would know not levity and buffoonery in the conduct of these offices, who would hold up the hands of the police officers to their labors, crime would be reduced one-half in Omaha in 90 days. But as long as we regard their offices as country people do in electing the road overseers, just so long will crime flourish, for here in the police courts rests the panacea for crime eradication. GEORGE B. CHILL.

A Woman Defends Wappich.

Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: As a taxpayer and a voter of Omaha, I would like a little space in your paper concerning Judge Wappich and the W. C. T. U. I am a woman and always in sympathy with the under dog. He or she is one who needs help and understanding, not condemnation. I for one agree with Judge Wappich by saying we need a red light district and the saloons, for it is true, as the judge stated, a decent woman can't walk the streets of Omaha without being molested. Maybe those ladies don't walk, no doubt they all have their own cars and don't know of these conditions, no doubt they attend the social tea parties, attend to their parties and don't know the poison that is sold and the lives that are wrecked and ruined. Now then, Mr. Editor, I would like to make a few suggestions and state a few facts to those ladies of the W. C. T. U. Do they know what causes crime and prostitution and the remedy to help and sometimes cure? No, I'll bet each and every one of those ladies has a kind and sympathetic heart, but they are ignorant when it comes to human understanding for the weak and fallen. I for one have never met a woman who was hard-hearted. It's not her nature, but women are too quick to condemn and tram up a weaker sister. Instead of lending her a helping hand, lifting her up, mentally and spiritually, find the good points in her instead of the bad. Now, ladies, wouldn't it be much better to have these women in one district where we could find them, instead of their being scattered in our homes amongst our daughters and sons. There the health and police department could check and control the disease. Wouldn't it be far more Christian and Christlike to find those who need kindness, sympathy and human understanding and pull them out of the gutter instead of sending them to jail and burdening the taxpayers? It does no good, ladies, to send those people to jail. It only hardens them the more against society and is only time wasted. What this country needs is love and charity, and I for one say that Judge Wappich is now dealing with the modern criminals. The people who voted him in office should be the judges as to his ability that a few women who mean well in their own way, but who are ignorant in regard to the criminal class that our cities have to deal with. I am for Judge Wappich and his ideas in every way. A WOMAN.

A Little More Than Usual.

New Orleans has a Paint-Up week. The girl will doubtless take full advantage of it.—Minneapolis Journal.

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Abe Martin



Farmer Jake Bentley says he couldn't have paid expenses last year if he hadn't paid a few cars out of the ditch. Mr. Lemmie Peters was poisoned on amateur whisky today. (Copyright, 1923.)

The Spice of Life

Teacher—What is a genius? Pupil—A waterfall going up.—Life. Face—Say, driver, not so fast—this is my first trip in a taxi. Driver—Miss, too—Rydine Bulletin. He—What do you say to a tramp in Richmond park? She—I never speak to them.—London Mail. Lovely furnished room in private family with bath on car line.—Classified ads in The Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville). Little Willie (pointing to a picture of a zebra)—What's that? Little Johnny—It looks like a horse in a bathing suit.—Patriot. The young lady palmet at the church hasar said to one of her girl chums, "I see by your hand you are going to be married." "Wonderful," said the girl. "You are engaged to a man named William," continued the amateur seer. "How amazing," gasped the girl, "surely the lines on my hand can't reveal the name." "Lines," snorted the palmet, "who said anything about lines? You are wearing the ring I returned to Mr. Wilkins three weeks ago.—Argonaut.

Husband—My dear, these seeds you've ordered won't flower until the second sowing. Wife—Oh, that's quite all right. This is a last year's sowing.—Punch (London).

College Student (writing home)—How do you spell "frantically"? Roommate—F-i-l-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y, and there are two "B's" in embarrassed.—Dry Goods Economist (New York).

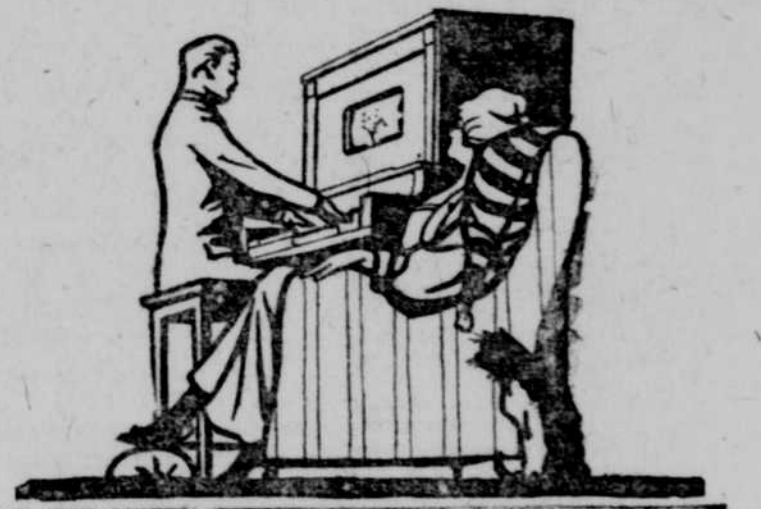
"Does she know Grace to speak to?" "No, on 'out'—talk about.—London Mail.

"Did Borleigh ever repay you for that loan?" "Amph." He has kept out of my way ever since.—Boston Transcript.

Wanted—I am in a position to hatch your nest at 4 cents per egg. Please see or write—A classified ad in The Eagle (Pa.) News.

Prof.—You should think of the future. You're about 36, my girls are breeching and I have to think of the present.—Parrack.

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Made from Cream of Tartar derived from grapes

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Daily 75,320 Sunday 82,588

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr. V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr. Sugar-tariffs and duties to be effective this 24 day of May, 1923. W. H. QUIVY, Notary Public (Seal)