THE MORNING BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY

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THE FUTURE OF FARMING.

There is only one way in which to interpret the warning of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, that unless farmers adjust their production in accord with the consumptive demand they face a discouraging outlook. Put in plain words, this is advice to lumit agricultural production. It is a bold stand, although evidently taken somewhat gingerly. So many hold the fruitfulness of the soil as a sacred thing that the mere thought of causing only one blade of grass to grow where two might have been produced with a little more labor and expense seems flying in the face of divine purpose.

A farmer from Merrick county came into the office of The Omaha Bee on the day the secretary of agriculture's advice came out. These men of the soil are careful and not given to expressing themselves hastily, and this one was not inclined to take a strong position either for or against the idea of Mr. Wallace. It was plain, however, that he had been thinking over the same question.

"Agricultural output is the only output that is not controlled today," he began. "I mean, that while the owners of mills and mines practice the policy of shutting down their plants when the price falls below the cost of production, the farmer has never done this. He keeps on producing no matter what the price, for his business is not organized in the way other great industries are."

"During the war," he continued, "it was treasonable not to raise the biggest possible crops. That was all right, but a good deal of the same feeling exists even in peace times. It is a hard thing to do, even now, to advise a farmer to plant his crop and raise what he can without going to the expense of cultivating it with the usual care. Yet, it is possible that he would make more profit if instead of hiring a man at \$60 a month to cultivate his field, he gave it what attention he could with the assistance of his boy."

This farmer had a good deal more to say. For years he has watched the course of the markets. He has observed how a few years of fair prices for one farm product will stimulate production to such an extent that they will be followed by years of low prices which mean heavy loss and discouragement to those who staked everything on the chance of a good market. He compared the situation to a cottonwood board that serves as a walk from his pump to the dairy house. First it will warp one way; then he will turn it over and it will straighten out, but in a short time it will be warped just as far in the other direction. It is his experience that he loses money about two years out of five on hog raising, but he never risks his success on any single product, and he says that there has never been a year when something that he raised did not make a profit. The clamor and propaganda that induces so many farmers to turn simultaneously into one line of endeavor has never swayed him-and always he has milked a bunch of cows. One thing this farmer sees clearly is that the farmers who are producing for the home market have the surest future. In that he would agree with Secretary Wallace, but not with ex-Secretary Meredith, who looked to the development of a bigger foreign market as the hope of the farmer. Mr. Wallace has the figures which indicate that farm exports since the war have been 18 per cent larger than during the war, and even larger than that as compared with the years before the war. The foreign market is there, but it has not been able to afford a price that benefits the exporters. And with the recuperation of Europe, the foreign demand will fall as these nations restore their own agricultural production. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the foreign market, which takes only 8 per cent of America's farm output.

When the average American citizen toddles down the street, on business bent, he will not notice whether the American flag is displayed or not. If it is, it excites no curiosity, for he is familiar with its colors and design and so takes it for granted. Set that same American on a foreign shore, and he can see Old Glory 20 miles out at sea, and his heart will swell with patriotic pride, because there is the em-

TAKING THE FLAG FOR GRANTED.

blem of his country. It is not lack of patriotism, or indifference to the flag, that accounts for the neglect apparent on the

streets. Folks are not in the habit of paying the deference due to the banner of their nation. In war the salute is enthusiastically given; in peace it is forgotten. This is a cause for annoyance to some, and the habit has come in for considerable censure at different times. The American Legion has just adopted a "code" for flag observance, in line generally with the military code, but varied in some re-

gards to meet civilian requirements. Chief of the provisions to be kept always in mind is that on no occasion should the flag be permitted to touch the ground, and that when it is worn or soiled, from exposure, it should be burned or disposed of in some other suitable manner, but never washed or torn up. Nor should it be used as a table drape or part of a personal costume.

Other regulations for the display of the banner are easily observed, and it is suggested that citizens provide themselves with copies of the code, to the end that they may know how properly to use the great emblem of the oldest and greatest of all the earth's republics. Respect for the flag is merely respect for one's self, for the flag represents the republic, and the republic consists of its citizens.

SPLITTING BELGIAN UNITY.

While the trouble in Belgium at present appears to be over the language question, it really has a threefold root, and goes very deep into history. Language, religion and industry, all are concerned and in a broad way are closely connected, the differences going far back into history. Part of the population of Belgium speaks the Flemish language, a mixture of many but in which Dutch and French predominate; the other half uses the French language, but both are recognized by the government and instruction in both is required in the schools. Just now the row is over the question of using Flemish in the university at Ghent.

Review of the history of the region brings up some interesting pictures of the past, and some notable personages parade across the scene. Caesar paid a high tribute to the people he called Belgians, although they are quite as well known as Batavians, whom he failed to conquer and so concluded an honorable peace with them. Baldwin of the Iron Arm, Charles the Bold, Philip II, William of Orange, Napoleon, Bismarck, Leopold II, and Albert stand out as epoch-making figures, and around them roll the clouds of strife, lit up here and there by flames of war, and now and then blown away that the sunshine of peace might bless the land. Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Valenciennes, all are big for

the political and industrial grandeur they shed over the golden age, when the provinces of which they are capitals were leaders in commerce and statecraft. Belgium has a wonderful story.

The present struggle became acute preceding the war, when propaganda for the division of the country was rife. Patriotic devotion summoned by the war held the land together then, and may now, although the factional bitterness is intense.

factories, yet these interests are no closer knit than in the past, when the agrarian feeling was suppressed by royal devotion to manufacturing. Politics and thought in Belgium include all grades of belief between the extreme communists and the equally extreme conservatives. Rise of Flemish feeling might indeed lessen Belgium's friendly co-operation in the plans of France and thus change the course of European history.

"The People's Voice" Editorials from readers of The Moraing Bee, Readers of The Moraing Bee are lavited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Work Your Own Way. Wilsonville, Neb .- To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I have been reading your editorial page for some time

and have found it most interesting. I am sending a little article on "Work tour Own Way." Re somebody on your own account ust because you want to be, and on't try to get along on the reputa-"Work like a tion of your ancestors.

man, but don't be worked to death,' is a good maxim. But men were never known to have been killed as a direct esult of hard work, it was the fun hey had in the intervals that killed

DWARD ROSEWATER never If you would have success in any-Lieft anyone long in doubt as to where he stood on any issue thing you must work you way to it. If things seem dull and business at a worthy an opinion. standstill, don't wait for luck to come had many angles, and some of these tiong and help you out. She helps hose who help themselves. If you were shown in the city government of that day. That it did not measure up want to occupy an honorable place in the world you must work your way to it, then you can look back over your life and feel that you have not sim-ply lived but lived for something. Abraham Lincoln was once asked bor be acquired bis remarkable focul. The general neglect which has standard of the editor of The

ow he acquired his remarkable faculcharacterized the management of our ty of putting things together. municipal affairs during the past few are quite right," he said, "I did ac-quire it; I worked for it." So if we years, to the material detriment of our So if we itizens to the material detriment of are to make the most of this life and our citizens and taxpayers, renderes of some worth to our community. coming city election, on state and nation, we must work for April, more important than any which it, since we are a part of it. SADIE VAN ZANT RUSH. has preceded it for several years.

Memories of Old Harvests.

oss to the city for the last five years Grand Island, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The editorial, "Whirring Wheels," appearing in can be safely estimated at \$200.00 Until recently our public books have been a mass of farcical accounts. The The Omaha Bee, will call up many a ecords are in a distorted condit. ene in the minds of the 50-year-ago not even a map of the city or official

otes of the dimension of our streets In the backwoods of Ohio, the whet are in existence. A committee called ing of scythes, the rhythm of grain radels in motion and the badinage treets and Grades has existed on a liminutive scale of the Tammanyites and repartee of the sweating harand has manipulated contracts and esters cannot pass from the memory expenditures to their own individual advantage. Members of the Council f those hardy participants of those As a boy I carried water, gathered city's expense in the vicinity of their laborious days.

personal property, and the city char-ter, which they were sworn to obey and carry out, has been purposely and heaves and performed the interest ng stunt of cranking the grindstone. Thanks to the writer of that article. EUGENE WILEY.

openly violated by them. City war-rants, excepting during tax season, have been at a discount of from 15 to American Troops in Germany. 5c on the dollar, and the city charged Bedford. Va .- To the Editor of The Bee: In the "Brisbane " I find the following: "Germaha upon all contracts, this ad mount, though the interest being olumn. nany agrees to pay us \$245,000,000, paid is upo nthe full principal

mount we spent uselessly keep-"Under all these circumstances, and the fact that no effort has been made ng an American army on German Can to terminate this suicidal financia soil after the war. anybody licy, it hehooves the citizens to elect suggest any good that was done by squandering that money, and loading o the office of mayor and city coun il, men who have the will, publi that debt on a beaten nation?" spirit and enterprise to take Our soldiers stationed along 'the Rhine had the best time of their lives, and \$1 of Uncle Sam's money natters in hand, and regardless of the few whose private interests in paid expenses of a brave soldier for a month and most of the time was fect, remove the causes which lead to men enough in office whose most emi ient claims to position are the attri n boating on the Rhine with German utions to their wealth or personal ssles and in dining at the homes of success in business. That class German lassies, and over 500 brought en are good enough when they have back German brides. After the war ufficient public sympathy and spirit desist from the temptations which sufficient the German lassies far outnumbered the German suitors, so it seems that the acquired power their positi Germany gladly will pay the prize. ords them of manipulating public inand besides royally entertaining our terests, merely to the satisfaction of soldiers while in Germany, the Ger-man people shed tears of sorrow when the American soldiers left. heir personal avarice. It is about ouncil whose time will be devoted to All who know German people in ou nited States, (there are more of Ger

personal spites and legislating them- restoration to prosperity, but the so personal spites and registrating theory restoration to prove problem which selves indirectly into fat contracts, or for the sake of popular or political ef-has been carried into politics by mednan nationality than all others come factional bitterness is intense. Industrial recovery in Belgium has been rapid nee the war, and agriculture has kept pace with the set of all wars as German. American citizens followed our flag in wrong, even though it temporarily of we mean freeing them from the hargreat numbers to fight against Ger-many, and this surely was a test of friends; and it is to be hoped that the loyalty and showed and proved hon-est Americanism. H. N. JEWETT. When they nominate men to office when they nominate men to office next April. Difficulties of Americanization. ment. York, Neb .- To the Editor of The what will be the satisfactory result. Running A.Moke. Omaha Bee: I have sent the follow-ng letter to Ed I. C. Fisher, state Mandy-Howdy, sistah! I saw yo' usban' down de road a ways an' he The Rocky Mountain News fulmi-nates against Governor Sweet for atommander of the American Legion. tending the conference in Chicago at was all tore up! What happened to Beatrice: which La Follette and a number of Permit me to preface this communi other radicals advocated reducing the Liza-I happened to him! Dat's cation with the suggestion that I am not now and never, was one of those fo' six months an' he came into de valuation of railroad properties from what! He ain't done a stroke of work who believe that loyalty to one's country, convictions, positions of frust, etc., is a matter of language. Judas no doubt spoke the Hebrew lan-guage perfectly, yet when the test came he proved disloyal to and be-trayed bis Gord. Beaution to and be-trayed bis Gord. Beaution to and be-trayed bis Gord. Beaution to and be-The prince of Wales sends back to America the working plans for a new dance. Wonder if he is working plans for a new dance. Wonder if he is fact when tempted with English gold fact when tempted with English gold the dance if the get me a birthday trayed his God. Benedict Arnold was Jinks-So does mine. But I get tals." Jeff Davis and the other leaders even with her by taking it out of her of the rebellion were highly educated allowance when I buy her one.-Cinmen in the language of their country, cinnati Enquirer, yet despite this fact for four terrible

The Eternal Railroad Question

Newspapers See Prospect of Better Service, but None of Lower Rates.

The primary purpose of a railway is [\$20,200,000,000, where the Interstate erce commission has placed i or should be) to haul goods. Of cou may do other things in addition. such as earn a profit or dabble in politics, but it is as a means of transortation that its public importance its estimate \$1,300,000,000 since 1920.

With the approach of the harvest, the middlewest finds the railroads making unusual efforts to be ready to move the crops. Since early in April they have been moving empty freight cars from eastern terminals to the western wheat territory. "Trans portation conditions have not more favorable for many years," ob-serves the Kansas City Star, which

points out the manner in which car shortage is being reduced. It concludes with the sage observation that Politics in 1872 "Adequate service on the part of the carriers is the surest antidote against adverse legislation

Apparently the realization has comto railroad managers that high rates a combination that would shake the transportation system from top to bo

Shippers committees are being formed in all rail centers to expedite the loading and unloading and releas ing of freight cars, and every nerve is being strained to distribute this fall's crop without a blockade breakdown anywhere along the line. The New York Journal of Commerc declares that by September 1, when the peak of traffic begins, cars and

"Our finances have been shame-fully mismanaged, and the consequent otives will be in the best condi ion since before the war. At the me time this Wall street publication predicts efforts in congress to lower rates, a movement which it regards as a "real menace."

Commerce and Finance reports rail road earnings for April and car load ings for May are both the largest on ecord. Capper's Weekly seizes the occasion to demand a reduction of freight charges in behalf of the farme

To this the Cincinnati Times Star replies that.

The bad thing about the renewal of antirailroad agitation is the effect it must have on railroad service. Constant nagging by demagogic politicians has been largely respe sible for the high rates and poor service of recent years. The Esch-Cummins law was the result of an effort to give the public a square deal and at the same time to afford the railroads a chance for recupera-The past eight or 10 months indeed have been marked by a considerable improvement in physical properties and by the purchase much new equipment. But if the attacks are to be resumed, railroad credit will again go to the bad. The railroads will be unable to borrow money and again will go through period when their canacity for rendering service will decrease as the country's need for transportation

... There are not many newspapers the nation over, that venture to criticise the railroads. Quite the accepted view of the majority is expressed by

increases.'

the St. Paul Dispatch, when it says: "It has been the sound contention ime that the citizens elect a city that if the railways were let alone they would work out their own salvamething else besides carrying out tion. By that we mean not only their

to \$13,000,000,000. The latter figure in based on the market price of railway securities. The I. C. C. has increase The Washington Post is equally ositive in its editorial view: Not content with indulging in glittering generalities on transports tion and spending them against high rates, the so-called progressive radicals take a fling at the railroads in their conference at Chicago that serves notice of coming attack. The onlypoints worth consideration made by the "progressives" have been

made already by President Harding in his address to congress and in his ubsequent statements "Everybody knows that there is need of correction in the transporta-

tion system. The executive has said so time and again. But nothing is o be gained by applying extrem theories and quack remedies. The magic of transportation remedy lies in its fair and proper application. Those who seek for it in drastic and violent irritants merely threaten to make bad matters worse. If the "progressive radicals" are sincere in professed desire for improve ment of transportation, they should fall in behind the president, who has pointed the way."

Yet there is a powerful undercur rent, particularly in the agricultural states, for the sharing of railroad profits in the way of reduced freight rates. The most extreme expression of this feeling is that of the Oklahoma and rest of the night. Leader, which says:

"We, the people of the United States, through our government, pre-sented to the railroads 150,000,000 acres of land. At \$100 per acre, this land has a value of \$15,000,000.000. "We, the people of the United of this day. Deliver us from evil and States through our state, city, town and county governments bonded ourselves to the tune of \$5,000,000,000 the benefit of the railroads.

"We, the people, through our su preme court decided that the railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable eturn on the \$20,000,000,000 we have resented to the railroads.

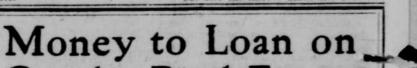
"Therefore, we, the people, are ng 6 per cent or \$1.200,000,000 vear interest on the \$20,000,000.000 we have presented to the railroads.

"X, or the unknown quantity in the above calculation. represents bribes which the railroads paid to the Thyself this day, and all we ask in politicians of our federal, state, city, the Name of Jesus our Savior. Amen. county governments. presented the railroads with \$20,000. 0.0000 of our money.

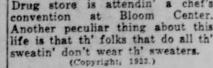
"By deducting X from \$20,000,000. with 110,000.000, we the people, can find the root of our present freight and passenger rates.

"Caution: The above calculation may be a few billion off color, but the great American people, a preumatic have paid interest on that present for the last 40 years, a few billions one naut. way or the other don't make much difference.

"Mr. Daring." said the dis "Five hundred feet?" intern



CLEAN FILMS OUR AIM 54 ALL SEATS Caterer Art Smiley o' th' Elite Drug store is attendin' a chef's



Abe Martin

ALAY GARTO TIONTE

WICH LONED HIM NOS

Daily Prayer

faint Luke 18:1. Our Heavenly Father, we Thee in humble worship this morn ing. We thank Thee for Thy loving care while we slept, and for the sleep Thee that, refreshed in body and

mind. Thou hast brought us to see the beginning of a new day. Lord abide with us still. We ever need Thee, Protect us from

harm, and guide us in all the duties take us strong to do Thy will. Be pleased to remember with dessing all our loved ones. Som them are far distant from us, bu

Thou art everywhere present pleased to bless Thine own work. Let great grace be given to ministers of the gospel, and all Christian workers everywhere, that Thy Name may be gierified through their efforts.

And now, blessed Lord. we our loved ones and ourselves to Thy care. Pardon our sins and guide us

the by Thy Spirit in the way pleasing to the Name of Jesus our Savior. Amen. REV. DOUGLAS LAING, Kingston. Ont., Canada.

THE SPICE OF LIFE. While on his recent visit to this count if try. Marshal Foch made a witty reply to a man who, when one of the guests at dinner party in Denver, given by a party of Americans, took exception to French politeness. "There is nothing in it but wind." he wild with questionable taste. "Neither is there anything."

win questionable tasks. Wher is there anything but wind in sumatic tire." retorted the galant at "yet it ease the joint along highway wonderfully."—The Ar-

The Kentucky derby was insured actor. against rain, but the straw hat car-ries its own risk.—Little Rock (Ark.) Carette The here nodded. "Tes, I understand, but does the lion?"—Black and Blue Jay.



ming deet Monday, June 18, 1720-1 age 4

It will not do to assume that the secretary of agriculture is suggesting that the farmer allow any to go hungry for the sake of farm profits. Nor would he suggest a decrease in all commodities. Of some crops America might raise more, and of some less. The main thing is to avoid a surplus which must be sold abroad at a sacrifice, and which sets the price for all the rest of the crop.

...

The United States is the leading country in the world for agricultural production. With about 4 per cent of the world's farmers, it produces 70 per cent of the world's corn, 60 per cent of the cotton, 50 per cent of the tobacco, 25 per cent of oats and hay, 20 per cent of the wheat and flaxseed, 13 per cent of the barley, 7 per cent of the potatoes and 5 per cent of the sugar, but only 2 per cent of the rye and rice.

Six and a half millions of farmers, assisted by a somewhat smaller number of farm laborers, about one-fourth of our gainfully employed population, do all this. They produce about one-fourth the world's cereals. A good idea of their efficiency is gained by comparison of the production per person engaged in agriculture in America and elsewhere. The American farmer averages 12 tons of cereals while the farmers of the rest of the world average 1.4 tons.

Science and invention have made the American farmer the most efficient in the world, and he is producing more per acre and per person than ever before. Each man in the fields is feeding nine people other than himself in this country, and one more person living in foreign lands. The increased productivity in the last decade is estimated at 15 per cent.

It would not be surprising, in view of these facts, that American agriculture should have pushed production farther ahead than consumption. Every year there are districts in which some crop is left to rot in the fields because the price set by demand will not pay for the gathering. It is such facts as these that the head of the United States Department of Agriculture has in mind when he urges the farmers to study the consumers' needs and not to produce blindly, but to adjust their output to the demand at a fair price.

F. Edson White tells us why the price of hogs has gone down. Now, if some brother will explain why the price of bacon remains up, the floor is tendered him.

coming over to see if the girls have learned how to he villainously betrayed his compan-dance it

If we have our history straight Col. John L. Webster spent several years fighting for the liberty at which a contemporary pokes so much fun.

"Boss" Croker's second wife wins the law suit over the property, but this does not answer the long standing question, "Where did he get it?"

"Time at last sets all things even." Mr. Lasker has canceled an order given Mr. Anheuser-Busch for near beer for use on the Leviathan.

This country could well afford to spend the coming Fourth of July with less noise and more reading of the Declaration of Independence.

"Mother, believed insane, kills herself and two children," wrote the headline artist. There were some indications to that effect.

Omaha's postoffice will never look the same without the smiling face of "Jim" Woodward somewhere about.



"TOUCH NOT THE FLAG."

- The old man read from line to line; upon his face a frown
- Appeared as he turned from the tale and looked intently down As solemn as a preacher in ecclesiastic cloak,
- And then he raised his eyes to mine and passionately spoke:
- 'My son was one among the boys who fought across the sea.
- My father perished for the flag in 1863.
- And neither spoke one word about its ill-proportioned size. But ever praised the worthy creeds its colors symbolize.
- 'And here today I bow my head with reverence and
- That time has not perceived the flag ungainly in dis-
- play-Too wide or long to satisfy a scrutinizing gaze, For it was fashioned dear to them in patriotic days.
- "Long may it wave just as it is-the selfsame flag of
- Above the land it represents its silken splendor pour. And be not altered to construe the paragon of art.
- And touch with grief the strings of many a sleeping hero's heart."

A Few of Ls.

NET AVERAGE

CIRCULATION

for MAY, 1923, of

B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.

V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

years they employed every means they could command to destroy the United The widow of Lord Northcliffe is States of America. Men of those classed as "disloyal" during the world war to the United States spoke and reported to have relinquished a fortune by remarrying. But perhaps the new man is worth it. Some of us are, wrote their disloyal utterances in the you know.-Philadelphia Record. Some of us are, best of United States languages Too often "American associations" Somewhat Puzzling.

throughout the land pay too little at-tention to the "big fish" obstructors We can understand how a girl could tention to the "big fish" obstructors dance for 30 hours, but don't also dance for 30 hours, but don't of the commendative work of Ameri-canization, but grab the minnows, lug to jail the raucous, blatant half-wit soap box exponent of some "new" idea of government, fine a school teacher or minister for foreign language teach-

the monkey wrenches country, disloyal to the last word and thrown into the machinery by some a strong neutralizer of the efforts of "high-brow" housed in big piles of the Americanization work of the brick and mortar and garbed in the American Legion and other Americanraiment of unctious, hypocritical, ization organizations. sniveling, sanctimonious "respectabil- In commenting on t

sniveling, sanctimonious "respectabil-ity" is passed unnoticed by American-San Jose (Cal.) school beard for kickzation organizations. Why are these ing into the gutter where they belong organization's "gun sby" at "Big Ber-thas" this side of the Atlantic when and teeming with open or covert atthey had no terrors for the "boys over tacks on the motives of the colonists for their rebellion against England.

What I desire to specifically call your attention to in this communication is this: Some five or six weeks tion is this: Some five or six weeks ago the school board of San Jose, Cal., from English oppression, the Nebras-kicked out of the schools of that city ka State Journal closed its editorial and into the gutter so-called and mis- comment with these words: "The San called histories of the United States. Prior to the action of the San Jose tion."

school board other cities had taken the same action regarding these so-called histories, while since then Wis-consin's legislature has passed and Governor Blaine has signed what is tersely termed the "court-martial bistory law" of that state and his-tories used in all schools there must run the gauntlet of this "court-mar-tial" law. Several of these Wisconsin "histories" are mere caricatures of American history, much of their conschool board other cities had taken I did not think then that the San

American history, much of their con-tents having been "lifted" bodily from reports of English subordinate com-manders in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812 to their superior com-manders and by them sent to Eng-land, giving their excuses for the drubbings they were continually get-ting at the hands of the continentals. THE OMAHA BEE and from the writings of well known histories. Much of the contents of these Daily 73,181 Sunday 80,206 histories is taken bodily Does not ipclude returns, left-overs, samples or papers spoiled in printing and includes no special sales. anti-American writings of the English George Otto Trevelyne, and nan. much of the contents of these his ories is devoted to questioning the otives of the "rebels" in fighting to now off the oppressive yoke of England, while vile reflections on the per-sonal characters of many of the Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1923. W. H. QUIVEY, (Seal) Notary Public eaders of the revolution occupy large ortions of these histories' pages. The language in which they are written is the language of the United States.

assment of vicious political legisla tion and enabling them to serve their purposes and the needs of the nation without interruption and embalrass The April figures indicate





A Giant Oak from a Little Acorn grows

And from a small beginning in 1881. the C. N. Dietz Lumber Company has grown into a giant of 1923.

Founded as the St. Paul Lumber Yard (C. N. Dietz, owner), later for many years this was Mr. Dietz' unincorporated personal business: in 1901 it was incorporated under the present name. Today it has yards in Omaha and subsidiary yards throughout the state.

Extensive advertising has made this company known throughout the Middle West.

Since 1886 this concern has been a customer of the Omaha National Bank.

The Omaha National Bank Jarnam at 17 th St.

Capital and Surplus Two Million Dollars