THE MORNING BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY

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STILL GOING TO THE MOUNTAIN.

Ever and anon we are served with the information, piping hot, that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the big chief of organized baseball, is about to get it where Cora displayed her beads. But before we who have tears to shed are given opportunity to shed them, along comes the news that Judge Landis is still the big chief, with those who would oppose him again eating out of his hand and purring with contentment.

A virile and appealing character is Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Born, as his given name would indicate, at a time when the country was suffering the storm and stress of civil warfare, he has been living the turbulent life. There is nothing of the pacifist about Judge Landis. It may be that he is averse to starting a scrap, but once started anywhere in his vicinity and offering him any excuse whatsoever to get into it, he is right in the middle of the melee and rejoicefully taking a most active part. As federal judge he may have been at times spectacular, but all the time he was showing that he was on the side of the people. His $29,000,000 fine assessed against Standard Oil did not stick, but that was the fault of neither Judge Landis nor the law and the evidence upon which he based the penalty.

When organized baseball was in danger of going to wreck upon the rocks of public suspicion, after the expose of the Black Sox conspiracy to throw championship games, it was to Judge Landis that it turned and called upon for help. A devotee of the game, and knowing it from the inside out, and a passionate lover of cleanliness and honesty in sports, Judge Landis accepted a position that practically made him the czar of the baseball world.

There is no disputing the fact that it was Judge Landis, because of the confidence the great sport loving public had in his honesty and fairness and executive ability, who restored the game to public confidence and made organized baseball as strong as ever in the affections of the people. Naturally there arose those in the circles of organized baseballdom who grew jealous of his authority and his popularity. But just about the time such as these think they have perfected the combination that will humble him, they discover that they are grieviously mistaken. And a mighty good thing for the game that such is the case. The stench of that gambling conspiracy has not yet entirely dissipated, and every time there comes an effort to humble the man who saved the game there arises a suspicion in the minds of the fans who have not yet forgotten.

It is quite true that Judge Landis draws a big salary for being the court of last resort in the world of organized baseball. But it is equally true that he is worth every dollar of it because he has the confidence of the people who make the game profitable. Judge Landis has had some tough fights on his hands since he took up the duties of his present position, but to date he has given ample evidence that he is the worthy son of the sire who was among the blue-clad soldiers who swept up the sides of the mountain for whom that son was named, fought and won the battle among the clouds and set Old Glory floating from its summit.

The baseball Mahomet will continue for some time to come to go to the Mountain.

JAZZING UP THE BIBLE.

There is no more intent to be sacreligious in writing that caption than there is on the part of those who would rewrite the Bible and give it to us in what they term modern language. But, after all, isn't that just about what it all amounts to, this new version, written in what is termed newspaper style?

There is nothing in these attempts to modernize the Bible that has any appreciable appeal to those who love the old book for its wonderful imagery, its sublime poetry, its inspired history and its moral teachings. Every new revision results in the injection of more and more of modern thought and modern ideas of what it should contain, with a resultant loss in its appealing power. The great scholars who gave us the King James translation approached their task in humbleness of spirit, and with no other desire than to retain as far as possible the original thought of the inspired writer. The great preachers and priests and teachers who took the King James version in hand and went forth as leaders in religious thought and education wrought a work that has not been excelled, probably not equalled, by their successors who were not content with the King James version, but must have something a little more in keeping with modern human thought. Certainly the new translations have not had the effect of making any clearer the obscure passages and it is equally certain that in many cases the modern translations have merely lowered the sublimity of the original.

Between the progressives and the fundamentalists, between the liberals and the conservatives, and between this translation and that, is it any wonder that controversy in the religious world waxes greater while the impress of religious thought and living seemingly grows weaker and weaker?

The Bible does not need any more translation. It is not in need of being modernized. It is in no need of being set to popular phraseology. What is needed most of all, is more Bible reading and study, more willingness on the part of all the people to profit by its wisdom and its admonitions, more effort on the part of nations and of individuals to follow its precepts and walk in the paths it has surveyed for the feet of all mankind.

The world has had quite enough of the wrangling and janglings of theologians, and an ample sufficiency of commentators who insist upon others accepting their ipse dixit as to what this or that passage may mean. What the world needs most is to discard all these things and to take the old book at what it says, and says so clearly, and start over again with a firmer determination to live by it and die by it.

It is not because the Bible is a complex book, impossible of understanding without the explanations offered by warring theologians, that the world is stumbling along these days. It is because its wonderful truths and beautiful teachings have been too nearly hidden by the smoke screen of translators, and modernists and controversialists. The sooner the world gets back to the Bible as it is the sooner the world will be brought back to God.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION PLANS.

Two things that came out of the room of the republican national committee on Wednesday will interest everybody. Cleveland is to have the republican convention in June, and it will consist of 1,036 delegates, instead of 984, as when Harding was nominated. Nebraska, under the new apportionment, gets 19 instead of 16 delegates.

The purpose of increasing the number of delegates is to give to sections where the heavy republican vote is cast a greater proportional representation, and not to decrease the vote from the south, where the prospect of gaining any republican success is remote. For many years the subject has been before the republican national committee. It has seemed unfair that votes from a section wherein the ticket to be named would receive but slight if any support should have an equal voice with the republican states in naming that ticket.

On the other hand, a great reluctance is felt by republicans when it comes to disfranchising the thousands of voters in the south who are hopelessly held down by democratic policies. One hundred eighty-six electoral votes are practically assured the democratic nominee in advance. No matter who is put at the head of the ticket, he starts with 186 votes, and must secure by his campaign but 80 additional votes in order to be elected. The republican nominee is compelled to go out and contest for 266 electoral votes, failing to secure which he is doomed to defeat. The unfairness of this is not to be denied.

So long as the oligarchy controls the "solid south," so long will there be a demand for the direct election of the president by vote of the people, rather than by the electoral college. If the dmocrats are eager to see the last vestige of state sovereignty swept away, they will cling to the antiquated system that permits them to disfranchise the greater part of the voting population in the southern states, and at the same time to have full representation in congress and in the electoral college. Other parts of the country have long resented this domination by a group that is traditionally opposed to the progressive policies of the republican party.

Were elections free and untrammeled in all the south, the situation would be different. So long as in Texas, for example, 16 out of 18 congressmen go to the polls without opposition, and all are democratic selections, there will be discontent throughout the nation because of existing conditions.

PLEASURES OF A POLAR EXCURSION.

A more or less hectic prospectus for the North Pole expedition, issued by a member of the Geographic society, talks of a "paradise to be found by the explorers. One of the great advantages will be plenty of floe ice to alight on, should engine trouble or anything of the sort develop, with the further boon of continuous daylight, by which to make repairs. After the flora and fauna are located and described, and this includes whales, seals, polar bears and a lot of other mammals, the fish will take up some time. When all the animated life of the region is dealt with, comes the prospect of a great adventure in real estate. An area three times larger than Texas is to be looked over. At present no one knows if this is dry land covered by ice, or just sea water, mostly frozen over.

The outlook for a pleasant summer's journey is bright for the aviators who will take part, and it is certain that much of valuable knowledge will result from the quest. Clearing up the one point as to whether the top of the world is solid or liquid will be worth while.

And, if nothing else happens, to revert to the prospect alluded to, the explorers may serve science to some extent by pulling up a few blades of grass that grow beneath thousands of feet of ice, so the agronomists of today will be able to note the texture of what grew before the glacial epoch. Seriously, the expedition has much to attract the imagination, and its discoveries ought to be worth all the trouble they will incur.

And now they are stealing trolley cars for joy rides in Chicago. The notion that riding a Chicago trolley car is provocative of joy is one that demands the attention of alienists, not of the police.

Mr. Ford called on President Coolidge recently. It is rumored that Mr. Ford told the president the history of the Muscle Shoals case. Mr. Ford says history is bunk. The country agrees, in part.

The president is from Massachusetts, the senate majority floor leader is from Massachusetts, the speaker of the house is from Massachusetts—Massachusetts, there it stands it needs no—etc., etc.

The Toronto Star believes that the Baltimore woman who became the mother of quadruplets is the one who put the "more" in Baltimore. Also the "Bal" in Baltimore, we says.

Frank Crane says it is all a mistake to say that if anyone knows a thing he can tell it. But it isn't any mistake to say that a lot of fellows who don't know it can tell it anyhow.

Nothing startling about the news of the discovery of lipsticks and rouge in an ancient Egyptian tomb. But did they find any mustache dye or breath-killers?

Atchison's need now is a larger payroll, declares the Globe. And so many of us can sympathize with Atchison, too.

As Mr. Ford dropped from sight in the South Dakota primaries, did he bid McAdoo?

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—

Robert Worthington Davie

NEBRASKA WANTS A SONG.

Nebraska wants a song that is in words her vales and hills,
In melody the audible refrains of rippling rills,
In beauty everything she holds devoutly to her breast,
In love the fervor of a son who knows Nebraska best.
And from some hamlet in the state a bird-tongued bard will spring
With soulful cadence in his voice and of her virtues sing,
And chant her glory till his song with pure elation thrills
Her folk from the Missouri's bluffs unto the far Sand Hills.

Nor shall the sweet "My Maryland" surpass his masterpiece
Which in Nebraska homes will ring till all good tidings cease;
And "Iowa, Oh, Iowa," will slumber in repose
Until another anthem comes from whence the tall corn grows.
Have faith ye mariners who roam the realms without success,
Some modest bard will write the lines and bring your happiness,
And there will be rejoicing in the land that has for long
Been searching ever vainly for a true Nebraska song.

"The People's Voice"

Editorials from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Twelve-Hour Day.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I note the article in the "People's Voice," written by a Union Pacific watchman from Council Bluffs, who is trying to make light of Mrs. R. J. Rogers' article written several days ago, respecting the working of watchmen 12 hours. Regardless of position, salary, etc., 12 hours is too long to work even a horse, for 365 days a year, with no relief whatever.

Should like to quote what the secretary of labor, Washington, D. C., wrote: "It may now be said that we are within sight of the time when no workman in the United States will be forced to labor from sunrise to sunset, and that we are within a few years of the day when we shall have realized the hope that each man shall have eight hours for work, eight hours for play, and eight hours for sleep."

I happen to be a personal friend of a special agent of one of the other railroads, and I know that they are not working their watchmen 12 hours a day, and even though there are other roads working their watchmen 12 hours, it's entirely too long. I have made inquiry to the position that this certain watchman holds and I find that he is a yard watchman and he can go where he wishes to and get a hot meal, but there are other watchmen in the shops who have to stick to their posts for 12 hours and eat a cold lunch from their dinner basket.

I would like to ask this watchman where he worked just before coming to Council Bluffs and taking his present position, and what kind of work he did. There are watchmen who believe in taking care of their families and like to be home with them at least a part of the time; also go to church.

IRA HALL.

No Mention of Tornadoes.

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Why the Japanese earthquake? Was the hand of God visible in this, one of the greatest disasters to ever befall a nation?

Was God's hand visible in the flood when all were lost but Noah and his family? Why was this great disaster brought upon the people of that day, and what does the Bible tell us about it?

What do we read about the great cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, cities that sunk to the lowest plane of sin and licentiousness?

What about the city of Babylon, a place which had become the center of vice and corruption and was taken from King Belshazzar in a night of one of the most licentious debauches recorded in ancient history?

Also the destruction of that great city of Pompeii, destroyed by one of the most horrible disasters ever visited upon a city; destroyed at a time in its history of most licentious conduct. Recent uncoverings of the ruins of this city disclose paintings and statuary that were licentious beyond words to describe.

Then, what about the city of St. Pierre, on the Island of Martinique, that was so completely destroyed that it seems a matter of history that only one man escaped? At the time of its destruction, St. Pierre was known to be a veritable sink of vice and depravity. Before the disaster that came upon this city, all Protestant missionaries were driven out of the city and in derision of Jesus Christ a pig was crucified in their midst in public scorn and derision of the word of God. It is a recorded fact that 60 per cent of the inhabitants of that city were born out of wedlock.

Let us come closer home for another instance where the hand of God is believed to have appeared. Only recently in our own great city of San Francisco the most destructive disaster ever visited upon an American city shook the very foundations of the city and visibly demonstrated that the wrath of God was there in evidence. Can there be any significance in the fact that at the time of this disaster that there was in existence, and had been for years, in what was known as Chinese headquarters or Chinatown, one of the sections of most damnable wickedness ever allowed to exist in any country, and that right here in our United States, supposed to be the most enlightened nation on earth, and this situation allowed to exist by those in command of the laws of this country against vice and corruption, and when an incarnate devil seemed to be allowed to go hither and yon at will and not a hand of the law effectually raised against his reign?

And now comes the great Japanese disaster. There seems to be a fear, a suppression of known facts readily accessable, and no doubt known to our daily press, but seemingly covered up, or at least not made known to the public, actual facts that would be of far more interest to the people at large than some of the news of the day appearing in the press, that might shed light on things that should be more generally known. It is a fact well known to those who have had occasion to be well informed and well known to officialdom of Japan, that at the time of the destruction of its mighty cities that miles of its cities were set apart as segregated districts, where thousands of its most beautiful and attractive girls were forced into sin and shame only to fill the coffers of the vilest men in all humanity, bent upon the most unscrupulous debauchery for the gain of the almighty dollar, as they consider the dollar. At the time of this disaster there was no place in the known world of such vice and corruption as then existed in Tokio.

Considering these well known facts, can it be doubted that while God is infinitely good, yet His hand of warning is visibly shown in His wrath at the vileness of man?

If God's wrath is not visibly shown in instances as related above, then why the disastrous destruction when these cities were in the lowest stages of sin and debauchery, yet were not destroyed until they had reached such a stage of corruptness that if God is God, indeed, He could no longer withhold His wrathful destruction.

GEORGE H. HAWKINS,
2820 Ames Avenue.

Keeping Pace With Dame Fashion.

Next spring, skirts and coats are to be shorter again, the National Manufacturers' association announces. The truly thrifty woman will have her skirts equipped with reef points, like those on a mainsail. Then, reefs may be taken in or shaken out, in accordance with fashion's fickle breeze.—New York Tribune.

Why Girls Don't Marry.

Eight million employed American women receive salaries of $2,000 or more and spend more for clothes than wives of $10,000-a-year men. This answers why the girls cannot afford to marry.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

A Difference.

The old-fashioned girl kissed to make up; the modern one makes up to kiss.—Passaic Herald.

"From State and Nation"

—Editorials from Other Newspapers—

Two-Way Interpretations.

From the Sioux Falls Press.

There is no chance for confusion or misunderstanding about President Coolidge's rejection of the league of nations, but argument already is under way as to the president's exact position on a world court. Some of the republican leaders, formerly at variance on this subject, now profess to find their contending positions sustained in the president's statement.

This seeming confusion may appear strange, to some extent, but it is a logical sequence of the president's discussion of that subject. He did not commit himself to any particular type of world court. He suggested "favorable consideration" for the proposal pending before the senate for a permanent court of international justice, "with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the league of nations."

To what does the suggestion lead? Certainly no further than to an alleged court without responsible backing from the various governments. Apply the same idea to domestic affairs and analyze its effects. What would be the force of effect of state court edicts or federal court edicts if based upon the understanding that people could use their own pleasure about accepting or obeying the verdicts?

Those who have not taken time to read all of the president's message should at least take time to digest the following extract on the world court question:

"Pending before the senate is a proposal that this government give its support to the permanent court of international justice, which is a new and somewhat different plan. This is not a partisan question. It should not assume an artificial importance. The court is merely a convenient instrument of adjustment to which we could go, but to which we could not be brought. It should be discussed with entire candor, not by a political, but by a judicial method, without pressure and without prejudice. Partisanship has not place in our foreign relations. As I wish to see a court established, and as the proposal presents the only practical plan on which many nations have ever agreed, though it may not meet every desire, I therefore commend it to the favorable consideration of the senate, with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the league of nations."

To organize an alleged world court and at the same time refuse international support for such a tribunal involves no progress in world affairs. An arrangement of that kind, at best, would be no more effective than The Hague tribunal, which was in existence at the outbreak of the world war, and which did not even have enough power to deal with the incipient stages—the Austria-Serbian dispute.

Those of opposing views who wish to adhere to President Coolidge may be able to satisfy themselves with the guarded utterance on the world court proposal, but if so, it is because they are deliberately in the mood to be easily satisfied. Mild as the proposed participation in world affairs may be, it is too much for the uncompromising isolationists and certainly not enough for those who will continue to hope for vigorous and unapologetic participation by the United States in practical measures for world peace.

Magnus Johnson's Peace Plan.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Senator Magnus Johnson's world peace plan, outlined in a joint resolution introduced in the senate, is simple enough in what it proposes, but it requires a faith that is childlike and bland to believe that the purpose expressed can be carried out while the nations are in the present frame of mind, one toawrd another.

The plan is an extension of the arbitration policy put forward by William Jennings Bryan when he was at the head of the State department under Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bryan concluded treaties with 31 other nations, binding the United States and these signatories to submit to an arbitration commission all disputes that could not be settled in the ordinary diplomatic pre esses. The contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until after the commission shall have had time to investigate the matters in controversy and submit its findings. Neither party to the contract is bound to respect the report and abide by the findings. One of the main objects Mr. Bryan had in mind was to insure a cooling-off period, during which the nations involved in the dispute might do some sober thinking on the relative merits of force and reason in composing differences and reaching agreements.

Senator Johnson proposes that the president be authorized to call a conference of all nations, at which political and moral suasion would be brought to bear to have each nation sign an arbitration treaty with every other nation. If 50 nations signed such treaties with one another, the whole number of treaties would be 2,450. If 60 nations had mutual agreements, the number would amount to 3,540. That is a lot of treaties, and it looks very much at this time as if it would be a big job to garner them from such seed as might be sown at the conference proposed.

The following nations signed with the United States the Bryan arbitration treaties: Great Britain, Spain, Russia, Equador, France, Greece, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Hondura, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Persia, Portugal, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, China and Peru. Germany and Japan did not sign up.

The United States government certainly would not object if all these nations were to enter into mutual agreements with one another to resort to war only as a last recourse, but the government ought to be careful about starting something which it would be up to others to finish. It is a question whether the futile conferences in Europe in the last two or three years did not do more harm than good. Following the example of his illustrious predecessor, President Coolidge doubtless would shrink from calling the conference proposed by Senator Johnson unless he were well assured in advance that something amply worth while would come out of it.

Girls vs. Jobs.

From the Kansas City Post.

Rich girls need jobs and it is a grave mistake to oppose them, says Jean Hamilton, dean of women at the University of Michigan. "Nine-tenths of the daughters of wealthy parents are living in a vacuum," she maintains. "If they are too young to marry, their parents should find jobs for them to keep them out of mischief."

Miss Hamilton claims that the pampered girl, who is brought up in luxury, becomes a wife who is a mere spendthrift, and not a partner. Furthermore, she says, it is strange, but true, that hosts of mothers of rich family girls, who want to go to work, oppose them, apologize for daughter's whim and do their utmost to have the daughters go stale at country clubs and inane pink tea life the fathers' incomes afford.

This seriously vicious idea works great harm to the girls, thinks the Worcester (O.) Post. The mere fact that a girl has money does not assure her brains or the knowledge of applying them. Brains must be developed, and riches take wings. The girl of the work and business world has infinitely greater advantages than the girl who stays at home and lolls in luxury, idle and really being merely another woman.

Many Miles of Undersea Cable.

It is said that there are about 500,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea, representing $500,000,000, each line costing more than $1,004 a mile to make and lay. The average useful life of a cable nowadays is anything between 30 and 40 years, according to circumstances. About 10,000,000 messages are conveyed by the world's cables throughout the year, the working speed being up to 100 words a minute under the present conditions. About 90 per cent of these are sent in code or cipher.—Washington Star.

Able to Get "Inside Stuff."

Old-fashioned gentlemen, still patrons of a Chinese laundry for their weekly shirting and collaring, of a sudden have found themselves socially eligible. They are in a strategic position to get the inside "low-down" on how to play mah-jong.—New York Tribune.

Daily Prayer

Pray now unto the Lord our God.—Jer. 37:3.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for Thy care over us through the past night. We thank Thee for the Bible. Help us to understand it, to believe it, to obey it and to love it. We thank Thee, Blessed Savior, that Thou didst come from heaven to earth that we might go from earth to heaven; that Thou didst die that we might live. We thank Thee that Thou didst rise from the dead, ascend up on high, and dost ever live to intercede for us. We thank Thee that Thou didst say, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." We come to Thee. Have mercy on us. We have done wrong. Forgive us. We want to do right; help us. We are sinners; be Thou our Savior. Fill us with Thy Spirit; consecrate us to Thy service. Comfort the troubled; guide the perplexed; strengthen the weak; succor the tempted. Bless our country. Bless Thy church everywhere, and bless all Christian workers. Fill the whole earth with Thy glory. We ask all in the name of our Lord Christ Jesus, and for His sake we pray,

"God bless our going out,
Nor less our coming in,
And make them sure
God bless our daily bread,
And bless whate'er we do, whate'er endure.
May death unto His peace awake us,
And heirs unto His salvation make us."
Amen.

RICHARD BOYD WEBSTER, D. D.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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B. BREWER, Gen. Mgr.
V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1923.
W. H. QUIVEY,
(Seal) Notary Public

LISTENING IN

On the Nebraska Press

Harry Wisner of the Scottsbluff Star-Herald heaved a great sigh of relief when he learned that 40 per cent of the turkey crop prepared for Thanksgiving markets remains unsold. He thinks the chances of having one presented to him for Christmas purposes are pretty fair.

* * *

Ray Wisner of the Bayard Transcript, at the risk of ruining a reputation for truthfulness acquired after many years of repression, asserts that in his town there are tomato vines growing and the fruit thereon about to ripen, "and not in a hothouse, either."

* * *

The Gordon Journal believes in sticking up for its home town. It asserts that if ever former Gordonites now in Florida ever hear about the fine climate in Gordon they'll be trying to sell the local city park for ideal winter resort cottages.

* * *

The Oakland Independent admits that the views of some of the so-called progressive senators are too radical to suit its taste, but admits that their fight against gag rule suits it to a nicety.

* * *

S. W. Kelley of the Atkinson Graphic knows what he wants. He wants the blocs, bumps and radicals to lay off and let common sense have a chance.

* * *

Fred Young of the Genoa Leader presented him with a turkey for Thanksgiving, and the evening before Thanksgiving, ond the evening before another friend had filled him up on roast goose. Fred admits that both were "lickin' good."

* * *

Speaking out of personal experience Dyo Davis of the Silver Creek Sand declares that "another good endurance test is to suffer a mosquito bite under circumstances that do not leave you free to scratch." But how about chiggers, Dyo?

* * *

Editor Stone of the Hartington Herald surmises that Governor Bryan's political future depends largely on how that cheap coal burns this winter.

* * *

Gene Westervelt of the Scottsbluff Republican insists that A. J. Weaver announce his candidacy for the republican senatorial nomination. "When Weaver says a thing, he means it, and what he says he'll do, he'll do," asserts Gene.

* * *

"The critics are hard to please," declares the York News-Times. "They howled because President Coolidge kept quiet, and now they are howling because he made his position plain.

* * *

John Rhoades of the Blair Enterprise is hereby nominated for the position of Chief Optimist of Politicaldom. "Congress convened last Tuesday," he remarks, "and ere long we expect to hear of great things happening and great and weighty questions being solved." On second thought, maybe John was speaking sarkastik.

* * *

George Burr of the Aurora Register says he is tired of reading about murders, so he skips them when he picks up the daily papers. He admits that by so doing he misses a considerable portion of the news.

* * *

The Christian church at Beaver City was destroyed by fire recently, and Mrs. Merwin, who edits a spicy department in the Times-Tribune, says she shudders to think of how many pies and cakes will be made and suppers served by her sisters before a new church is erected.

* * *

"A willingness to go to work," observes the Fairbury News, "would go a long ways towards solving the unemployment problem.

Abe Martin

Th' automobile is a big help t' th' bandit in more ways than one. For instance, when he shoots a cashier ever'buddy thinks it's a tire. It seems like th' only way t' reach a ripe an' peaceful ole age is jest t' be downright an' everlastin'ly worthless.

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A Handy Place to Eat
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Eatmor.
Just try Cranberry Sauce
as a relish with beef—hot or cold
Cranberries are good themselves and make other foods taste good.
Economical—no waste—easy to prepare.
A recipe folder, containing many ways to use and preserve cranberries, will be sent free on request.
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