THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

OFFICES:

Chicago—People's Gas Building. Omaha—The Bee Bldg.
New York—286 Fifth Ave. South Omaha—2318 N St.
St. Louis—New B'k of Commerce. Council Bluffs—14 N. Main St.
Washington—1311 G St. Lincoln—Little Building.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION

Daily 65,219—Sunday 62,644

Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by E. H. Hagan, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Give the soldier his old job, or a better one.

Readjustment is on the way, but at present is moving by jerks only.

The king of Hedjaz does not ask much, but he may not get even that.

Henry Ford may have gone to the very verge of treason, but he had lots of company.

Herr Ebert warns the Allies not to "push Germany too far." How far would that have to be?

The house committee favors a policy of making good with the farmer. This is only justice.

The president's homecoming will be made memorable by his signing the heaviest tax bill ever levied.

Paderewski has carried Poland, and the world may lose a great piano player and gain an ordinary statesman.

Railroads are to be held liable for broken eggs, but that does not necessarily refer to the scrambled ones.

"Hi" Johnson is having bad luck with his Russian resolution, but if he keeps at it long enough he may get a vote.

Western fruit jobbers have condemned the American Railway express. So have most folks who have had experience with it.

The inspired and ever-vigilant Heflin is right there when it comes to defending the administration, whether it needs it or not.

Josephus Daniels gets practically all he wants in the way of navy personnel; now it is up to Mr. Baker to make his requisition.

London trade unionists threaten to "censor" newspapers that do not adopt or reflect their views. And they are champions of "democracy!"

Fifty thousand American soldiers have enrolled in the army post schools abroad. The boys are going to take advantage of every opportunity.

Why not abolish all army regulations and adopt the simple Russian method of letting every man do as best suits him? That would save a lot of trouble.

Accounts of the proceedings in Bremen while the "reds" were trying to take the town remind us somewhat of certain political caucuses that used to be held in this glorious land of the free—they were so informal.

"Model" prisons for the army are included in Secretary Baker's program. Meaning probably places where slackers will not be put to any inconvenience of discipline, and where they can draw wages as regularly as men in trenches.

France expects Germany to pay to the uttermost franc, but does not expect to get it in a lump sum. The Huns occupied four years in doing the damage, and ought to be allowed at least that long a time in which to make a settlement.

Whaddayamean, "men in this house more fit to be president than the president himself?" Who was Martin Dies of Beaumont, Tex., looking at when he said that—Champ Clark? Not a chance. Also, Mr. Dies will do well to recall the fate of "Jim" Slayden.

The Germans, who have been dillydallying along over the work of carrying out the terms imposed by the armistice, are about to receive a sharp reminder that they did not win the war. Foch still has power to compel compliance, and most people will credit him with the will also.

"Loose methods" is what ails the Omaha police force, according to the chief of detectives, and those who have cared to observe will agree with him. Looseness almost to the extent of no methods at all seems to have prevailed for months. A little tightening up of the machinery all around might work wonders.

War Brides from Europe

Hardly a steamer now arrives at New York from British or French ports but brings a consignment of the newly-wed wives of American soldiers in foreign service. They constitute the advance guard of a novel, and what is bound to be a peculiarly interesting, immigration. What their final number will prove to be can be determined only when the last soldier is safely home from the wiles of European womanhood.

Not in modern times, indeed, has there been anything like this acquisition of foreign brides by an army. No doubt Caesar's legions married while on their campaigns, and the Napoleonic wars may have fostered similar matrimonial alliances; there were romances of the kind in our own civil war. But undoubtedly there has been no recent parallel to the present wholesale marriages of American soldiers with English and French girls. Here are new examples of entangling alliances the sum total of which may be expected to affect favorably our future relations with our war allies.

As another phase of the new international marriage relationship, a Paris newspaper estimates that 200,000 American soldiers will remain in France, most of them as the husbands of French women. Surely a fanciful estimate, but with a basis of truth to it sufficient to indicate the drift. And how many of the American girls in war and relief work in France will marry and stay there? The subject is an interesting one from any angle, most of all, perhaps, in the mass of romance which all this international love-making connotes—New York World.

ON THE BOARDS AT PARIS.

Readers who have been watching the progress of the peace council must have concluded before this that its greatest problem has not as yet been brought out into the full light. While the delegates have been discussing abstract principles, and giving utterance to many finely turned phrases in support of magnificent ideals, they have been stepping very gingerly over the ground they are expected to cover. They know that under the surface and not very far out of sight are planted the bombs in which lurk the elements of destruction.

Plainly, it is now understood, or ought to be, that with the exception of the United States, all other nations journeyed to Paris in expectation of getting something worth having. The delegates are there to gain advantage rather than to make concessions. Japan does not propose to give back to China the province of Shantung, wrested from the Hun, unless the conference forces such action.

Italy declines to relinquish its claim to the Dalmatian coast, despite the Jugo-Slav protests. Czecho-Slavonia, Ukrainia and Poland each has a boundary claim that it wants to settle in its own way, by resort to arms if need be, rather than submit to the council. These are only the outstanding features of the European muddle there presented.

Mr. Balfour is authority for the statement that the league or society of nations, when formed, will not disturb any treaties of alliance already in existence.

Our president is earnestly at work seeking some formula for resolving this maze of national aspirations. He sees each day less attention given to his principles, and more to the interests of the peoples concerned. It is not to be wondered at that in congress and elsewhere in his country, far enough away from Paris to get an effective perspective, doubt as to the outcome is creeping in.

If Mr. Wilson can bring all these discordant ingredients into harmony and set them on the way to agreement, he will indeed have justified all the wonderful things prophesied for him. But somebody must recede from the ground now held before this is possible.

"No Crime Wave in Omaha."

Chief of Police Eberstein assures the citizens there is no crime wave in Omaha, that is in comparison with other places, where crimes are more numerous. Unfortunately, folks who have suffered loss of property and some damage to person as a result of the activities of brigands now operating here are likely to feel a sense of deprivation not to be so easily quieted. The chief may soothe his own conscience by reflecting that things are not so bad here, that they might be worse, but this will not restore to the victims those things now missing. To these the local situation presents many aspects that might warrant concern on part of the head of our constabulary. Let him reflect, if he wishes, that in other communities misdeeds are more numerous and more serious than here, but let him also keep in mind that his problem is to provide for Omaha the protection afforded by a well disciplined and eternally vigilant police force. After he has cleaned up the mess that now offends the citizens, he may discourse on prevalence of crime elsewhere.

Does Nebraska Need a State Constabulary?

Governor McKelvie is quoted as favoring the establishment of a state constabulary for Nebraska, along the lines of the Pennsylvania and New York organizations. He presents as a prime reason the difficulty in enforcing the prohibition law. If this is all the support the measure will have, it seems unnecessary.

At present the governor has control of a fund for apprehending and prosecuting violators of the liquor law, with full authority to employ state agents to carry out his plans. On July 1 the business of making prohibition effective passes to the federal government. This should relieve the state of any extra expense or effort on this score.

Another occasion for the state constabulary in Pennsylvania and New York was to deal with local crime, supplementing the efforts of the community peace officers. Nebraska scarcely has reached the stage of development necessitating such a body of officers. Sheriffs, town marshals and city police are yet sufficient, or ought to be, to grapple with the criminal element of our society.

If the third object in the older states, that of having a body of men ready to deal with disturbances incident to labor strikes or the like, is contemplated, the need seems even more remote. Omaha and Lincoln are the communities most likely to be affected through this cause, and they have met any such emergencies in the past with reasonable effectiveness.

At any rate, with national prohibition coming on July 1, Nebraska will hardly require a special state army to keep down the illicit traffic in booze.

At the Weimar Conference.

If a new birth of liberty is to come in Germany, and a republic or even a constitutional monarchy is to arise from the present wreckage of the empire, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should emerge at Weimar. For longer than a thousand years this has been a center of increasing culture. It is inseparably connected with the only history in which Germany has a right to feel decent pride. Here gentle Goethe lived for fifty years, writing and teaching principles forgotten by the majority of the German people in their madness for material things. Schiller also lived and wrote at Weimar, and others whose names belong to the classic period of German literature, when the soul was exalted above the mere accumulation of wealth. That the elements of present German life have there gathered to effect if possible such coalescion as will bring permanent order again to the land may be significant. No conference now in progress is of more interest than that meeting at Weimar, and its course will be watched with concern by students of history.

Democrats not finding the facts in the Henry Ford election case all in their favor, have agreed to let the matter go over to the next congress, and there it will probably end. Even a democrat is getting so he can tell a flivver when he sees one.

America did not learn the meaning of economy during the war, says a local speaker. Yes, but we got some splendid examples of magnificent extravagance.

Real Art in Oratory

Omaha counts its orators by scores. Every known range of the art responds to their vocal touch. When the temperature is right and the atmosphere soothering, some major vocalists hitch their mental chariots to stars, reach over the windshield and pluck gems of rhetoric from the shimmering highways. Others keep their feet on earth or timber, satisfied with making "the welkin ring." Still others are born with the talent, but hide their lights under a smoke screen, or something like that, locally. Their's is a sort of business oratory, fashioned for rural needs, matching surroundings and seasons. That it is the real article is beyond dispute. Keen business rivals admit it, and their praise is praise indeed.

Among the printed proceedings of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association convention, held in Omaha early in December, is a unique testimonial to oratorical power in a quarter hitherto unsuspected. The revelation was lost on the reporters at the time, but is preserved as a rare jewel in a setting of distracting words.

"It is particularly appropriate," said Secretary Chassell of Chicago, reporting on the business of the association, "that the subject of farm loans should be discussed in Omaha, because in this city is the home of one of the best managed and most successful federal land banks of the entire system. Its officers are shrewd and experienced financiers whose personal integrity is of the highest character."

Secretary Chassell might have stopped at this period and called it an honest day's work. But he paused not. The revelation in his system could not be carried longer, so it popped out in these words:

"I understand that they have orators traveling the country who so eloquently expound the rural credit system that their audiences can hear the meadow larks singing in the snow-covered fields in January."

It is unnecessary to follow Chassell further. The quoted words are enough to map the route of the Chamber of Commerce when hunting for genuine warblers. The road is short and well sheltered.

Scrambling Railroad Business

Preliminary statements of railway earnings for the month of December and for the full year 1918 have a direct bearing on the point now being debated as to whether government control should be continued for the full 21 months after peace has been declared, or whether there should be an early return to private ownership. St. Paul shows for the full year a decrease in net income of no less than $17,000,000, or 82 per cent, whereas Union Pacific, another western system, extending from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast, reports an actual increase in net income of 30 per cent. Delaware & Hudson had a decrease of 56 per cent in income, whereas Lackawanna, another anthracite road, shows a falling off of only 2 per cent.

The question raised by these statements is why should railroads operating in the same part of the country, under exactly the same rates, and the same labor, weather and industrial conditions, show such striking differences in net income? Under private ownership there were times when the eastern roads, for example, would show decreases in earnings, while those in the west or some other part of the country would show gains. In the old days, however, companies serving the same territory would show similar results. In the railway statements now at hand the striking feature is the conflict in the returns, even between companies operating in the same neighborhood. The reason for these changes is that under government operation federal managers route traffic without giving any consideration to the interests of the stockholders of the road on which the business originates.

Before there is a return to private ownership an effort must be made to divert traffic back into its normal channels. With the government guaranteeing net income the fact that the earnings of an individual company fall far below the amount required to pay fixed charges and dividends is immaterial. Under private ownership such conditions would before long bring about receivership of the companies.—New York Post.

Burleson in a Corner

It must be said that Postmaster General Burleson did not fare very well before the house postoffice committee the other day in showing cause why government operation of the telegraph and telephone services should be extended for two years more or why it was ever assumed.

The argument of the war as making such action imperative is weakened a trifle by the fact that Mr. Burleson was on record before the war in favor of postoffice control of these enterprises.

When Mr. Burleson urges continued government control after the war as a transitional measure of necessity in getting back to peace conditions, he is met not only by that same prewar record of personal predilection but by questions from the committee of why two years and why not for many other industries besides?

And when to these questions Mr. Burleson took refuge in the "contradictory, overlapping, vexatious control of 48 states," and so on, one of the committee came back with the statement that 95 per cent of these services are purely local. The postmaster general's reply to that is unrecorded and probably unrecordable.

If Mr. Burleson favors a virtually indefinite continuance of present government control in the purpose of effecting ultimate government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, his position is quite understandable. Otherwise it is not.

And in so far as he finds support in such a position from the owning companies, that also is understandable in view of the assurances which are theirs that a sale to the government would be at good prices, with government guarantees meantime of the old profits and dividends.—New York World.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Benjamin S. Baker, lawyer, born 1855.

A. J. Eggerss, president of the Omaha Fiber and Corrugated Box company, born 1866.

Albert C. Kugel, former city commissioner, born 1867.

Baron Rothschild, head of the English branch of the great family of financiers, born in London 51 years ago.

Dr. Rish Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, born in Chicago 59 years ago.

Rear Admiral William W. Mead, U. S. N., retired, born at Burlington, Ky., 74 years ago.

Alba Boardman Johnson, one of the eminent industrial leaders of Philadelphia, born in Pittsburgh 61 years ago.

Ad Wolgast, one-time champion lightweight, born at Cadillac, Mich., 31 years ago.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lininger, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Haller, held a reception characterized as the most brilliant social event of the season.

The Creighton Guards entertainment was opened with a piano solo by August Borglum, followed by a literary program.

At a meeting of Sixth ward republicans Secretary F. W. Fitch resigned because he was moving out of the ward and P. E. Robinson was made secretary in his place.

Miss McKoon will be in charge of the Mason school, scheduled to open next week.

Colonel and Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. T. M. Orr left for Mexico.

People You Ask About

Information About Folks in the Public Eye Will Be Given in This Column in Answer to Readers' Questions. Your Name Will Not Be Printed.

Let The Bee Tell You.

Inquirer.—Francis Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippines, has held his post in the islands for five years. The governor is now in the United States on a six months furlough.

P. A. M.—The number of rulers of German states ousted by the war is not known definitely. Immediately following the abdication and flight of the kaiser reports showed that all the minor thrones toppled into the royal junkpile. The empire consisted of 24 separate kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies and principalities, and few if any royal jobholders escaped the revolution.

The late Nat C. Goodwin, comedian and matrimonial star, ran up a record of five wives, and was about to wed the sixth when the man with the scythe intervened. His wives in the order of marriage were Elizabeth Weathersly, Nellie R. Baker Peace, Maxine Elliott, Edna Goodrich, Margaret Moreland. Death separated Goodwin from the first wife and divorce from the rest.

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York believes there are times when it is becoming to shed the dignity of the job and act just natural. One of these occasions was an official family reception at which the governor danced a jig and sang a song, a performance which "brought down the house."

The late John T. Milliken of St. Louis piled up a fortune of $20,000,000 in manufacturing and investments in grain and oil. The entire fortune goes to the widow, two daughters and one son.

When Capt. Edward Rickenbacher rose to respond to the greetings of the banqueteehs in New York he looked toward the crowded gallery of the banqueteers in New York he a little woman who was gazing with tear-dimmed eyes through gold-rimmed glasses. "My mother," said the American ace of aces, as he brought his hand to salute. The scene following may be imagined. "Eddie" abdicated as guest of honor in favor of mother, who rose repeatedly to acknowledge a tumult of applause and salutes.

STATE PRESS COMMENT

Hastings Tribune: Since the Nebraska legislature voted to do away with smoking within the legislative hall the solons can now take their knitting with them and feel right at home.

Beatrice Express: It is announced that the women's next struggle will be for the right to sit on juries. And yet, as a general thing, no man ever sits on one if he can help it.

Norfolk Press: It is said that the meek and lowly prune contains a small per cent of alcohol—not much, but sufficient to command respect in the near future. The time may yet come when to say a man is "full of prunes" will have a meaning all its own.

Kearney Hub: There is no more reason why foreign languages should be taught in American grade schools than that English should be taught in the common schools of any foreign country. American citizens, native and naturalized, have the great stake in this matter if they desire that their children and their children's children shall be through-and-through Americans. And if not just that, then what?

Harvard Courier: If a fellow incorporates a country newspaper business in Nebraska he gets a letter from the blue sky department of the railway commission right away asking him to file certain particulars before selling any stock. But it seems that oil companies and other outfits can come into the state and sell stock in wholesale lots without interruption. The trouble is probably not with the commission but with the law. The legislature should make such changes in the law as may be necessary to put a stop to such business.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Washington Post: Now that President Wilson has seen the destroyed portion of France, he may wish to add a fifteenth point.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: The finest possible welcome for a returning soldier is a white star in the service flag of his old employer, signifying that he has his job back.

Chicago Post: It has been said that all Hog Island estimates were guesswork, which goes to show how practical spenders can outdo mere theorists when it comes to making away with the coin.

New York World: The release of more than 100 conscientious objectors from Fort Leavenworth with full pay and allowances for the whole term of their imprisonment emphasizes the demand for a revision of court-martial law, which in this case is weak to the point of sentimentality, whereas in many other instances, involving trifling misdeeds by real fighting men, it is harsh unto cruelty.

Baltimore American: A search and seizure bill, as proposed, is the logical result of drastic prohibition legislation, although the constitution says that the people must be safe in their houses from unreasonable searches and seizures. In this case the question of reasonable or unreasonable proceedings is to rest with those who are at once accusers, juries, judges and executioners, and with this in active eruption personal liberty will soon become an iridescent dream.

Daily Cartoonette.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Peggy and Billy Belgium cannot find their way out of the Land of Lost Things. They are mocked by a saucy rabbit, until Judge Owl catches one of the rabbit's little ones.)

CHAPTER VI.

Back to the Outside.

"MY Baby Bunny, oh, please let him go, good Mr. Owl!" squeaked the saucy rabbit, dancing up and down in a frenzy of fear.

"Hark, hark, what a lark,
Catching bunnies in the dark."

So answered Judge Owl, alighting on the limb of a low tree and solemnly winking at Peggy and Billy.

"Give him back to me, please, kind Mr. Owl."

"Judge Owl is my name and I'm kind only to those who deserve kindness," snapped the judge savagely, but he gave Peggy and Billy a wink, which the rabbit did not see.

"I tell time. I am a sun dial," said Gloomy Nooks.

"I'll deserve kindness. I'll be good," pleaded the rabbit, while the bunny squirmed more frantically than ever.

"When you are hungry and blue.
Rabbit stew is good for you,"

hooted Judge Owl. Then he gave Peggy a big wink. "Are you a good cook, Princess Peggy? As long as we have to stay in this Land of Lost Things we may as well feast and be merry. There are a lot of more tender young bunnies where this one came from."

"Oh, Judge Owl, let my baby bunny go and I'll show you the way out of the Land of Lost Things," squeaked the rabbit.

Judge Owl gave Peggy and Billy another big wink. Then they understood the game he was up to. He didn't intend to eat the baby bunny as Peggy for a moment had feared, but was just holding him as a hostage to make the saucy rabbit show them the way out. But Judge Owl hesitated a moment before he answered. He held the young rabbit up and hungrily looked him over.

"He's nice and fat," remarked the judge reluctantly. "You'd better get us out of the woods in a hurry or I may get such an appetite that I can't resist taking a bite."

"I'll have you out quicker than scat," promised the rabbit. "This is the way."

The rabbit darted away and when Billy pressed back the bushes to follow, a faint path was revealed. Into this path poured all the lost things, hurrying along as fast as they could.

"Thank you, Billy Belgium! Thank you, Princess Peggy! Thank you, Judge Owl!" they cried, as they ran out of sight.

"Don't thank us, thank Baby Bunny here," chuckled the Owl.

As the last of the lost things trooped down the path, Peggy and Billy started to follow.

"Please, please don't leave me behind. I'm tired of being a king. I want to return to a useful life." It was King Gloomy Nooks. Peggy and Billy turned back and regarded him doubtfully.

"What in the world could we ever do with you?" asked Billy.

"I tell time. I'm a sun dial. Wash me up and see how fine I am," replied Gloomy Nooks.

Peggy and Billy, much surprised at his revelation that he was a sun dial, did as he said, and washed him with water from the brook. There he stood, a charming figure of Mercury, handsome enough to decorate any garden.

"I once stood on a beautiful lawn, but I thought how fine it would be in the dark woods, so I tempted men to steal me. I've been sorry ever since. I set myself up as King because there wasn't anything better to do," confessed Gloomy Nooks. "Put me back in the sunshine and I'll gladly work every hour of the day, telling the time."

So Peggy and Billy picked him up and hurried down the path, with Judge Owl flapping along behind. Only a few yards away from the Land of Lost Things they came upon the road where they had first seen the rabbit. He was now waiting for them.

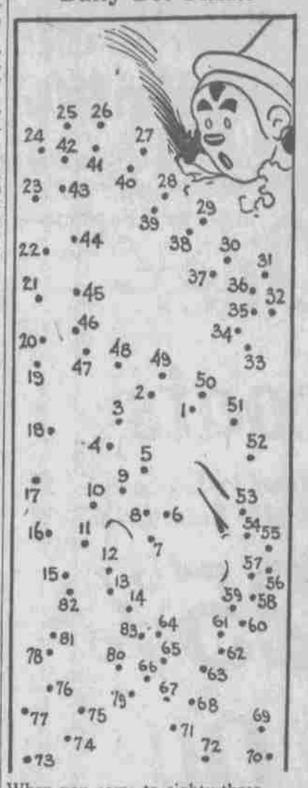
"Here's your bunny, safe and sound," hooted Judge Owl, placing the bunny on the ground. Away it scooted and away scooted the saucy rabbit after it.

"Good-by!" shouted Peggy. "You taught us a good lesson."

"And I guess I taught him one," chuckled Judge Owl.

(In the coming story Peggy and Billy have an odd adventure at a Mexican Bull Fight.)

Daily Dot Puzzle



When you come to eighty-three
Then you'll see a —— —— ——.

Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

The Bee's Letter Box

"Students" and Efficiency.

Omaha, Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The constant comparison and correlation of foreign intellectuality to American industry and efficiency, broaches a subject that, when involved with partisonship and competition, is well worthy of generalization and analysis. Generally speaking, without prejudice, it can truthfully be enunciated that the foreign educational systems are far more elongated, and greatly usurp the standards extant in this country. This truth applies both to actual intellectuality and to the furtherance of the highest purposes of life. A general summarization of facts will readily convince the truth of the above statement.

First, in respect to discipline, they are very much ahead. Discipline evolves respect, and respect is conducive to the proper retention of discipline. The title "student," is not bestowed on every Tom, Dick and Harry. It is only given to the advanced scholars, who by diligence and respectability have so far advanced. The gown and the cap are taken as tokens of a successful limit to a serious course of study, and is not slapped on any inferior student who is not worthy of the honor. Moreover, the title, "Professor," usually taken so flippantly and amusedly here, has a degree of the greatest respect and veneration among the European students.

Also, the efficacy of "student competition," has been very successfully demonstrated over there, and should be taken as a hint by American educational institutions. Our industrial functions are rapidly deadening our better and more finer sense of intellectuality and race pride. The subject of art and education should be more carefully cultivated, as well as the subject of strict discipline. This will in time enhance our supply of scholars, philosophers, and thinkers, as well as to be the genera of a superior race, in all ways. WM. BLOOM,
3454 Meredith Ave.

Control of Utilities.

Omaha, Feb. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: How in "Sam Hill" can the legislature give control of the gas plant to the Metropolitan Water district and be within the fundamental laws of the state. Just imagine if this thing keeps on that before long they will give to the Metropolitan Water district the control of Omaha. Think of a corporation creating another corporation within itself and not amenable to the parent body, as is the case at present of the Metropolitan Water district and Omaha City. Do you get the idea?
DANIEL B. McINTOSH.

Stability of the Catholic Church.

Omaha, Feb. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: If G. B. Thomas would turn back a few pages in the United States history he would not so earnestly plead to the people in favor of this bill to back it up, as he would find it unconstitutional. What is more than I can understand is that the so-called highly educated students of the public school can have the nerve to introduce such a bill. Evidently they also have not studied much about the laws of the United States, or they would have known better.

Do you think that we won this war for democracy alone, or with the help of the Almighty? Did not God say to gain his help we must serve Him first, and, to know how to serve Him, we must learn His religion. Where can we learn it properly but in the Catholic parochial schools?

Remember 1,500 years and recall that the Roman Catholic church was the only institute on this side of the Adriatic that withstood the shock of ages, that kept its head reared above the tumult, and strife. Every nation, society and other organization crumbled and disappeared, but the Roman Catholic church still stood and will stand as God says, to the end. No matter what its teachings, behold its antiquity and we cannot be surprised that many rest their heads upon the bosom with a feeling of perfect peace and security.
B. H. BALKORIC.

TWO CANES.

Two canes passed by on a city street;
One made a dandy's dress complete;
By gloved hand twirled with a jaunty swing,
It flaunted itself as a useless thing,
An outward symbol of simless mind
With naught to show for the good of mankind.
One cane was touched to a city street;
It proudly aided a soldier's feet
And to each step that he took it bore
Grim witness, still, to his loss in war.
And those who saw had in mind one thought:
A bursting shell or a victory fought
With dauntless valor, the will to dare;
Of these his cane was a token fair.
Two canes passed by and alike they seemed,
But within the eyes of a maiden gleamed
A flash of scorn for the one to heed,
And grateful tears for the soldier's deed.
—Wilma Heller in New York Herald.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Those militant suffragettes in Washington might have endeared themselves to the nation."

"In what way?"

"If they had only collected the dead wood in Washington for their bonfires."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Flatbush—So he's married a widow?

Mr. Flatbush—Yes, he's married to her, all right.

"Was it love at first sight for him?"

"No; she saw him first."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Is this a jungle scene?" asked the slightly intoxicated gentleman in a movie show.

"No," replied his friend. "You are looking at the picture through the foliage on a woman's hat."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"There never was philosopher yet who could endure the toothache patiently."

"And that's tough, for the average professional philosopher hasn't enough money to see a dentist."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Has that young man who is calling on you given you any encouragement, Emily?" asked the father.

"Oh, yes, father. Last night he asked me if you and mother were pleasant to live with," replied the daughter.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Hubby, if I were to die would you marry again?"

"That question is hardly fair, my dear."

"Why not?"

"If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice."—Pittsburgh Sun.

"John," announced Mrs. Stylover. "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats."

"You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed."

"Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church."—Memphis News-Scimitar.

The inevitable end of our journey through life asks that the last silent meeting and farewell to those we love should be conducted in a tactful manner. Our superb equipment is such that we promise you that your wishes in regards to the funeral will be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

N. P. SWANSON

Funeral Parlor (Established 1888)
17th and Cuming Sts. Douglas 1060

Investigation costs but an hour's time—or less.

But it will reveal to you just why Mason & Hamlin tone will never deteriorate, why its sounding-board will never flatten, why it is treasured by those who know it as the world's finest piano—bar none.

Upright $650 up
Grand $1050 up

OUR LINE OF DEPENDABLE

Pianos

KRANICH AND BACH
VOSE & SONS BRAMBACH
BUSH-LANE KIMBALL
CABLE-NELSON
PLAYER PIANOS
APOLLO REPRODUCING PIANO
GULBRANSEN AND HOSPE PLAYERS

"Everything in Music"

A. Hospe Co.

1513 DOUGLAS
The Art and Music Store of Omaha

Several Thousand People

took advantage of our storage facilities last year and not one complaint was made.

If it becomes necessary for you to store your goods for a short period or a long time, don't you believe it would be good judgment to place them with us?

Omaha Van and Storage Co.

Phone Douglas 4163.
806 South 16th St.

PHONE DOUGLAS 346

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS - LITHOGRAPHERS - STEEL DIE EMBOSSERS
LOOSE LEAF DEVICES