

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago—People's Gas Building

St. Paul—200 Fifth Ave.

St. Louis—211 N. 7th St.

Washington—1211 G St.

MARCH CIRCULATION

Daily 65,293—Sunday 63,450

Wednesday will be a good day to sign the peace pact.

With wheat selling around \$2.50 Uncle Sam is reasonably safe on his \$2.26 guaranty.

Fair and warmer will be accepted without demur in these parts for the next six weeks.

We are still wondering just what constitutes an "open covenant of peace, openly arrived at."

The revolution in Budapest is taking its natural course. Red factions are now fighting for supremacy.

Trotzky has ordered the end of the Russian Baltic fleet. He insists it go out to sea and fight the Allies.

Here's a hope that Commissioner Ringer has better luck with his jail plans than he did with his revised payroll.

Can you recall the time when Rojstevensky's "Mad dog" fleet left the Baltic to commit suicide in the Sea of Japan?

Uncle Sam will have on his hands a trifle of some 50,000,000 gallons of firewater after July 1. This ought to encourage patriotism for a time.

Manuel Quezon says the Japs do not want the Philippines, but he is representing the Filipinos, and is not authorized to speak for Japan.

Ludendorff now admits he knew Germany was licked in August, and he might set the date back to 1914 without doing any damage to the truth.

Hasheesh is reported to have been at the bottom of the Egyptian uprising. We thought that stuff put folks to sleep and caused beautiful dreams.

Dame Nature did her prettiest to help out on "Dress Up" week, and now it is up to man to show appreciation by making good on "Clean Up" week.

Nebraska faces one serious crop shortage, that of ice. On this account, there will not be so many cocktails or frozen punches served next summer.

Victory loan plans are maturing to the end that the drive will be vigorously pushed in this vicinity. Omaha did its bit on all other occasions, and will not fail on this.

The Rainbow division, all packed up and ready to start for home, has given a new meaning to the old-time Black Watch tune for the pipes—"Dinna ye ken the Forty-two?"

A California judge has just decided the war is not over, thereby joining the issue with the Kentucky judge who held that it ended on November 11. Yet some folks insist that law is an exact science.

Howard Fenton pays the Nebraska Red Cross folks a high compliment, and one that will be more appreciated because of its source. Still, most becoming modesty yet permits us to say the praise is merited.

Wyoming's oil boom has overflowed into Nebraska, and if it will but bear a little fruit the incursion will be welcome. A better thing, however, is the pipe line from Casper to Omaha. That ought to be built.

The steady stream of bluff now coming out from Berlin might lead an unprejudiced observer to conclude that the Hun leaders are apprehensive of what may happen in Paris. Well, they deserve anything that happens to them.

General March's explanation that the army doctors were able to curb typhoid fever comes as a reassurance that the conditions were not such as might have been gathered from the surgeon general's circular. It will be well to know the truth about these matters, though.

The government is making extensive purchases of lamb, having it is said, found out that mutton is good feed for the army. That is all right, but lamb never becomes mutton, and the federal authorities above all should encourage the practice of allowing animals to reach maturity before they are sent to market.

Prices and Wages on Skirts

The recent reduction in steel prices agreed upon between the leading producers and the government appeared to be considerable and were expected to stabilize the market for quite a look ahead and start a heavy buying movement under the leadership of government purchases on railroad and other account. But these prices at the reduction are still about double the average for the same products before the war, and the wages of labor engaged thereon are also about double.

Presumably the government will abide by its tacit agreement in the matter and proceed to buy steel as freely as its railroad fund will permit. But private steel-consumers are showing little disposition to follow. They doubt the permanency of any arrangement which leaves after-war prices up 100 per cent from pre-war prices.

This problem of steel is symbolic of the industrial readjustment problem generally. What should or must be done with steel is what should or must be done with other production. It is a question to remain up, prices and the cost of living will remain up, or production will stop and the means of living will stop with it. Everybody recognizes this and nobody wants to start a reduction in wages, and least of all the government in its present quasi-partnership with industry.

It is a situation which settles nothing, and upon either a basis industry will not be likely to venture either boldly or broadly.—New York World.

JUSTICE TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

King Albert of Belgium makes a plea for his country that can well be extended to include France. If either nation is to be saved from bankruptcy, it will be through the immediate adjustment of peace terms on such conditions as will aid in restoring the devastated industry and commerce of the nations on which the heaviest blows from the Hun war machine fell.

These facts have been apparent to the world for months; it has been known that Germany deliberately destroyed factories, warehouses, mines, mills, farms and orchards, that production could not be resumed for years if ever by the people who fell victims to the rapacity of the Potsdam plotters. Yet for five months the making of peace has loitered, while all the world has held the ear of the council with ample hearings for every sort of vagarious enterprise or undertaking.

Germany alone has gained through this. Abject, cowering, willing to accept any sort of terms short of annihilation in November, the Hun has continually gathered courage and, craftily at first, but now boldly asserts that terms considered too harsh will not be accepted. Efforts to compound and compromise, to scale down claims and evade responsibility are made on behalf of Germany, and listened to, more's the pity, by the delegates whose first duty should be to see that justice is done the victims.

German towns are stored with machinery torn from Belgian and French factories; German business is being carried on with gold stolen from Belgian banks; not an industrial or commercial enterprise exists in Germany but has had its full share of the loot, and not one but looks forward to gaining something through concessions to be had from the Peace conference.

Meantime, France and Belgium, whose people suffered all the horrors, indignities and outrage possible to the most diabolically cruel war the world ever knew, are compelled to beg for justice. The spectacle is a remarkably discouraging one.

What Kind of an Army Did We Have?

When America went into war in April, two years ago, everybody but the secretary of war knew how badly off we were so far as fighting machinery went. We had the men, the will and the money, but we had nothing else. Organization, training, arms, ammunition, transportation, everything that goes to make up an effective army was lacking. Good will and firm intent count for something, though, and we set about the tremendous task of improvising a fighting machine that would go alongside the greatest that man had ever devised. How did we succeed?

Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig, General Pershing, all the acknowledged military authorities, agree in praising the American soldier, for his intrepidity, skill, daring, initiative, industry and zeal, and laud him as a fighter of the finest type. He broke the Hindenburg line where it was deemed impregnable; he made frontal attacks on machine guns and captured them; he wrote a trail of glory from his first step on the battle line till he had cleaned out Argonne Wood and rested only when the Hun laid down.

Ministers of the gospel, all sorts of social workers, newspaper correspondents and others who came into intimate contact with our army at home and abroad have agreed as to its morals and its behavior. It was a great gathering of boys, full of all the tides of life, running over with fun, grumbling, grousing, skylarking, but never a vicious or debauched army. And in all this Americans have had great pride.

Now comes the surgeon general's department to tell us that our army was not healthy; that precautions against disease were neglected, and lessons of experience forgotten. From the judge advocate's department we get word that awful injustice was inflicted under guise of military discipline; one of the representatives of this branch of the service saying cruelties were practiced on soldiers confined on prison farms.

Fixing the Law of the Air.

One of the attractive exercises in the way of mental calisthenics just now is to fill the air with flying machines, pleasure-bent, commerce carriers, the ordinary traffickers of transportation, and the representatives of mighty governments. All this turns around predictions and promises made any time since the Wright brothers proved that Langley was on the right track. It has a variation that allures the deeper thought, that of the law of the air. Centuries of ground-crawling have served to crystallize the rule of the road, and equally the seaways have been plotted, with a very definite etiquette for those who plow the main. In mining law the rules and rights of property have been carried underneath the surface, and learned treatises of adit and apex, drift and fault, with all their collateral, afford entertainment, instruction, and sometimes amazement and confusion for those who delve in pursuit of wealth. Now that man is determined to go aloft, a new region is opened for the investigation of the speculative philosophers. How high does the right of ownership go? After what form shall the boundary lines be traced? Is the flying man a trespasser, a guest, or a privileged character? As a matter of fact, an ingenious individual has outlined fifty-five of these questions to be settled as preliminary to the general use of airways, and we may be sure he has merely opened the way. Our courts are not likely to decompose for want of incentive to activity, it seems.

Care of Insane Soldiers.

Secretary of War Baker quiets any commotion that may have been felt at Lincoln with regard to the prospect of a number of insane soldiers being thrust on Nebraska. It is not only the policy but the duty of the War department to care for these men. Ample provision has been made for the care of men who are physically disabled, and it is unthinkable that the unfortunate who have come out of the hell of war with shattered minds should not be similarly treated. Their service was to all the people, and their care naturally falls on the general government. Not so many men are listed in this class of wreckage, but enough are. They are to be tenderly looked after, with the best of arrangements for such treatment as may restore them to usefulness. Racked nerves will be renewed if possible, and reason restored wherever it may be. But the cost will not fall on the state, nor the burden of the care on the relatives.

A Chicago Employer Reports that Army Service has Increased the General Efficiency of the Men in His Plant.

It would be remarkable if this were not so. Lessons of industry, orderly application and discipline are never wholly lost.

Views and Reviews

Echoes of the Visit to Omaha of General Leonard Wood

Gen. Leonard Wood was in fine spirit and condition during his recent visit to Omaha. Although he is one of the most prominently mentioned among presidential possibilities, it goes without saying that he kept off that particular subject. He is an officer of the army and every inch a soldier. He is earnestly devoted to the welfare of the men who fought out the war, as evidenced by the particular note of sincerity and insistence in his emphasis of our duty to see that the returned soldiers are brought back to civil life and put upon the path of self-support and usefulness without impairing the patriotic ideals and morale instilled in them during their course of training and service.

General Wood went out of his way to compliment the boys drafted from Nebraska and sent to the front in measuring up fully to the best furnished of any I think the country. I was glad to hear him speak so highly of Major Shiverick, the Omaha boy who was on his personal staff and went over with the 89th division, making an exceptional record on the other side, and ex-Senator Millard, who participated in the conversation, claimed credit for having been responsible for the appointment of young Shiverick to his cadetship at West Point.

In his talk General Wood is blunt and to the point. No fine-spun oratory or camouflage of words. He expresses himself plainly and has decided opinions to express. Occasionally he is epigrammatic. He gave a definition of what constitutes a stable government, but he said: "A country has a stable government," he said, "when capital seeks investment there at normal rates of interest."

Is Gen. Leonard Wood a candidate for the presidency? Yes, and no. In the sense that he nor any other man big enough to fill the job would refuse to answer a call to serve in that high office, he is, but in the sense of backing an active campaign for support—at least not yet. This conclusion of mine I take it is the same as that of General Wood, who visited Kansas, with whom I had a delightful visit when he was here a week ago. General Wood stands in the same relation to Kansas as he does to Nebraska in having had charge of the training of the larger number of the drafted men from that state as well as from this state. There is a very kindly feeling in Kansas, according to Governor Allen, for General Wood, but it is not sufficient focusing of public sentiment to put anyone ahead of every one else.

Incidentally, Governor Allen remarked that our difficulties over the enforcement of prohibition law so largely in the limelight, were not seriously troubling Kansas. "That is merely the accompaniment of new legislation," he declared. "We have come to take the prohibition law the same as laws against other criminal offenses, but no longer regard it as the only law on the statute book. We have embezzlement and burglary and bootlegging and other infractions of our criminal code and will probably continue to have them, but treat them all merely according to the relative importance as attacks against the peace and good order of the community."

I sent a message of greeting and congratulation to a unique semi-centennial anniversary celebration in Philadelphia, commemorating the completion of fifty years of the advertising agency known as N. W. Ayer & Son, which is probably the oldest in continuous business in the country. I put in a claim for a small share of credit in this achievement for having furnished on The Bee the initial newspaper experience for the western representative of the N. W. Ayer & Son agency, Charles S. Young, now in charge of its Chicago branch headquarters.

Few people outside of the newspaper and periodical publishing industry realize the tremendous growth and importance of this industry of the newspaper advertising agencies (except of course these agencies themselves), for they have become a vital factor in the development and production of national advertising which is the motive power for the nation-wide sale of standardized goods. Look over the "copy" of the national advertiser in any newspaper, periodical or magazine, and you will see the work done by these great advertising concerns, and anyone who had accustomed himself to observing this work from time to time will have noted the wonderful improvement in artistic appearance and appealing presentation. It has been often proposed to eliminate the advertising agency as a dispensable middleman, and it will not be so long as it contributes the valuable services it is now performing.

Recently in this column I reproduced the tribute I wrote for the testimonial Henry Watterson edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Along with the other contributors I have a handsomely engraved acknowledgment characteristic of Marce Henry: "Mr. Henry Watterson presents his compliments to those dear friends, personally known and unknown, who have done him the honor to send him a copy of this testimonial on his seventy-ninth birthday. He once heard an orator answering a popular question exclaim: 'I'm appalled, truly appalled,' and thought it exaggerated. Yet no other words can now express his sense of obligation, leaving him only the power to say to each and every one, 'I thank you.'"

Waste at Washington

"I regret to say that I have no set speech to make to you. I have declined even to select a subject. I doubted very much whether 'I ought to come to this meeting.' These are the introductory remarks of a rambling address of about 10,000 words, delivered by D. F. Houston, secretary of agriculture at the Trans-Mississippi Readjustment congress in Omaha recently.

The preliminary words did not seem to promise much, but Mr. Houston's effort appears to have turned out satisfactorily to himself, for he had the speech printed at government expense, as Circular 130 of the United States Department of Agriculture, office of the secretary, meaning perhaps that it was the 130th speech which he has delivered and circulated at the expense of the government.

Various governmental organizations are loading down the mails with stuff that in the main has no practical value, and keeping the government printing establishment busy producing tons of matter that goes into the waste basket. This speech of the secretary of agriculture is specified merely because it is a conspicuous and flagrant evidence that the top men are to blame for the any economizing in Washington, in non-essentials, to diminish the immense necessary burden of taxes that the public and the industries of the country must bear, as a result of the war?—Kansas City Tribune.

In the Matter of Apple Jack.

The famous applejack of New Jersey has nothing on the apple whisky of Orange county, New York, as a specific for insomnia. New Jersey stands four-square for home products, but New York took the toboggan for the dry belt. Hence the mellow, golden product of Orange county seems doomed and its admirers, numbering the first families, weep wretchedly and refuse to be comforted. For, lo and behold, the first families and others in the secret know full well the wonderful renovating power of the nectar. Only the safety of distance justifies intruding on the painful scene.

Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed.

Ask The Bee to Help You.

Chemical Causes of Disease.

That diseases are often brought about through chemical agents scarcely needs illustration on account of the frequency of such cases being reported by the press, and the familiarity of the average person with the dangerous character of many chemicals, notably the poisons. Potoman poisoning, which comes from eating various foods that have in contact with lead, or lead in beer; and painter's colic, or lead colic, a disease common in those whose occupations bring them in contact with lead, are examples of diseases of chemical origin. Indeed, among the causes of disease, the chemical agents are by far the most numerous, and the most important, for as much as the majority of diseased states are fundamentally, or co-incidentally, of a chemical nature. Most of the physical and mechanical agencies, through the injuries they inflict on tissues, are thereby transformed into chemical irritants and the resulting reactions follow largely as a result of the absorption of dead and useless material. For example, a person is severely burned, yet survives three days. He does not die as a result of the physical agent, fire, but from poisoning in connection with it. In such cases, the poisons which should have been thrown off from the body, or poisoning resulted from absorption of the deleterious products into which the skin was converted by the fire.

Animate Causes of Disease.

Animate agents comprise two classes, parasites and infectious agents, both of which are found among either the animal or vegetable kingdom. Before the dawn of bacteriology physicians had already applied the term infectious to diseases that, symptomatically, conformed to a certain type. Today we still retain this application, but qualify it to the extent by limiting the use of the name of those diseases presenting the symptoms referred to above to a living thing. Before taking up the characteristic symptomatology of an infectious disease, however, I would like to mention a few things which are causes of disease. They are the animate causes of disease, and are divided into two classes, parasites, and infectious agents. The designation is given to the agents which live upon the body, and the phenomena their presence gives rise to; their place in either animal or vegetable kingdom is disregarded. The mode of action of the infectious agent is characteristic and markedly different from that of the parasite. When it enters a living body it aims directly at the destruction of the latter. It multiplies rapidly, tends to scatter its broods throughout the tissues, and all the while gives off the most powerful poisons known. This agent is wickedly implacable, neither giving nor receiving any quarter. As long as it is in the body it can terminate only by the destruction of one of the combatants.

Statistics in Germany, 1914-1917.

J. Schwabe in a signed editorial in the Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, Wiesbaden, No. 12, 1918, states that the mortality from tuberculosis in Germany has increased from 15.7 to 21.7 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 300 towns over 15,000 inhabitants the mortality in 1918 from tuberculosis total 43,320 above the figure for 1913. In Berlin the average death rate per month among women has increased from 1,815 in October, 1915, to 3,336; the deaths from phthisis, from 205 to 1,752.

QUAINT BITS OF LIFE.

Normally there are 350 births to 70 deaths daily in London.

The word "kaiser" is derived from the old German "caeser," from the Latin "Caesar," from the Greek "Kaisar."

Although ridiculed as a craze it is a scientific fact that sour milk conduces to longevity.

The average man normally consumes about one ton of liquid and solid food in a year.

Scientists say that we are never nearer death than when we sneeze, the act causing a momentary convulsion of the brain.

The Russians appear to be about the cleanest folk in Europe, for the average yearly consumption of soap for each person is only a little more than two pounds.

Water is a great conductor of sound. A bell which could be heard four or five miles on land would be submerged and heard 60 miles under the sea.

The death of little Prince John of Wales has called to mind the fact that John has been an unlucky name for royalty all through English history. From King John, who lost all his treasure in the Wash, and died of a surfeit of ampreys, there has never been a lucky John.

HERE AND THERE.

The woman's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has more than 4,000 members.

One hundred trombone players led the singing for the celebration of the centenary of the Methodist Episcopal church to be held at Columbus, O., from June 20 to July 7.

The calendar of the Fort Washington Presbyterian church, Broadway and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, New York, has a paragraph which says: "Don't sleep out loud during the service."

There are no fruit trees to spare in France and so the California state commission of agriculture is shipping a supply of the useful ladybug to combat an insect pest which is ravaging the French orchards.

Roy Fletcher, of Brookton, Miss., is a clerk working in a store in Bridgewater. When his carfare was over an hour he bought a bicycle, and now he makes the 16-mile trip back and forth daily and puts the half dollar in the bank.

For 20 years after 1833 Brooklyn Bridge was the sole link, other than ferries, between Long Island and the mainland. Sixteen years have seen the opening of four new bridges and eight tunnel tubes, with six more of the latter, in pairs, under construction.

Center Shots

Detroit Free Press: French girls have captured 4,000 tanks, which is more than the German army can say.

Washington Post: Oh, yes, the Huns are demoralized and all that, but you'll notice that they know how to agree upon objections to the peace terms.

Baltimore American: It is to be hoped the safe manufacturers soak the profiteers hard, as they are compelled to lay in additional ones in which to store their loot.

Minneapolis Tribune: President Ebert says Germany will never consent to Poland's having Danzig. The allies do not expect Germany to consent to anything. They look upon her as an assenter, without choice.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A modest and truthful man has been found. Asked in a loud and threatening tone of voice which side of the league of nations controversy he endorsed, he meekly replied, "I don't know."

New York World: Fencing in a fair defendment in court to avoid the effect on male jurors of her "flashing hosiery" is a protective expedient that may not be so necessary when members of the other sex are represented in the jury box.

Baltimore American: Germany, making pacts with the bolsheviks with one hand while stretching out the other to the allies for food, is characteristically treacherous. And

The Day We Celebrate.

Charles O. Lobeck, former representative from the second Nebraska district, born in Andover, Ill., in 1852.

Antonin Dubost, president of the French senate, born at l'Arbresle, 75 years ago.

Justice William Renwick Riddell, mentioned as a possible successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as leader of the liberal party in Canada, born 87 years ago.

Most Rev. Austin Dowling, recently installed as Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Paul, born in New York City 51 years ago.

Mal. Gen. David C. Shanks, U. S. A., who directed the embarkation of the bulk of America's fighting army of 1902, born in Salem, Va., 58 years ago.

Charles L. Beach, president of Connecticut Agricultural college, born at Whitewater, Wis., 52 years ago.

Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Episcopal bishop of Indianapolis, born at Englewood, Pa., 57 years ago.

In Omaha 80 Years Ago.

On the program of the Creighton Guards weekly entertainment were Miss Mary Munchoff, Thomas E. Lee, W. Cannon and J. A. Rooney.

Miss Bertha Yost has returned from Michigan.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Margaret Roeder and Mr. Gustave A. Kinkel, also for the marriage of Mr. Simon Fisher of this city and Miss Addie Blum of Iowa City.

A lease has been made for the headquarters of the Department of the Platte to occupy the fifth floor of the new Bee building to begin next June.

Architect Sidney Smith is confined to his house by illness.

SIGNPOSTS OF PROGRESS.

Ranch owners in South Dakota are planning to use airplanes to trace lost cattle and sheep.

Chiefly for roofing automobiles an imitation glass that resembles celluloid has been invented in Europe.

Small rubber covered wheels have been invented to be clamped to rockers of a rocking chair to convert it into a rolling chair.

According to a government report more than 3,500,000 acres of government land has been freed recently of prairie dogs by poisoning the dogs.

Today, exclusive of crude nitrate of soda, which comes direct from Chile, the United States supplies more chemicals and dyes to Japan than all other countries combined.

English aeroplane engineers have developed a four-cylinder rotary motor to be built into a propeller with four blades, which are metal and act as exhaust expansion chambers.

A subsea magnet invented in Japan has brought up thousands of Japanese shells fired in practice at sea. It now is used to extract shells scraps from European battlefields.

A recently patented wire attachment for lead pencils serves as a clip to hold them in a pocket, and does not rest to lessen fatigue of writing and as a means of holding an eraser.

Sheet iron is rolled so thin at the Pittsburgh Iron Mills that 15,000 sheets are rolled to make a single inch in thickness; light shines as readily through one of these sheets as through ordinary tissue paper.

Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of a file for ordinary work on the average is 25,000 strokes. To employ a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed, more than double the cost of the work.

A new heat insulating material composed of a mixture of special clay and cork, has been discovered by a Norwegian engineer. The clay and cork mixture is burned, and the result is the formation of a very light substance that is said to be eminently suitable for all heat insulating purposes.

London jewelers say that they are sold clean out of engagement rings, because every soldier back from the front seems determined to get engaged, but that there was such a rush for wedding rings a few months ago, few wedding rings are required now. Engaged couples are waiting for Easter or for the actual signing of the peace treaty before they "join up."

LAUGHING GAS.

Teacher—What do you know about Aladdin's lamp? Willie Willis—if he's the new kid in the back row I'm the guy that blacked it for him.—Judge.

Mr. Crow—How do you account for your many escapes from dogs? Mr. Bunny—I guess it's because I've got a rabbit's foot.—Minneapolis Tribune.

"The old man is giving Bill a liberal education." "Yes, and Bill is certainly giving the old man an education in liberality."—Detroit Free Press.

"Here's a fellow patents a contrivance to keep girls falling out of hammocks." "More machinery for displacing men!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Mrs. Wayback—And how are your new neighbors? Mrs. Norvins—Oh, just lovely; you can borrow anything they have.—New York Globe.

Lady—Why did you take your boy away from school? Grocer—They were ruining him. Why, they were teaching him that 16 ounces make a pound.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Willis—Do you think we are going to have any trouble with the demobilization? Bliss—I'm afraid so. My wife thus far has refused to give up her rolluppin and flat iron.—Judge.

"Say, Bill, what do you think since we've seen here on this watch on the 'skine'?" "I wish it was a watch that had a home movement."—Baltimore American.

"With the march of events we'll have to revamp a lot of comic opera." "How now?" "Instead of the 'lms' here we should have the 'prince'."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE KNOW-IT-ALL.

But yesterday I met a man who to the lexicon was brother; in dignified dexterity he could scan Theocritus, or any other. He could discourse upon earth's crust, Or on what made the dodo famous; Than such a dreary dry-as-dust I'd rather be an ignoramus!

He knew by rote each church in Rome, And he could diagnose out of hamlets; He could translate a Chinese tome Or strange Assyrian inscriptions. He could dilate on soda or tracts, Or legends from the land of Shamus; Than such a facile fund of facts I'd rather be an ignoramus!

Clearly could he elucidate The manners of the men of Media; All myths and marvels he could state— A peripatetic encyclopaedia! He was authority on war, Could show how the cave-man might claim us; On such knowledge-reservoir I'd rather be an ignoramus!

He'd prate on Peary and the pole, Then nibble leap to the equator; He'd solved the soul and the soul's goal; Was hugging the Creator, ch. to be learned in legal lore. One hour, and he'd give a mandamus! He'd quote on of one of our bards. Then rest content, an ignoramus!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD, in Life.

The last labor of love

When the folks we really love have left us, and we face the problem of conducting the last sad service before we relinquish them entirely, — the undertaker who has charge of this matter must possess tact, discretion, honesty and ability. Upon such an occasion let us serve you.

N. P. SWANSON

Funeral Parlor (Established 1888)

17th and Cuming Sts. Douglas 1068



A Bank Account Is a Business Asset

Have you observed that when a man is applying for a position, is making new business connections or is handling a business deal in another community, how often he is asked for a bank reference?

A bank account has many advantages. The counsel of the bank is available