THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Fayal is surely on the map.

Fremont's returned soldiers know what they think of slackers.

"Columbuses of the air" is an awkward way of saying it, but it tells the story.

Sonora has voted wet, but that also is a long ways to go for an eye-opener.

Mr. Wilson's message is coming by cable, so congress may start on time tomorrow.

Josephus Daniels says he knew the "boys" would do it; so did the rest of their countrymen.

Meantime, those balloon pilots who steered from Omaha to St. Louis also accomplished something of a feat.

If Omaha is not for the League of Nations, it will not be because the idea has not been extensively expounded here.

The League of Nations soon will be confronted with the need of laying down rules for international air commerce.

Champ Clark won unanimous endorsement as floor leader in the democratic caucus, but they are going to appoint a steering committee to see that he doesn't go wrong.

Nebraska's state hail insurance law is getting a thorough test this year, if it did not last. Maybe the next reports from the officials will show its true value to the farmer.

Lutheran Germany appealing to Catholic Rome is interesting, but we do not recall that the archbishop of Cologne protested when the cathedral at Rheims was being bombarded.

Promoter Lewis' "University City" schemes at St. Louis are being liquidated at 2 cents on the dollar, but this is more than the Kansas City bubble promises to repay its "investors."

The Winnipeg plan of setting the wheels of reconstruction work into motion by stopping all productive effort is certainly a novel way of going about it. Such methods are not likely to become general.

New York theater managers protest that the tax on luxuries puts a burden on the bedroom scenes in their plays, and that the public will not stand for cotton lingerie. This might be remedied in any one of several ways.

Omaha will be glad to entertain any U-boat chaser that will venture this far away from salt water. Its presence also might encourage the War department engineers to admit that the Missouri is navigable this side of Kansas City.

The New York World complains that Secretary Baker is permitting the shipment of 50,000,000 pounds of bacon to Europe in order that the price may be maintained at home. Isn't that the program of the administration, to stabilize prices by holding them up, and the people as well?

Whoever Marvin Gates Sperry may be, he is setting out wrong in his effort to gain advantage for the private soldier by denouncing the officers. They all wore the same uniform, marched under the same flag, fought the same foe, and now will live in the same happy country. The man who tries to thrive by setting up discord between wearers of khaki over differences in rank is loser from the start.

Growing Railway Deficits

Mr. Hines appears to have adopted a Micawber policy of hoping that something will turn up to stop the growing deficits piled up by the railways under government control. "Return of normal business" is his chief hope. He admits that the deficit between net earnings and the agreed compensation, which must be met from the treasury, amounted to $226,000,000 in 1918, a vast increase of the estimates his predecessor made at the end of the year. But he figures a deficit of $192,000,000 for January, February and March of this year, without including the retroactive wage increases of $6,000,000 a month. But, as the bureau of railway economics points out, these are not average months, and Mr. Hines has probably overestimated the deficit for the quarter. However, the months had more open weather than usual.

It is when a study of the final figures for 1918 is made, in comparison with the "test period average" (1915-1917), or with 1917 itself, that the futility of Micawberism appears. The treasury deficit is but a small part of the extra cost of operating the railways under government control. We have not the total figures, but the bureau of railway economics has prepared an elaborate statement of the 195 class A roads, each with annual operating revenues in excess of $1,000,000. The operating revenues of these roads increased $862,856,025 in 1918 over 1917. This was chiefly from increased rates. The total increase borne by American shippers must have greatly exceeded $1,000,000,000, to say nothing of the treasury deficit. The operating ratio rose from 67.6 per cent in the "test period" to 81.6 per cent in 1918, notwithstanding corporate expenses were included in the test period and excluded in 1918. This explains why, in spite of the huge increase in operating revenues, the net operating income decreased 23.7 per cent.

This has not been due solely to increased wages. There have been more employes in proportion to business done, and there has been a lack of efficiency in operation which cannot be entirely charged to war conditions. Congress will probably be asked to appropriate $1,000,000,000, instead of $750,000,000 requested before March 4, and it should not hesitate to make the appropriation. With the deficit continually mounting, there is no time for haggling. Congress should pay the bill and hurry with the legislation which will permit restoration of the railways to their owners.—St. Louis Globe Democrat

OVERSEAS BY AIRPLANE.

American naval flyers have accomplished the transatlantic flight. Technically, they landed in Europe when they reached the Azores. As a matter of fact, they have yet a gap of 800 miles to cross before reaching the mainland. The greatest difficulty of their undertaking is safely passed, however, and only severe calamity can prevent the rest of the journey.

Until time has elapsed for the comparison of notes and experiences, with analysis of the details, the value of the achievement will remain on the purely sentimental basis of its having been accomplished. Longer flights, both as to time and distance, have been made by the navy airmen. The conditions were not the same, however, for this leap was over a gap of 1,200 miles of ocean, with only slight knowledge of what sort of weather might be expected. Even with the presence of patroling destroyers, the venture held much of chance and hazard of the elements as must have provided spice, even for the cool-headed officers who directed the affair.

Presently the British flyers will begin their interesting attempt to fly directly from Newfoundland to Ireland. They are using lighter land machines, over a longer distance, and a course on which they must have settled and favorable weather. Their success, taken with the experience of the Americans, will afford a very substantial basis for the calculations as to future communication between the two hemispheres by air voyages.

One thing that has been demonstrated is the capacity of the engines used by our naval flyers. Seventeen hours of steady grind at high speed in the air is a test for any engine, and the NC-4 has redeemed itself for its first break down and fairly vindicated the Liberty motor as a dependable piece of machinery. In time we will be well informed from expert and other sources as to the material value of the exploit. Just now Americans will take proper pride in the new laurels of their navy.

Grasping at a Straw.

Democratic senators decline for the present to admit that they are in a minority as relates to the senate which convenes on Monday. They have reached this decision after a long discussion of the reported differences between the republicans, still figuring that the majority senators will disagree to such an extent as will give the democrats mastery. How vain this hope is might be noted from the action of the republican caucus, held earlier in the week, at which the utmost harmony prevailed, and where differences of opinion were adjourned in the interest of the whole country. Perpetuation of division in republican councils affords the only hope for democratic success. Therefore the desperate clutching at the straw. It is improbable, however, that the leaders who are now charged with the grave responsibility of getting the country out of the slough into which the incompetency of the opposition has plunged business, both public and private, will jeopardize their success by quarreling among themselves and thereby forfeiting the commission given them by the people. It is true that the margin by which the republicans control the senate on a strict party vote is very slender, but this very fact puts each on his mettle to see that nothing is lost through individual defection. The outlook for democratic domination is not especially bright.

Trolley or Tractor for Traffic.

A wizard of mechanics whose success in making motor cars in large quantities is now said to be threatening the trolley car with extinction as a method of handling intraurban passenger traffic. He proposes a sort of glorified "flivver," whose superior qualifications as means of transportation will give it such advantage over the present style that the tramways and trolley wires will disappear from city streets. A certain degree of mystery surrounds the announcement, however, for it is not intended that any portion of the benefits to flow from the new plan are to go to any soulless corporation, grasping monopoly or other combination of greedy individuals who grind the faces of the poor by hauling them fifteen or twenty miles at a high rate of speed, now and then with a chance to sit down, at 5 or 6 cents the passenger. This is, of course, one of the lesser delights of the promised blessings. In other ways the prospective advantages are listed, all in favor of the tractor and against the trolley. However, the scheme has not developed to a point where immediate substitution of the new for the old way impends. In time the world may get more definite knowledge of what is involved in this, but finally the settlement will be on the basis of what will give the greatest service at the least cost.

"Get Rich Quick" and the "Wise" Ones.

Standing out above all other factors in the Kansas City swindle is the remarkable fact that nearly all of the victims were people of supposedly good business judgment. Bankers and lawyers, men and women who had made success in various commercial or industrial undertakings, real estate men and others, are listed among those who hold worthless notes in lieu of the good money they let go off. Only one solution seems reasonable. Each of these hard-headed persons succumbed to the lure of large profits quickly returned. For example, one woman who has managed a retail store of some importance, holds $45,000 of notes that she got in exchange for $14,000 in cash; she looked for a profit of more than 3,000 per cent. The rate varied from 50 per cent in thirty days up to any figure. Good sense should have convinced any of these persons that no legitimate enterprise, even in these days of sudden booms, could pay the gains promised, but none cared to take time to investigate. Each in turn handed over the cash and accepted paper that could not be discounted at any bank. And now they are holding the sack. A lesson might be learned from this, its first chapter being that real wealth is not created by any sort of hocus-pocus.

If Omaha has been levying special taxes for improvements in an illegal manner, it is high time something was done to straighten out the method. Keep in mind, though, that the present plan has been working very well, and there may be some doubt as to how the proposed substitute will pan out.

Chasing the Turk out of Europe will almost wipe out a crime of 500 years standing. Indignation at his presence is moderated somewhat by the fact that the "most Christian nations" are responsible for his being there in the first place and for his staying so long

Views and Reviews

Personal Observations on Current and Passing Events

Where do story writers find the names for their characters? Do they invent them as they do the plots in which they are woven, or do they appropriate them for use with modification or disguise as they do their backgrounds and scenery? These questions propounded themselves as I read the short story contribution by Meredith Nicholson in the current number of Scribner's magazine, remembering that the author married into a well known Omaha family and as a periodic visitor here is personally familiar with the people who figure in our society doings. In this sketch, sticking out here and there, the reader will be struck by these names more or less connected up or run in together, "Webster," whom his wife addresses by the familiar abbreviation, "Web," the wife being referred to as Mrs. Burgess, that being the last name of the couple. Again we have the girlies in evidence and some one by the name of Windridge, (who can it be?) who acquired the title of "Governor," and another personage mentioned as Saybrook and listed as a senator. Of course inferences and innuendoes may be wholly unwarranted. Perhaps Mr. Nicholson would have written the same story and christened his characters exactly the same if he had never been in Omaha, but we have a right to indulge our imagination as much as he has.

Returning from Chicago this week, an elderly man boarded the train at Clinton who seemed to be at a loss as to how to locate himself for his berth.

"This is the first time I ever rode in a sleeping car," he confessed when some advice was volunteered.

"Where have you been all the time?" he was asked.

"I have worked for this railroad 34 years and it don't cost me anything to ride except for the berth," was the reply, "but I never went far enough to feel that I needed to have a bed on the train. I am going to Council Bluffs. I was there last fall and traveled at night one way sitting up in the coach, but I couldn't sleep, so this time I am going to come into the sleeping car."

Former Senator Theodore E. Burton is evidently thriving on his freedom from the stress and turmoil of politics, contrasting his latest appearance here with his visit prior to the last presidential campaign when he was just relieving himself of the burden of his long career in congress by retiring from the senatorship and was being groomed as a possible presidential candidate. At that time he seemed tired and travel-worn, whereas in his freshness of today he actually looks younger, as if the hands of his clock had been turning backward. He is well posted and in as close touch as ever with the current of public affairs, is keenly analytical of world conditions both at home and abroad, and his judgments are based on study and observation in foreign lands, in addition to his experience as a public man in the councils of our nation. Incidentally, it may be said that he shows himself deeply interested in republican success in 1920.

From my friend, Isaac F. Marcosson, I have a copy of his book, "S. O. S.: America's Miracle in France," inscribed by the writer, in which he has brought together with additional data, the articles from his pen run in the Saturday Evening Post. In this volume is described what is called "the army behind the lines," officially, the service of supply, with due credit to those in charge for work equally important, but less spectacular, than that performed on the battlefield. Perusal of the Marcosson book discloses the fact that some of the conspicuous positions in the S. O. S. were taken by men who have a local connection with Omaha. The plans for receiving and supporting the troops abroad were inaugurated by Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, well remembered as head of the quartermaster's department here in Omaha before it was transferred to Chicago, who, unfortunately, was compelled by ill health soon after to make way for another officer and return to this country. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, at one time a practicing lawyer in Lincoln, though later and for many years a big banker in Chicago, is described as general purchasing agent, who began in a small room in the Hotel Sainte Anne, spreading until he occupied the largest hotel in Paris with his staff, and had representatives in nearly a dozen different countries. Col. T. B. Hacker, of quartermaster experience here, had charge of salvage. There are others, too, whose names will eventually be written large in the official records of the world's greatest war.

Victor Rosewater

The Sherman Law in Full Vigor

In barring the price-fixing plan of the industrial board as unauthorized by law, Attorney General Palmer goes a long way toward restoring the country to a peace basis. He makes it clear that the Sherman law is not extinct and that it has lost none of its vigor. It is in as full effect and operation today as it ever was.

Through the express grant of power by congress the president as a war measure was enabled to fix the prices of certain articles and products as occasion required. But this method of price regulation in time of national emergency, whether applied to steel, copper or wheat, by no means carried with it any general surrender of the privilege to manufacturers or dealers of entering into price-fixing agreements among themselves. Such combinations are as plainly in violation of the statutes at this time as before the war. The prohibition and penalties of the law will stand.

The attorney general could not change or suspend the Sherman anti-trust law if he would. Back of the proposed plan of the industrial board was the open purpose to better trade conditions pending the transition of industry from war to a peace footing. But the obstacles to the arrangement contemplated, under official encouragement, are insurmountable, and the competitive policy that the act of congress was designed to safeguard is the only way out of the dilemma.—New York World.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Edward F. Schurig, electrical engineer, born 1863.

Ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, one of the prominent German commanders in the late war, born in Munich 50 years ago.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy of the United States, born in Washington, D. C., 57 years ago.

J. Hamilton Lewis, late United States senator from Illinois, born at Danville, Va., 53 years ago.

Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, Episcopal bishop of southern Ohio, born at Erie, Pa., 74 years ago.

Mary Boyle O'Reilly, well known author and social worker, born in Boston 46 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Col. and Mrs. J. N. Cornish, assisted by their daughters, Mrs. J. H. Hertsche, of Hamburg, and Mrs. J. M. Metcalf, of this city, held a reception at the Cornish residence.

An excellent amateur performance, "Ye District School of Ye Olden Time," was given at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church. Numbers by F. J. Harnsworth and M. W. Richardson were particularly pleasing.

The M. E. Smith base ball nine defeated the Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods company team by a score of 25-9.

A phonograph entertainment was given at Park Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Brown contributed an essay on Edison.

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.

Conveyance of Infections by Insects.

There are a few infectious diseases, of which malaria and yellow fever are examples, in which the infectious agents are exclusively conveyed by insects. All such diseases are due to animal parasites, which for complete development require two or more hosts, one of which is man. Each host nourishes the parasite during one phase of its growth only, so that in order to reach maturity the latter must pass consecutively from one host to another. Furthermore, since parasites are restricted to especial hosts, the presence of an appropriate host for each one is imperative if they are to be perpetuated. Therefore it follows that the communicability of a disease is only possible in the event of the presence of that particular variety of insect. So circumscribed is the world of parasitism! As examples of exclusive carriers we have the mosquito, one variety of which conveys yellow fever, another variety malaria.

The Body in Relation to Infections.

In previous papers we have considered the exacting conditions which an infectious agent must fulfill to provoke disease. The fulfillment of these conditions, however, only meets the requirements in so far as the micro-organisms is concerned, and therefore presents but one side of the problem; on the other side, the position that the body occupies in relation to infections is equally important, and it is to this phase of the problem that we turn.

In a previous paper this statement was made: "It is a matter of common observation that of a number of individuals exposed to the same infectious disease not all are attacked; and in those susceptible, the disease presents extraordinary variations as regards its mildness or severity. If the microbe were the sole factor concerned, all exposed persons would be attacked, and all taking the disease would suffer to the same degree; a thing which everyone knows never happens. Moreover, a person may resist the action of a pathogenic agent at one time, and fall victim to it at another. The question that naturally presents itself is, what brings about such radical differences in the vulnerability of individuals to infectious agents?" That it is not always consequent upon modifications in the agents, we know from observation upon patients and experiments upon animals. To account for it we are led to the conclusion that there is some subtle difference in the vital processes of different individuals, and in the same person at different times.

Every healthy person is by nature endowed with the means of combating disease, but his natural defenses, while they may be strengthened, may also be weakened by those forces and influences which surround him. Nor before the tribunal disease are all men born equal, since progenitors may transmit to their offspring constitutions defective in defensive force. Furthermore, during the constructive (infancy and childhood) and degenerative (old age) periods of life the protective forces are, one the one hand, weakened through immaturity, on the other, by the fact that they are declining with age. Therefore, to environment, heredity, and age, must we look for an explanation of any imperfections in our natural resistance to disease.

(Continued Next Sunday.)

Illiteracy Among Working Children.

The national children's bureau announces that in the five states where federal certificates of age are required for children going to work, among 19,546 children between 14 and 16 years of age, 5,294, or more than one-fourth, could not sign their names legibly. In the five states, among 18,379 white children between the ages of 14 and 16, only 742 of them had reached the eighth grade at school; of 1,166 colored children to whom certificates were issued, anly 40 had reached the eighth grade. This means that 96 per cent of the white children and 97 per cent of the colored children granted certificates had not reached the eighth grade in school. In some states a work permit cannot be secured until the age of 16 unless the child has completed the eighth grade. Only 248, or 1.3 per cent, of the children certified by the children's bureau could have met such a requirement.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Argentine manufacturers are arranging to establish the first paper plant in that country.

New York state forbids women in the corerooms of foundaries to lift more than 25 pounds.

A battleship cruiser built almost entirely by women was recently launched in the River Clyde.

A five-ton crane at the Tacony (Pa.) Ordinance plant is operated by a young woman, Miss Cathrine Hahn.

The volcano Aso-san, in Southern Japan, has the biggest crater known. It is 14 miles across one way and between 10 and 11 the other.

Ward 2, Chicago, has just had a clean-up, and the total number of tin cans collected and piled at eight points in the ward was 100,587.

An Argentine shipyard repaired a wooden vessel in which the lower ends of the ribs had rotted away by casting concrete ribs in their places.

Topeka club women have started a movement to have householders in the same locality cut the grass on the same day, so as to keep the lawns uniform.

Ten thousand heads of families in Brownsville section of Brooklyn, N. Y., pledged themselves to demand from their landlords a 10 per cent reduction in rents May 1.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Old Rip, who fell asleep, you know,
In pleasant days of fun and plenty,
Woke up to find himself in slow
And melancholy ninteteen twenty.

He sought the succulent highway
Where gay New Yorkers used to flutter,
Gone were jazz band and cabaret,
And even bread had lost its butter.

Gone were the lines of rosy lights
That used to herald Mrs. Castle;
Gone that ideal of Broadway knights,
A chorus clad in cord and tassel.

No more could men and maidens dance,
No more through merry hours go skating;
No more was there the slimmest chance
Of jolly fellowship and feting.

All pretty frocks were quite taboo,
No hat might sport a fluffy feather;
No maid might wear a high-heeled shoe
In any sort of place or weather.

The weary moon with scornful pride,
Glanced hoplessly at Freedom's eagle,
"He boasts of liberty," she cried,
"When even flirting's now illegal."

"Alas!" yawned Rip, "why should I wake,
When mortals from all joy must sever,
And every wish some law shall break"—
So off he went to sleep forever.
—Charlotte Becker in The New York Sun

Of Timely Interest

At a fair recently held in London on behalf of wounded soldiers and sailors there was shown a pigeon which had been repeatedly "mentioned" for its excellent work in the war. The bird had been wounded in the eyes, and afterwards became quite blind from the wound, but it had bravely fulfilled its duty in carrying the message entrusted to it.

Among the women of Afghanistan the strongest superstition attaches to the potency of the frog as a love charm. The mode of procedure is as follows: Two frogs are tied back to back. A black heart is painted upon the bullfrog, while the head of the cow frog is similarly ornamented. The pair are then baked alive and the remains reduced to powder, which, sprinkled upon some dear friend, is supposed to cause her to lose the favor of her husband and to give place to the rival.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, the settlement of which has been left by the peace conference to a vote of the people, is thus disposed of in a more amicable manner than was the case some half century ago, when the dispute over the two northern duchies resulted in two wars involving three of the European powers. In 1864 the attempt of Prussia to take the duchies led to the famous Seven Days' war, which resulted in a defeat for Denmark and a victory for Prussia and Austria. So far as Denmark was concerned, the Schleswig-Holstein question was settled then. So far as Prussia and Austria were concerned, it was not settled until two years later, when in the famous seven weeks' campaign ending with Sadowa, Prussia defeated Austria and secured the spoils of Schleswig-Holstein for itself.

The meeting of the 66th congress in extra session recalls the fact that the first extra session of the United States congress was called by President John Adams on May 15, 1797. The congress was the Fifth. The relations of the United States with France were in a critical condition at the time, the French government having suspended diplomatic intercourse on the ground that the Jay treaty in relation to French West Indian possession was a violation of a solemn compact. Pinckney, the American minister to France, had been expelled from that country and the French government had undertaken measures looking to depredations on American commerce. President Adams made numerous recommendations to congress concerning the organization of the militia and providing for a naval armament and his wishes were promptly met. The session closed on July 10.

For tourists the greatest attraction in the city of Fiume has always been the famous sanctuary, known as the Santa Casa of Loretto. It is said that from May 10, 1291, to December 10, 1294, the very house in which the Savior spent his youth was located on the present site of the world-renowned church. The angels, which proposed to remove the small structure from Palestine to Italy, lost their way, and from sheer fatigue and exhaustion were compelled to deposit it near the Guarnero gulf. Some persons were living in Fiume at that time who had been in Palestine and claimed to recognize the house. No other explanation could be given for the sudden and mysterious looming up of such a building, which appeared to be uninhabited. Less superstitious individuals spoke of it as a resort of bandits and pirates, but the religious would not hear of such a thing. It was left to their spiritual father, Archbishop Alexander, to determine the genuineness of the hallowed relic. Said he wisely: "If this be, indeed, the house in which Jesus lived it can no longer be standing in Palestine. Let us therefore go to the Holy Land and see if it still be found on the old site." Messengers were commissioned to go and investigate and they returned with the welcome news that the house was no longer there. The angels permitted it to remain three years longer, when it suddenly disappeared, and now pilgrims come to the shrine of Loretto, crying: "Return unto us; return unto us."

ODD AND INTERESTING.

Hungarian whisky is distilled variously from turnips, mixed meal and potatoes and molasses.

The oldest bank notes in the world were issued in China 2,897 years before the Christian era.

Three women, including Lady Stafford Howard, have been elected to the county council in Carmartenshire.

The season's Dutch bulb crop is reported to be 25 per cent below 1918 and 50 per cent below 1914. The quality, however, is considered better than in 1918.

With the advent of the Egyptian Pharaohs much thought and care was given to the perfecting and development of the chariot, and for more than 2,000 years it was the leading vehicle of the world.

Are Women Electors

"O, Woman in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,"
When thou a Suffragette, would be,
What are Constitutions, and Laws, to Thee.

Under the law as passed by the legislature in 1917, which was "An Act to amend Section 1940 of the Revised Statutes of 1913," the women of the state are claiming to be electors, and entitled to vote; Section 1940 above mentioned is a literal copy of Section 1 of Article VII of the Constitution of Nebraska, entitled "Rights of Suffrage" and the act of 1917, while it may have amended section 1940, did not amend the constitution of the State of Nebraska, which says that "Every male person of the age of 22 and upwards belonging to either of the following classes * * * shall be an elector," which seems to exclude women from the franchise, and the act of 1917 is unconstitutional and void; for the constitution is the supreme law of the State, and the constitution provides how the same may be amended, and that is not by an act of the legislature.

Assuming for the sake of the argument that the law of 1917 was valid, the proviso contained therein by which it provided, "No female person shall be permitted to vote for United States senator, United States representative or for any office specified or designated in the Constitution of Nebraska, or upon any question or proposition submitted to the voters, the manner or submission which is specified or designated in the Constitution of Nebraska," is the joker in the act, for it seems to me that the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, while it specifies, certain officials, all others are designated in the act by which the legislature is given authority to provide for state, county, municipal or school officers, including the submission to the electors of certain questions or propositions. So I do not see what is left for the women to vote for.

I have seen a statement in a newspaper that claimed the women might vote for president of the United States. Now if the women are not electors, what force and effect is to be given to Article XII of the Constitution of the United States, which says, "The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president" etc. Now, as women have not by the laws of Nebraska been made electors, have they any preshope, or right, to entitle them to the right of suffrage? What says the the Constitution of the United States, article XIV, Section 1: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," etc. Again Article XV, Section 1: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." So all women born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States, and having been denied the right to vote may claim to have been under a condition of servitude, and may demand that their rights be not abridged, for if a citizen of the United States shall not be denied the right to vote, this refers to all women who were born or naturalized in the United States; and the only question of age and residence, to qualify as an elector. E. C. J.

Blair, Neb.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

Ac.—What's dry humor?

Sheff.—When Kentucky ratified the prohibition amendment.—Yale Record.

Gertie—She told me you told her that secret I told you not to tell her.

Bertie—My hat! I told her not to tell you I told her.

Gertie—I told her I wouldn't tell you she told me, so don't tell her I told you.—London Sketch.

Ralph—Will your father permit you to take your piano away when you marry?

Phyllis—He says he will insist on it.—Pearson's Weekly.

Slum Child—She died through eatin' a tuppenny ice on the top of 'ot pudden'.

The Other Slum Child—Lor'! wot a jolly death!—Royal.

Hewitt—Here is something new.

Jewitt—What is it?

Hewitt—The health board is going to hold tests, in order to issue permits for kissing games.—Life.

Tramp—Please, kind gentleman, could you help a poor blind man?

Gentleman—But how am I to know you are blind?

Tramp—Because I called you a gentleman.—Stray Stories.

"Your rich uncle nearly fell the victim to a bear."

"Where?"

"In the Maine woods."

"Oh! I was afraid it was in the stock market."—Boston Transcript.

"I see the movies are willing to give credit to whom credit is due."

"What now?"

"In a current production of Hamlet I notice the scenario is by William Shakespeare."—Kansas City Journal.

"You surely are not afraid of the bolsheviki?"

"Yes, I am," replied the uneasy citizen, "the same as I am afraid of a small boy who is constantly playing with a box of matches."—Washington Star.

Flatbush—Fish that can shock other fish with electric flashes from their eyes have been found along the New Jersey coast, according to a scientist.

Bensonhurst—I'll bet that fellow's run up against a school of mermaids.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Where have you been so long?"

"Watching the balloon ascension. Big crowd there. The aeronaut said it looked like a sea of faces."

"And I s'pose that red nose of yours stood out like a lighthouse."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PATENTS

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