VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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One plane landed safe, enough for a record. The "lame duck" won the race. One of life's little ironies.

Senator Burton also sees lower prices on the way. Let 'em come, the land is waiting.

Hard cider gets by the revenue office unscathed; there's hope at least for the toper. An auto stage line linking up mountain re-

sorts ought to revive popular interest in the

Bulgaria is giving bolshevism a practical test, but the craze ought to produce little change there. "Matt" Tinley's boys can not complain that

the home folks overlooked anything in the way of welcome to them. If Uncle Sam does take over Turkey, the people of that backward land may look for a

new deal, and a square one. If Omaha does not grow this summer, it will not be for want of great projects involving

the expenditure of public money. Champ Clark says he will be proud to speak

in defense of the democratic party. He may be kept very busy in the next few months. General March finds the army only spent \$14,000,000,000, which leaves quite a handsome

margin for others who had access to the war Efforts of the Omaha Hyphenated to camou-

flage democratic worry by starting a fight among republicans are either laughable or pitiful, mostly the latter. The flyers who lit in the sea have the con-

solation of knowing they were farther away

from land than any birdmen ever ventured be-

fore, and that is some record.

If Secretary Baker is really in earnest about universal training, he will find less trouble getting his plan through the present congress than ae did in getting war legislation from the demo-

When the San Francisco labor unions refuse to join in a Mooney strike, it is time for others sider carefully before starting anything The men on the ground ought to know what they are doing.

Winnipeg strikers who propose to furnish food only to persons wearing union buttons would probably be the first to protest if the government undertook any form of coercion against the workers.

Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell going to head another delegation of official 'joy riders" in Europe, this time camouflaged as students of commercial aerial navigation. The object is laudable, but the disguise is very

"Eddie" Rickenbacker's welcome will show him Omaha friends have not forgotten the boy who used to tinker around motor cars while waiting his chance to win fame, and that they also appreciate the splendid way in which he went about to achieve glory for himself and the country.

Omaha is not ambitious to achieve distinttion as a suicide center, but some emotional persons seem bent on thrusting it upon the village. As it is the best place in the country in which to live, this may be accounted for only by the supposition that the converse is true, and it also is the best place to die.

Out of that sorrowful tragedy at Council Bluffs shines one clear ray, that of the pure. unselfish courage of two of the boy victims, who went without hesitancy to the rescue, one after another, only to be caught in the fate they could not avoid. This quality of devotion is the noblest trait of man, and seldom has it been shone in brighter light than in this instance. Not all heroism is rewarded by crosses and medals won in war, but true courage is never

Shell Shock Is Neurosis

The medical department of the United States army has found that the early conclusions re-garding shell shock are not true. There is really no such thing as shell shock, although there are many cases of war neurosis. War neurosis s really not different from neurosis found be-

youd the war zone. Neurosis, whether found in the army or among civilians, is a subconscious desire and omfort. In the army, it is a subconscious desire to get to or to remain at the rear. However, it does not necessarily follow that the pa-tient is lacking in courage, for there are many cases of war neurosis induced by the mental atitude of the patient concerning promotions, eave, alleged favoritism, etc. Among officers, grosis is often induced by the responsibility occasioned by the demands at the front.

Investigation has shown that shell shock or neurosis is unheard of among prisoners, although they may be in fearful physical or men-tal condition, just as it is almost unheard of among wounded, excepting those who are about to be returned to their commands. Emphasis should be laid on the fact that

shell shock or neurosis is a subconscious attiude and a disease which must be cured. There are comparatively few cases of patients faking. Many soldiers having neurosis will remain cured even after returning to civil life unless proper treatment may be given.—Scientific the disease is thoroughly understood so that

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONGRESS.

The session of congress starting today will have before it the whole program of getting the country back from war to peace. The democrats failed absolutely and completely in meeting the requirements. It was made apparent to the world in July last year that the end of the war was not far away, and likely to be reached at any time. Instead of taking needed steps to anticipate the sudden coming of peace, the democrats got ready just as they did for war, by doing nothing at all.

Even when the armistice was signed in November and it was made clear that the fighting was over, no progress was made on the reconstruction plans submitted, and when the Sixtyfifth congress went out of existence in March, t left everything at loose ends, not even passing appropriation measures necessary to carry on the government. No record of incompetency ever made in America by a legislative body is more dismal than that of the democratic "war"

The congress assembling today is controlled by the republicans, whom the people have commissioned to deal with the momentous questions that must be settled. Laws for the future include those that were asked of the democrats, such as fixing a definite military policy, regulating the control of oil and coal lands, reclamation of waste areas, to promote water power development, immigration, and other measures needed for national security and prosperity These are definitely pledged and will be brought out in time.

Early on the list for enactment are placed bills to restore the telegraphs and telephone wires to their owners, to adjust the railroad situation and to submit the women suffrage amendment to the states for ratification. Along with these will go the merchant marine, readjustment of revenue regulations, and such tariff legislation as will take part of the burden off the democratic consumer and put it on the foreign

The docket is a full one, yet the public is certain it will not be slighted in any particular, and the land will not be left without relief as it was by the democratic congress that died last March.

Nebraska's Hydro-Electric Power.

The reports of a committee to the Omaha Real Estate Exchange on the possibilities of the so-called Columbus power project may stimulate a new discussion of the state's resources in the matter of hydro-electric power. Little if anything new is brought out in the quoted report from the state engineer unless it be the bringing up to date of the cost of delivering the power to the distributing system in Omaha. Many partial surveys have been made of Nebraska streams as to their flow and dependability, and some examinations have gone much deeper, bringing out difficulties that will be encountered in construction and operation, and other points that must be considered by investors. These have generally been of a character to discourage private capital from undertaking the job of exploiting the water power of the state. If what the state engineer says is true, it constitutes a serious indictment of the people of the state. He but repeats what has been said before, and in equally impressive language. What is to be settled by the proposed inquiry will be the feasibility of developing, delivering and selling the power, not only in Omaha but elsewhere throughout the state.

Italy, Jugoslavia and the Future.

Italy has conceded the point as to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast; its policy seems to be to agree to almost anything in preference to defeating the great peace. This decided change in the Italian attitude is accompanied by a corresponding alteration in the Jugoslavian position. Serbia and her associates in the new national comination no longer make requestsnow they prefer demands. As Italy has given way on point after point, the other side has been encouraged to ask more and more, showing no sign of moderation. It is now admitted that what was thought to have been disposed of with the Italian agreement to the plan for making Fiume a free city has again become a source of danger. A proposal that the whole affair be laid before an American group for mediation was not acceptable to the Jugoslavs, who are apparently determined to push any advantage they may have to the limit. They are mortgaging the future in this course, and instead of making a durable peace are really establishing only a truce, an adjournment of the dispute to a time when it may be taken up and disposed of between Latin and Slav, without involving other great interests. Racial and religious differences do not vanish with political adjustments better now than at any other time in history. The League of Nations will start business with plenty of work on hand, part of which will have to do with the question of the Adriatic.

End of a Big Job In Sight. June 30 is fixed now as the date for the finish of America's big job of furnishing food tor hungry Europe. By that time it is now calculated we will have sent across enough of food stuffs to supply the people over there until they can harvest their own. For several months, almost since the signing of the armistice, we have been shipping 300,000 tons a month of all sorts of eatables, and have fairly well completed our share of the bargain.

The Food administrator expects to wind up his business at once, put up the shutters, and allow Americans to get back to the old style of using all they want of their own raising. Exact amounts apportioned to the several countries we undertook to help are not yet announced, but the information is given that the \$100,-000,000 appropriated by congress will be expended, and that of this perhaps \$3,000,000 will have been given outright to people who could

not help themselves. Abroad the administration has done something more than merely to allocate and direct the distribution of relief. It has arranged for a resumption of trade between the several central countries, seeing that the surplus of one was sent to another, where payment could be made in kind if not in cash, and thus has developed a post-war interchange of commodities that is already having an effect on relations that may bring a much better feeling than has been

known for a long time. Eventually the world may get some exact data as to the work done by the Food administration, but it already knows that no phase of the war is more worthy of review than that played by Americans in giving up their own food that Europe might be saved from starvation.

The War Indemnity

From the New York Post.

It has been evident, in all discussion of the indemnity to be imposed on Germany, that three separate questions were involved in it; all of them more or less debatable. What requisition would be just and equitable? How much would Germany be able to pay without being economically crushed? In what way could it make payments to foreign governments of any he born in Scotland?—Interested. sum running into the billions, and with what economic results? It is these questions with America in 1907, appearing on the which the committee on reparation has been regular vaudeville circuits. In more wrestling ever since its appointment by the Paris conference in January. They are partly, but not wholly, settled by the terms of the treaty.

In various declarations during the war, a punitive indemnity pure and simple has been discountenanced by the allied statesmen. Precedent in the settlement of great wars is rather strongly against it; such indemnities as those imposed on France after Waterloo, on Turkey after the war of 1878, and on China after the Boxer rebellion, having been based either on damage unlawfully done by the enemy or on the cost of the war to the victorious states. It January 1, 1919. so happens that Germany itself is the one government which, in the century past, has gone beyond that limitation. The indemnity of 5,000, 000,000 francs, exacted from France in 1871 much exceeded the cost of the Franco-Prussian war to Germany, and it was imposed by a government whose own territories had not been invaded by the enemy.

Lloyd, George last December publicly asserted the right and purpose of demanding from Germany the whole cost of the war to the entente allies. The treaty does not make this demand; on the contrary, all its specific provisions in the reparation section are directed towards the payment for damage done to individuals or property. Merchant ships destroyed must be paid for in kind, ton for ton. Destruction of private property; levies or fines imposed on provinces or cities occupied during the war; personal injuries caused to civilians by air bombardment, forced labor, maltreatment of prisoners, exposure at sea or cruelty on land-all these, together with "pensions and separation allowances" for "damages to the allied peoples," must be paid for. These specific requisitions appear to account for the stipulated indemnity of 100,000,000,000 marks, or, in gold value, \$23, 800,000,000. But the treaty does not expressly limit the indemnity to this sum. The total obligation "is to be determined and notified to it after a fair hearing" by the reparation committee and within two years. This, however, may eventually mean decrease, not increase, of the total sum.

Will Germany be able to pay this immense ndemnity? There are several ways of judging. One thousand million pounds sterling, or ap-proximately \$4,760,000,000, must be paid within two years "in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment." The rest must be paid in 5 per cent German government bonds with a 1 per cent annual sinking fund. Now, so far as concerns raising the first cash in- | tor Lodge. William E. Borah, who stallment and paying interest and sinking fund is actively opposing the league of naon the others, it is to be observed that Germany has been spending upwards of \$10,000,000,-000 annually on the war, and raising \$6,000,000,-000 to \$7,000,000,000 annually in war loans, placed with its own people.

From these enormous public expenditures Germany will in the nature of the case be free hereafter; indeed, the very terms of the treaty will release it from the greater part of the \$500,000,000 which it was spending annually on army and navy before the war. If the second ward, settling in Boise when Idaho installment of 40,000,000,000 marks were made in 30-year bonds, no greater annual burden would be created than was imposed on France in 1871, through requirement of cash payment of 5,000,000,000 francs within three years. The position to the big financial interresources for such payments are vastly greater today than they were 48 years ago.

The immediate source of perplexity will concern the initial payment in cash or its equivalent, forentic eloquence, and at times has within two years, of \$4,760,000,000. Germany's been regarded as "big enough timgold reserve will not go far towards meeting ber" to be considered as a possible that requisition; the Reichsbank, which at present holds practically all the gold in the country, has barely \$450,000,000, and much of this will have to be paid for food. Undoubtedly a part of this payment will be made in securities of foreign countries held in Germany; as to which, the committee on reparation has undoubtedly made thorough inquiry. How much the total value of such holdings would run to, is a dis-

puted point. A dozen years ago, a German government report reckoned such holdings as more than 16,-000,000,000 marks, or \$4,800,000,000. If that estimate was right, the present holdings should be larger, notwithstanding the heavy sales to foreign countries at the outbreak of the war. It was probably an over-estimate. But whatever the actual sum might be, it would be possible for the German government to require the exchange of all private holdings of the sort for government obligations, as the British government did when arranging to put up collateral security for its American borrowings in 1916 and

What the League Means

A large measure of disappointment is obiously the portion of those who expected the eague of nations to rise in complete and haronious beauty on a perfectly levelled ground of principle, on a site cleared of all local and selfish preoccupations. No such disappointment awaits those who looked forward, not to the rise of a beautiful architectural monument, but to the birth of a living thing, and like most new-born things, the features yet to take perfect form, the eyes a little weak to the sun, awkward, red-faced, squalling a good deal-but alive. Much more desirable than a lovely and completed monument for people to look at and leave out of the common reckoning is a living organism qualified to function. And it is functions that are constantly being assigned to the league of nations. Thus far we know that it will have something to do in connection with Danzig, with the Saar Valley, with the German colonies, with Shantung, and not improbably with Fiume; and this is to leave out of account the broader problems of international food, shipping and finance, including the reparations and indemnities from the central powers. This is what Lloyd George meant when he said that the time spent on the covenant of the league was a saving of time in the business of making peace. It is what Mr. Wilson has had in his mind from the beginning.

The Day We Celebrate.

Bishop Edwin DuBose Mouzon of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, born at Spartanburg, S. C., 50 years ago. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chau-

tauqua institution, born at Dixon, Ill., 40 years Major Waldorf Astor, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the British prime minister, born

in New York City 40 years ago. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, born in St. Paul 47 years

John W. Garrett, United States minister to the Netherlands, born in Baltimore 47 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago In Omaha. The new Westminster Presbyterian church, Rev. John Gordon, pastor, was dedicated. Rev. W. J. Harsha preached the dedicatory sermon. Plymouth Congregational church, Kountze

Place, was dedicated. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Prof. G. C. Knopfel, an accomplished pipe organist, has accepted a position at Kountze

Memorial church. A meeting was called by J. F. Stout, J. L. Houston and others, for the purpose of organizing a travelers' club

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.

Sir Harry Lauder. When did Harry Lauder first start oming to the United States? Was

Harry Lauder first came to recent years he has headed his own vaudeville company.

Yes, Lauder was born in Scot-Portobello was his birthplace and August 4, 1870 the date. parents were poor and he worked hard in youth and young manhood mills and mines. He began his career as comic singer in the London music halls and gradually made his way upward. He composes most of his own songs and writes the music as well. In recognition of his services during the recent war, he was knighted by King George or

Salvation Army Control? Is the government in authority

over Salvation Army drives? A. R. The Salvation Army has control of its own drives, just as the Y. M. C. A., or the Red Cross, direct their financial campaigns. Commander Eva Booth is in charge of the big campaign conducted in the Salvation Army this week throughout the

United States. Aside from the creditable position she and the organization she represents hold in relation to the war, she ranks as one of the notable wo men of the generation. The story of her rise from the lowest rank to the position of commander of the forces of the Salvation Army in the United States is little short of romantic. Though she is the fourth daughter of the late General William Booth, the founder of the army she has won her way from the ranks on her own merits. While she was still a schoolgirl she began the work of the army, selling war cries on the London streets. In the course of time she rose to the post of field commander and was given charge of the international training home in London. Before taking charge of the organization in the United States Miss Booth spent nine years as commander of the forces in Canada where she wrought splendid service in the work to which her abilities are consecrated.

Senator Borah.

M. J.-If you wil refer back to The Bee of May 12, you will find the I have a bet up that they don't own answer to your question about Senations covenant, is the senior United States senator from Idaho and a noted leader of the so-called progressive section of the republican party. Senator Borah is distinctly product of the middle west. Educated in the public schools of Ilihe chose the law as his profession and began practice in Kansas. Then was a young state, and at once at tracted attention because of his progressive and radical views. His ests that were exploiting the northwest finally won his election to the senate. He is a floor debater of more than ordinary legal ability and republican presidential candidate.

Sweden's Socialist Leader.

Hjalmar Branting, who is urging the allies to feed the larger cities of Russia as the most effective means of combating the spread of bolshevism, has long been famous as the From the beginning of the war his sympathies have been on the side of the entente and from the outset he insisted that the defeat of the kaiser was essential to a lasting peace Mr. Branting was swept into politics in the great Radical Socialist movement in Sweden in the eighties. Up till that time he had devoted himself principally to the study of mathematics and astronomy, but he gave up the prospects of a successful career in this direction and threw himself into the new political movement. Under his leadership the Swedish Social Democratic party has become a real power in the state. Branting is a brilliant writer and a speaker of rare eloquence.

LIFE IS WORTH LIVING. Life is worth living after all,

n spite of its fever of vague unrest. The sneers that mock and the tears that The hearts that break and the souls oppressed; For God, Who watcheth, He knoweth And life is worth living after all.

Like violets blooming under the snow, Hope still smiles after bitter pain; And under love's sorrowful, sweet refrain Are echees of laughter, soft and low; Seeds that are scattered shall blossom again, And the sunshine come when the shadows

Life is worth living after all;
Toll is lightened by noontide rest,
And baby lips on the mother's breast
Blot out the losses beyond recall;
The robin sings as he builds his nestAnd life is worth living after all.

For sweet are the greetings when day And tender the hands that clings to ours. And after this world with its sun and its

And after showers.

And its ties that are broken one by one, And its the sleep under drifting flowers. Sound is the sleep under drifting flowers-And life is worth living when life is done. —Ida Goldsmith Morris in New York Time

DAILY CARTOONETTE GEORGE , DEAR . I BOUGHT YOU A LOVELY RAZOR FOR 98 CTS. TODAY! I WISH YOU'D TRY IT.



Little Folks' Corner

Wait until I get hold of you." growl- that the raggedy figure should share DREAMLAND the raggedy figure.

By DADDY.

(Peggy and Billy on a hike are attacked by a raggedy figure, who takes their lunch. Johnny Bull grabs the raggedy figure.)

CHAPTER II.

One Surprise and Then Another ((T) OW, yow! Oh, call off your I dog!" begged the raggedy figure, but much to the surprise of Peggy and Billy he spoke in a very voice-almost a whisper. was very strange, as he might have been expected to yell his loudest. with Johnny Bull chewing at his trousers seat. "Quick, he'll tear 'em,"

urged the raggedy chap.

And indeed at that moment, there was a ripping and tearing as the seat of the trousers gave way and Johnny Bull dropped to the ground The raggedy figure, still clutching into the tree. There he inspected the damage done to-his garments.

Presently he looked down and

"That shows how wise I am to wear two pairs of trousers," he chuckled. "While the outer casing has been punctured by your fero-cious beast, I am still clad comfort-

"Give us back our lunch," demanded Billy. "Are you as hungry as I am? When did you eat last?" asked the

raggedy figure.
"Why, not since breakfast," said

day noon and feel now the need of Billy, taking one himself. "And here

ed Johnny Bull, leaping up toward their lunch with them, after having "But I must dine in quiet," said hungry and they promptly ate the **ADVENTURE** the raggedy figure, taking from his sandwiches he gave them. Johnny pocket what looked like a fishline, Bull writhed and growled at the end "and if you will not call off your of the string.
dog, I must dispose of him." "Ha, my god



'Yow! Yow! Oh, call off your dog!'

With that the raggedy figure suds lenly dropped one end of the line downward. It fell over Johnny Bull's stubby tail, and before Johnny, or Billy or Peggy knew what the raggedy figure was up to, he was pulling on the line, and dragging Johnny Bull up into the tree.

Johnny Bull was taken entirely by surprise. He snapped and he lifted by his tail in that way he was helpless on which to use his claws and teeth. marked the raggedy figure, tying the string to a branch and opening the lunch hoy "Ah what a delicious re-

Billy.

"Fie on you then, for keeping food and kind sir, I invite you to my banpast is spread before us. Fair lady from one hungrier than yourself." quet. A sandwich for beauty and a scolded the raggedy figure with a sandwich for bravery!" He tossed a grin. "I have not dined since yester-sandwich to Peggy, and another to quet. A sandwich for beauty and a sandwich to Peggy, and another to is one for boldness. Ah. vum. vum!

"And I feel the need of a bite, too. some for boldness. Ah, yum, yum!" (Tomorrow will be told how Peggy and Billy were surprised Billy join forces with the boy tramp.)

as "a 10-cent ice cream soda," as if the value of the purchase had any

bearing on the case. He fails to see

or admit that there is a principle in-

volved that is of greater moment

to the negro than the value of that

the free and home of the brave.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

Mr. Taft is Nominated.

were to forever stamp out militar

ism and its menace that enthuse

America. The slogan, "Wilson kep

us out of the war," was what elected

Wilson, because the voters were

would keep us out of it. Ninety-five per cent of the people are for some

league of nations, even if at its bes

may only be a promise or weak ef

fort at preventing a recurrence, o

war. America as a whole is not for

war, and any person whose life and

training savors of war or the mili-

tary will not be a popular candidate

On the other hand, any man who

has shown himself to be a consistent

advocate of any means to avoid war

will appeal strongly to men of al

classes and especially the new vot-

ers, the women, who are most great-

ly affected by the fortunes of war

Ask any woman if she is for a league

and your answer invariably will be

No one questions the sincerity of

ourpose, the greatness of mind, the

highness of statesmanship in Wil-

iam H. Taft. He has always be-

BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU

in the affirmative.

against war and believed

lican ticket is now coming to

the masses.

less use of hot air.

Omaha, May 16 .- To the Editor discriminates against some of our of The Bee: By the way, have you citizens because their skin happens noticed how prohibition has killed to be black he would be doing somecitizens because their skin happens thing for that much abused and little business in Omaha? Neither have I. understood word democracy. But M. E. H. instead he tries to ridicule the black We Do Not Know.

Holyoke, May 11, 1919.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you kindly tell me how many motor trucks the United States owns at present. 250,000 and if you wil let me know as soon as possible will be greatly ice cream cone. Is it not something ROY C. COOPER. Answer-We have no information covering this point.

Liquor In Nebraska. Oakland, Neb., May 12 — 1919. — To the Editor of The Bee: Please advise me if there is as much liquor in Nebraska at present as when the

aloons were running wide open. C. O. B. Answer-We do not know how nuch liquor there was in Nebraska when prohibition went into effect, nor how much there is now. As there were a number of breweries in operation prior to prohibition, as well as big distilleries and many wholesale houses and distributing warehouses were fully stocked then, but are out of business now, it is undoubtedly true there is less liquor in Nebraska now than before the business was made illegal.

Omaha's City Government. Omaha, Neb., May 17 .- To the sage of Cowtown. editorial in the World-Herald this morning and was surprised at the astuteness of Harvey. In compar-ing the present city administration ing the present city administration to a boy he has exceeded the fond-timber for president on the repubest expectations of his intellectual guide. If there ever was a bunch of front. boyish city commissioners, we have them. Kid Towl gets mad at Kid apparently syndicated article ap Ringer and Kid Smith tells the peared in the republican pres teacher and the next day the kids which attempted to convey the idea all vote together to take away Kid that Major General Wood was the Butler's toys. His sympathy toward Butler's toys. His sympathy toward popular candidate for that office boys has clouded his perception of The article assumed the existence of the fact that there are several Oma- sentiment for him where every reaha doctors who sacrificed their private practice and their personal convenience to serve their country for a elicits the information that the aver salary much less than that offered to the health commissioner. In the any form. The great war about to national service they received the identical training demanded by the present self-confessed incompetents at the city hall, and Harvey, and have the advantage over an "outside" man in that they will not be wholly under the influence of the "luminous" incompetent who, as Harvey said, 'shone most brilliantly as a critic and assailant." To read the World-Herald of three months ago and then see Harvey in the role of apologist for Kid Ringer makes people wonder at the mental acrobatics of the average editor. How does it feel

to be on both sides of the fence? Justice for the Negro. Greeley, Neb., May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Mr. Agnew must have read my letter very carelessly or he never would have accused me of trying to "justify the wholesale and criminal disfranchisement of millions of citizens of our country to aid a bunch of southern politicians to control the policies of our nation. If he will read that letter again he will find that I am as much opposed to the disfranchisement of our citizens as he can possibly be. My contention was and is that Nebraska should be slow to criticise Virginia after reading Judge Patrick's ruling on that ice cream case. Dwellers in glass houses should steer clear of the rock pile. If Mr. Agnew would bend his

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Did the doctor know what you had?"
"Seemed to have had a pretty accurate idea. He asked for \$10 and 1 had \$11."—
Stray Shots.

Willis—The British plundered Washington in the war of 1812.
Gillis—Why didn't they get elected to congress and do it in a nice respectable way?—Judge. "All I did." said the profiteer, "was to take advantage of an opportunity." "Well," answered the patriot, "that's all Captain Kidd used to do."—Boston Eve-

First Vacationist-Why in the world are you crying?
Funereal Vacationist—I—I sent word to
John to send some money—and the idiot
mailed it!—Life.

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but he shared the sandwiches, the cookies, the cake and other goodies with them, all in equal portions, and he didn't forget Johnny Bull. When the last scrap was gone, he untied Johnny Bull and dropped him to the "Now that my hunger has been appeased, I hasten to apologize for not washing my face before our meal," he said. "Had I been myself I would have done so, but being in the role of Hal, the boy tramp, it would

never hove done to spoil my make-up and my reputation with water." When he said "boy tramp," Peggy and Billy looked at him in fresh surprise, and even Johnny Bull ceased growling over his injured tail. On looking closely they saw he was really only a boy about the same age as Billy.
"If I had known you were only

robbed them of it, but they were

"Ha, my good dog, you shall have

the crumbs that fall from our bau-quet table," laughed the raggedy

figure, and he popped into Johnny

Bull's mouth a piece of ham John-

ny never had eaten upside down be-

fore, but he grabbed on to that meat

and gulped it down-or rather up.

Hungry as Peggy and Billy were, the raggedy figure seemed hungrier,

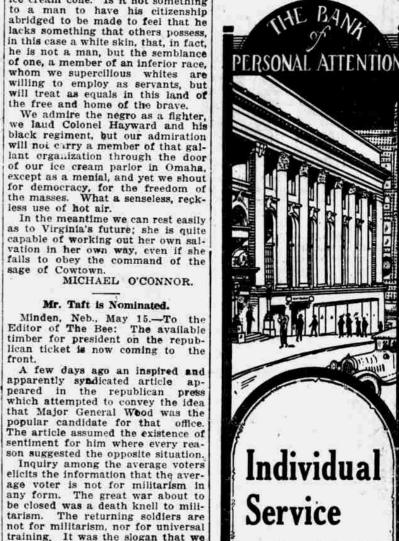
a boy I'd have made it warm for you when you stole my lunch." muttered "I don't like tramps" said Peges

disapprovingly. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"
"Not a bit of it," laughed the boy

tramp. "I enjoy it, and I'm enjoying it very particularly right new, for—" he lowered his voice—"I'm more than a boy tramp—I'm a detective in the midst of a gang of robber tramps. I want you to help me cap

lieved in and contended for some system of the settlement of internaional difficulties. He is the logical man for the presidency. He has been and is the most progressive among all statesmen. Sound, safe and thoroughly balanced. This nation needs just such a man as we enter into the turbulent constructive period of the world in which the United States must stand out beacon light. The United States man's grievance by referring to it must set the pace for new struggling republics to follow, and as such must have the soundest, safest man at the helm, who is Mr. Taft.

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