

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY  
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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June is all right, but may be too fervid.

German honor got ample "vindication" at Scapa Flow.

One good way to combat the weather is to keep your temper.

The American Legion is as loyal now as when its members were in the army.

Clemenceau is inclined to gloat a little, but under the circumstances will be excused.

Do not get excited. Germany will send someone to Versailles with full authority to sign.

If the senate's plans go through, Uncle Sam will be able to provide his own flying machines in the future.

It was a man of course who said that woman delayed voting on account of the heat. As if that really mattered.

"Yielding to superior force," the Germans accept the terms laid down by the victors, but how different it is from Brest-Litovsk.

Dan Butler says the confidential letter does not refer to him, but he will reply, just the same. It is good hot weather diversion.

Looks like congress will pass a bone-dry bill with teeth in it. "Booze-hounds" are assured of steady employment for some time ahead.

Evidently the pigs have not yet been told that peace is about to be declared, as the skyward mount of pork on the hoof continues.

While we are voting money for extending the county's good road system, the city boulevards ought not to be permitted to run down.

Now is the time for all good men to get in line with the Bee's fund for free ice and milk for the babies. It is more than clarity—it is an obligation.

Neither side to the argument will get much consolation from the Fergus Falls disaster. While the tornado destroyed the churches, it also blew down the brewery.

Premature Fourth of July celebrations have already given the firemen quite a little bit of work. Wonder when the police will get around to giving attention to real local issues?

One thing about an extra session of the legislature in July is quite certain in advance. The members will not stay in Lincoln any longer than is absolutely required to do the job.

If it took four weeks to discover that the tragedy at Riverview park was caused by the little girls overloading their frail skiff, how long will it take to find out who was responsible for their being allowed to crowd into the leaky craft that capsized with them?

Students at the dental college of the University of Nebraska who sought to lighten their examination for degrees by "cribbing" the questions have paid a penalty that should serve them well as a lesson. Nothing real is gained in this life through dishonesty.

A female of the species some time ago declared that nearly all men were bad, and now a male of the same genus comes out with the assertion that practically all women are unworthy. Merely proving that the fool-killer has overlooked two ripe ones right here in Omaha.

Two thousand late residents of the United States are about to take an excursion to Germany at the expense of Uncle Sam, whose guests they have been for the last two years. Perhaps after they have spent a few months in Germany under the new conditions, they will appreciate some of the advantages they have deliberately forfeited in America.

The Nebraska supreme court has just ruled that names may be written on the primary ballot and such votes be counted. This decision seems sound from all angles. To have held otherwise would have destroyed the purpose of the law entirely. It must always happen that voters may prefer some one whose name has not been formally presented to one who has, and these are clearly inside their legal rights when they give expression to their preference by writing in a name. In the past real emergencies have arisen in Nebraska when the electorate would have been outraged had not the voters been accorded this opportunity to make a choice and select someone whose name had not been printed on the official ballot. The purpose of the direct primary has been understood to be that of giving the freest possible latitude in the nomination of candidates, whether on partisan or nonpartisan tickets. It is just and proper that certain regulations be made for the government of primary elections at which party tickets are being made up, but for the nonpartisan nominations no restrictions should be placed on the right of selection by the voters, least of all to confine them to a choice between names that happen to be printed on the ballot.

The odors from the East Omaha "hog ranch" have renewed their argument in favor of more efficient means for disposing of the city's garbage. It is a strong argument, too.

Interest in the peace treaty, so far as Americans are concerned, will now be transferred from Versailles to Washington. The document must be presented to the senate for formal consideration. As yet only one thing is fully settled. The American people want peace. They are willing to give a trial to anything short of actual surrender of national sovereignty that promises peace. On this feeling rests the strength of the president's position. Out of it will come a situation that may produce such a composition of views as will end in a treaty more completely satisfactory and serviceable than is offered.

Steady down is what the country needs just now, not the high-powered agitation that keeps all the citizens in a semi-frenzy of apprehension. America is the only strong government today whose stability may be relied upon. It is not a time to rock the boat.

The "Sympathetic" Strike. Action by the American Federation of Labor on Monday is commended to the unions in Omaha. Delegates to the great labor congress, by a decisive majority, amended its constitution to provide for the revocation of the charter of a city central labor union that calls a general or sympathetic strike without specific authorization from the great national and international unions interested. This is to prevent the interference with contracts made in good faith. Labor organizations that go on strike do so usually with the approval of the general union of which they are a part, but this does not carry with it the right to call on other unions, only indirectly or remotely involved, to violate working agreements or contracts by joining in the sympathetic strike. For the matter of that the general strike has been exploded by recent experience in Seattle, Winnipeg, and other places where it has been tried. The outcome has been disastrous and without benefit to either side. Thoughtful leaders of labor recognize this, and therefore have put the ban on the general strike, save in the most extreme cases.

Shorter Work-Day for Mother. Omaha housewives are brought to consideration of the eight-hour day for domestic servants. All the well known arguments for the innovation are presented here, just as they have been elsewhere, and the experiment will very likely be tried. It leaves the greatest element of the problem untouched. Those who can afford to keep servants may be able to adjust their household arrangements to meet the condition proposed, but how about the households where no servants are kept? These are in the majority, and in them the housework, whether pleasure or drudgery, is done by mother. She still is required to be stirring long before the whistle blows in the morning, that her man may be sent away to his day's work with a good breakfast. And equally, after he has finished his eight-hour stint on the job, mother must greet him at home not only with a smile but with a well-cooked meal. It is not needed to recapitulate the endless round of little and big things that fill in her daily program. She is at work before the bread-winner starts his day, and she is going after he has finished his evening meal and is taking his rest. No eight-hour schedule for her. When the day has been reformed for all others, and everything settled to the suiting of the workers for wages, some consideration should be given to mother, who toils for her board and clothes, in addition to the joy of seeing her home well kept and her loved ones happy.

Sound Law on Ballots. The Nebraska supreme court has just ruled that names may be written on the primary ballot and such votes be counted. This decision seems sound from all angles. To have held otherwise would have destroyed the purpose of the law entirely. It must always happen that voters may prefer some one whose name has not been formally presented to one who has, and these are clearly inside their legal rights when they give expression to their preference by writing in a name. In the past real emergencies have arisen in Nebraska when the electorate would have been outraged had not the voters been accorded this opportunity to make a choice and select someone whose name had not been printed on the official ballot. The purpose of the direct primary has been understood to be that of giving the freest possible latitude in the nomination of candidates, whether on partisan or nonpartisan tickets. It is just and proper that certain regulations be made for the government of primary elections at which party tickets are being made up, but for the nonpartisan nominations no restrictions should be placed on the right of selection by the voters, least of all to confine them to a choice between names that happen to be printed on the ballot.

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PEACE AND THE NEAR FUTURE.

Germany's expressed willingness to sign the peace treaty prepared at Paris ends the tension that was felt as to the outcome of the major negotiations. It was well understood from the date of the armistice that the German government would in the end be compelled to accept whatever terms the victorious allies required. Whether this would come without further military operations has not been so certain. Now the armies will be needed only for such time as will elapse before the German government has been put on a stable footing and the orderly processes of carrying out the obligations of the pact are fully established. How long this will take may not now be stated, but until it is brought to pass, the "watch on the Rhine" must be maintained for the safety of all.

Other matters of serious import are cropping out. The dissatisfaction of certain of the smaller nations with results attained is openly expressed. Certain of these threaten to form a coalition against the so-called "Big Five," intending to resist in some way the settlements proposed. How serious this may become is a subject for speculation, but it will be more of an annoyance than a menace, because of the weakness of the group involved. A combination resting solely on a foundation of unsatisfied selfish ambitions is not likely to make great headway against the powerful nations of the world in their program for unity. Such turbulence is not surprising, however, coming as it does as the aftermath of an upheaval so colossal.

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Unionism and Americanism.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is one of the most reassuring signs of these troublesome times that bolshevism and anti-American radicalism have been emphatically repudiated at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. This body, representing the strongest element as well as the majority of organized labor, has dealt decisively with a number of proposals of the radical minority and has shown that it has as clear a conception of the fundamentals of American representative democracy and as firm a loyalty to them as any other assembly of American citizens. Organized labor, more conscious of its strength than ever, is also more confident than ever that the way forward for American labor is the broad way of American democracy. Organized labor, which has placed the American wage earner on the highest level of well-being of any labor in the world, is not likely to go wool-gathering for radical Utopian promises, every one of which yielding only confusion and disappointment. It goes on, year by year, gaining ground steadily and gaining it without destruction, building, not tearing down.

The vote on the Mooney sympathetic strike was typical of this spirit, as was the speech of Secretary of Labor Wilson, in the course of which he analyzed the meaning of the strike proposal, saying: "For organized labor to participate in such a strike would simply mean labor was trying Mooney without the benefit of evidence. Very few of us are familiar with all the evidence, yet every workman is asked (by the proponents of the strike) to make himself a juror. Justice cannot be obtained in that way."

That was straight talk appealing to the good sense of every one who is not carried away by emotional partisanship. Justice cannot be obtained in the long run by any such method. What would be obtained in the long run would be social disintegration and industrial paralysis. Suppose, for example, every time any class or group of men and women through the courts had done an injustice to one of its members it called a strike. Suppose all surgeons struck because a surgeon was convicted of malpractice or of embezzlement or any other criminal offense. Suppose all grocers shut up shop when any grocer was condemned, or all Catholics or all Methodists when one of their faith suffered at the hands of the law.

Why should they not, if all wage earners stop work because some one has told them and they believe a man named Mooney, active in labor circles, was unjustly condemned in the California courts?

Not justice but anarchy would result from the overruling of courts of law by factions of men and women.

There is no class, if we must speak of classes, that has a greater interest in upholding the theory upon which all our liberty is based than the wage-earning class. This is not to say that courts are perfect. Being human, they have the imperfections of humanity. But so are the men who call and vote for sympathetic strikes. Courts are blamed for many things that are our own fault—defective laws which are passed by ourselves. But civilized man has not devised any better system for reaching toward justice than by law and courts to administer it. Our effort should be to perfect laws and their administration, but they cannot be perfected by appealing to the excited emotions of masses of people. The only safeguard of the individual is the establishment of a liberty founded on laws and a system of courts which shall respect the laws and apply them without fear or favor. Even then there will be injustice, but not the injustice of mobs, the blind folly of masses moved by factional emotions.

We are living at a time when civilization has been shaken to its foundation. All society is being weakened by the disintegrating forces. We all need to think coolly and farther than the suspicions and passions of the moment and to hold fast to that which we have reason to know—if we think sensibly—is good.

But the action of the union in repudiating the strike was wise, the report on judicial construction, aimed especially at the use of injunctions and contempt proceedings in industrial disputes, can hardly be thought well considered. Even if we concede that the powers of courts have sometimes been unjustly used or unduly extended, the remedy is not by disobedience but by legislation and, if necessary, by the ballot.

The Stone Age of Boys

One of the chief joys in life is throwing stones—it is not an adult job, to be sure, but there is a man anywhere who did not once upon a time, in the dim years of the past, find pleasure in it?

The younger generation is at it, exactly as ours was, back in 1882 or 1872 or whenever we were young enough to fling a pebble without getting a horrid kink in the right arm.

By every brook and pond and along the seashore, the small boys of 1919 take their stand and throw stones. Water for some reason is especially tempting to them in their exercise of this energetic art. It seems as if every harbor in the United States must need dredging by reason of the stone-throwing propensities of American youth.

To us, now that we are older grown, it appears a ridiculous, an irritating pastime. To the boy it is a perfectly normal and rational thing to do. What were the muscles of the arm made for if not for the swift flinging of "skippers" over the pond or bay, or the "shying" of small-sized rocks at telegraph wires to hear them ring?

In our youthful days there were specialists in stone throwing, and we suppose they have their worthy and competent successors. These specialists were far and away more skillful than the ordinary run of boys. They seemed to be continually busy with their practice. There was never a moment of their progress along a country road when they were not indulging in their amateur ballistics.—Providence Journal.

Port the Prince Sailed From. The ancient town of Honfleur, population 9,600, Department of Calvados, at the mouth of the Seine, opposite to Havre, is ambitious to recover something of the commercial and maritime importance which it enjoyed long ago, before its once spacious port silted up and deteriorated before the port of Havre rose into prominence.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. The cost of sweeping the streets for the last month amounted to \$2,494.81, more than has ever been paid previously.

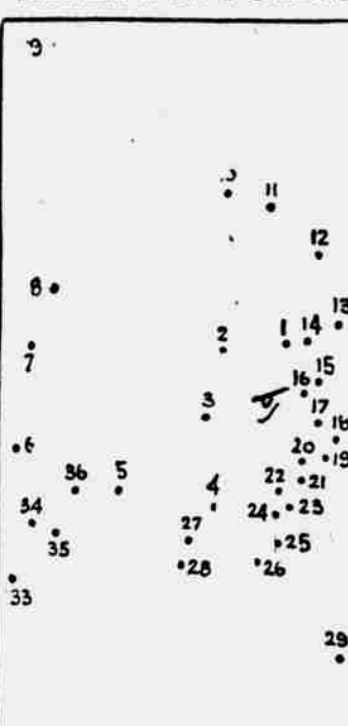
The new pumps of the water works company at Florence were placed in operation. Work will soon begin on the Walnut Hill reservoir.

Delegates from 40 counties arrived for a meeting of the Board of Trade to consider the best means of settling up the state and attracting the best people as settlers.

City Physician Ralph is putting the members of the fire department through a rigid physical examination.

Little Folks' Corner

DAILY DOT PUZZLE



To thirty-six you trace from one. And you will see young Algernon. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.



DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"CINDERELLA'S BALL"

(Peggy and Billy are invited to Cinderella's ball, where the birds furnish the dancing music. Cinderella's princely husband asks Peggy to dance with him.)

The Dancing Elephant. PEGGY gave a cry of joy when Cinderella's prince showed her the beautiful glass slipper. It was so pretty she could scarcely wait for the dance to end so she could try it upon her own dainty foot.

When the final jazz notes had been chirped, the prince led Peggy away to a cozy nook, where he seated her on a soft cushion before sinking on one knee before her.

"Fair, Princess Peggy, though you have come to late to be my first bride, still doth your beauty and your grace charm me," he whispered.

Our Free Legal Aid

State your case clearly but briefly and a reliable lawyer will furnish the answer or advise in this column. Your name will not be printed.

Let The Bee Advise You.

Contract. W. E. C. Please answer through the columns of your paper under the heading of "Legal Aid" the following question: I made an oral contract with my father to remain on the farm at a nominal salary and he promised to deed me before he died 50 acres and let me share with the other children in the balance of the farm. Under this contract I stayed with him for nearly 10 years. He died without deeding me the farm. A lawyer told me that my contract, not being in writing, could not be enforced. Is he right, and have I no remedy?

Answer. Your lawyer misinformed you. You can bring an action and enforce the contract if the facts are as you stated, and you have competent evidence to establish your proof for what you claim your contract was.

Fire Insurance. J. N. B. Kindly inform me whether a fire insurance policy is invalidated by taking out additional insurance without the consent of the company and placing a chattel mortgage upon the property?

Answer. Under standard form of insurance policy it is necessary to get the consent of the company for additional insurance, also notify the company before putting a chattel mortgage upon the property covered.

Landlord and Tenant. J. P. I rented a house for one year. I am going to move from the city and my lease has four months to run. I can sublet the place but the landlord refuses to give his permission. Can he hold me for the four months' rent?

Answer. The landlord cannot arbitrarily refuse to permit you to sublet the premises.

Divorce. L. E. I have had considerable trouble with my husband as he objects to my going out with certain people that I consider perfectly respectable. He insists that he is going to sue me for divorce unless I choose other company. Can he divorce me on these grounds?

Answer. No.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

HULLY GEE! LOOKA TH' ROLL I FOUND! GOSH I HOPE I DONT WAKE UP!



AND HE DID.



ed. "You rival my own Cinderella in beauty, lacking only her daintiness of foot. If you could wear the glass slipper—"  
"Why, I'm sure I could," interrupted Peggy breathlessly. "It's not a bit smaller than my own slippers."  
The prince looked with pleased eyes at the tiny foot which she thrust out at him. Then he took off Peggy's own slipper, and tried on the glass slipper in its place. It fitted as easily and as snugly as though made to measure.  
"Ah, you shall be my second wife when Cinderella dies," he cried enthusiastically.  
"She will wait a long time for that," laughed a silvery voice behind Peggy, and there stood Cinderella herself. "I'm going to live for ages and ages, so I'd advise Princess Peggy to pick out some nice young prince of her own and marry him when she gets ready. As for you, my handsome prince, if I catch you flirting again I'll lock you up in your room and feed you on prunes and persimmons for a week."

With that Cinderella, still laughing, but showing a disturbing jealous gleam in her eye, lifted the prince by his ear and led him away. She left Peggy much embarrassed. Of course Peggy wouldn't for the world have flirted with Cinderella's prince, especially when she was Cinderella's guest, but the situation certainly did look bad. It was all the prince's fault, but then she certainly had wanted to try on that glass slipper. Peggy looked down at her foot, and the glass slipper still upon it. And apparently the prince had carried her own slipper away with him.

This caused Peggy to feel still more embarrassed, for how could she explain wearing one satin slipper and one glass slipper. A roar of laughter drew her attention to the center of the ball room. There was a comical elephant cavorting around among the dancers. He looked decidedly out of place at such a party, but the guests thought he was a surprise feature of the dancing program and they applauded loudly as he clogged and jigged on his hind legs.

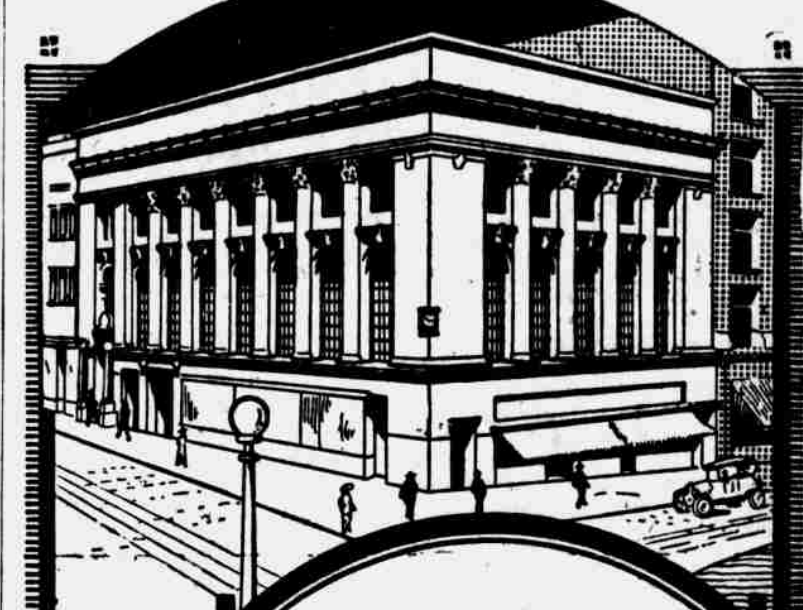
Although he was big and clumsy looking, the elephant was surprisingly graceful. And when he invited the ladies one by one to dance with him, they eagerly accepted. He swung them around the ball room in a jolly, rhythmic romp that put every one in a merry mood.

Finally he came to Cinderella. She was still a bit vexed at her prince-husband, and as she danced with the elephant she began a pretty flirtation. And the prince didn't like it a bit, for he chewed his thumb and fingered his sword as he glared at the odd pair. Peggy though he was silly to be jealous for, of course, the elephant was only an animal.

Suddenly Cinderella gave a loud shriek, and drew back from the elephant, staring at him with frightened eyes. Then she broke away and fled wildly from the ball room. The elephant started after her, then apparently changed his mind, and seized Peggy, who was the nearest to him. Before she had time to be alarmed he had whirled her into a mad, frolicsome, exciting dance that made her feet fairly fly.

Then as he chanced to open his mouth, Peggy saw what had horrified Cinderella. It was a mass of red hair—hair that filled the elephant's throat. In a flash of an eye Peggy realized the truth. The elephant wasn't an elephant at all. It was a man in disguise—and that man was Red Beard.

(Tomorrow will be told how Red Beard dances more than he intended.)



Facilities

Omaha enjoys unequalled facilities for shipping merchandise to points in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and the surrounding states. It is a distributing point of first importance, for automobiles, groceries, implements, tires, dry goods, lumber, coal, fruits and vegetables, hardware, etc. Its wholesale business in 1918 exceeded \$260,000,000, and every indication is that 1919 will exceed those figures by a considerable margin.

The U. S. National Bank of Omaha is completely equipped to handle commercial banking business of every kind expeditiously and accurately. Our complete facilities and our hearty co-operation are at the command of our customers.

U. S. NATIONAL BANK  
NORTHWEST CORNER 16th & FARNAM  
"The Bank of Personal Attention"

The Value of this Advertisement

depends not in its ability to induce you to patronize us—but to influence you to capitalize your own ability—to judge by actual use the value of our gasolines and lubricating oils.

Note the mileage per gallon—the power—the freedom from carbon trouble—the smooth running quality under all speeds and conditions—we welcome comparative tests.

Two Good Gasolines—  
CRYSTAL BLITZEN (high test) . . . . . 29c  
VULCAN (dry test) . . . . . 26c

FILLING STATIONS  
38th and Farnam.  
29th and Leavenworth.  
12th and Harvey.  
17th and Davenport.  
24th and H, South Side.  
L. V. Nicholas Oil Co.  
S. J. Nicholas President.  
Locomotive Auto Oil  
"The Best Oil We Know."  
Our Electric Pumps Insure Accuracy—Your Protection and Ours



Necessity of Sunday Papers

In the discussions recently concerning the Sunday newspapers—a religious organization having proposed a resolution to oppose the Sunday paper—one of the ministers cautioned the assembly against taking radical action upon the question. "Let us be sensible about this matter," he said. "The Sunday newspaper is just as necessary as the Sunday trolley, which you attempted to condemn years ago." He went on to show that the necessity of the Sunday paper had been amply demonstrated during the war.

The one thing which many people fail to recognize is the fact that the Sunday newspaper is made Saturday night and not on Sunday. There would be more logic in opposing the Monday morning paper than opposing the Sunday morning newspaper, if one were thinking only of preventing labor on the Sabbath.

But it really makes little difference about the discussions. The Sunday newspaper has established its place—and it hasn't harmed the churches either. It is going to remain in its place, too, regardless of all discussions. It is now championed by many of the ablest as well as many of the most religious minds in the world, and any organization that opposes it is simply lighting the elements themselves—or they might as well fight the elements. To be deprived of the news of the world for one day a week is to be one-seventh ignorant. And to fail to read the great Sunday newspapers with their additional features besides the news is to be more than one-seventh behind in the matter of spirituality.—Columbus Dispatch.