## THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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## You should know that

Omaha is a city of comfortable homes-over 50 per cent of our families are home owners.

How do you like the rule about ice on

Come on with your thunder showers.

Des Moines also will buy some of the bacon that is too coarse for Omaha's use.

J. Laurie Wallace declines to pose as Paris. Advancing years bring wisdom with them.

Calling the man who does not agree with you a "bolsheviki" does not end the argument.

It is too bad that "T. R." could not have seen the New Mexico going through the Gatun

Hungary will keep it up until somebody steps in and gives the turbulent reds a real

"Bolshevism" may develop into a healthy public sentiment against a lot of high-handed ncompetence.

It took a wild steer to show that even a successful stage athlete can go too far when he tackles nature.

"Clarification of counsel" between the president and his chief spokesman in the senate might help a little.

Alabama adds another argument in favor of the women voting the democratic ticket by refusing to ratify the suffrage amendment.

American sugar needs are being met by a refinery output of 41,000,000 pounds a day, but the national sweet tooth persists in yearning.

The Omaha man who asked the burglar to let him sleep felt himself entitled to the aries extended the police by the night prowlers.

"Swallow-it-whole" democrats are at least making their present position clear. A little later they will explain they were for reservations all the time,

Another bridge over the Platte river giving Saunders county farmers access to Omaha markets is one of the best enterprises in which the county can engage.

Nebraska's contribution to the food supply of the world this year is now figured at a billion of dollars. And the state is only putting out about half of what it might.

Our justly celebrated "morals" squad surely en be "weal wuff" when it goes into action. However, up to date it has shown remarkable judgment in picking its victims among the weak.

British miners and American seamen have settled strikes, the big phone company walkouts are being adjusted, and Mr. Burleson says is mail service is flying again, so it looks like real activity is not to be postponed much longer.

Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts is f the opinion that the street railways of the United States will be well on the way to municipal ownership "before snow flies." This may encourage the managers, who think they are now on the way to bankruptcy.

The list of graduates from the summer school of the Nebraska university is an indication of renewed activity in the work of educational training. Nebraskans must feel genuine satisfaction in noting the recovery of life at the state's great school.

## Tips as a Fixed Charge

One swallow does not make a summer, but there is an ominous suggestion in the precedent set by a nearby seashore hotel of adding 10 per cent to the bill to cover the waiter's Are tips to be made a fixed charge and tip. Are tips to be made a fixed charge and the gratuity now voluntarily given on the theory of good service transformed into an ob-

As tips go, 10 per cent of the bill is a modest charge. It means only 10 cents for the taxicab driver for a ride of ordinary length to hotel or theater. For the waiter it represents under the present scale of restaurant prices the mere trifle of 100 per cent increase in this form of the higher cost of living. Most people would be content to submit to a fixed 10 per cent Aip tax, assuming that the rate were rig-

idly adhered to. But what guarantee will there be against excess tips? How much more than the normal tip computed in the bill will restaurant patrons have to pay to obtain even bad service nd avert a scowl? Unfortunately, the precedent of the income tax is not reassuring. Why become 20 at the proprietor's pleasure, with a bonus besides for the waiter?

The gratuity aspect of the tip has so generally disappeared that to standardize it will do little violence to sentiment. The main thing to be apprehended is that in commercializing tips and making them a fixed charge their priginal purpose will be forgotten and diners will be subjected to double taxation for the privilege of being allowed to pay for a dinner-New York World

HALF-TRUTHS AND THE HEARER. .. Bishop Williams of Michigan, testifying on behalf or Henry Ford, shocked listeners by his statement that Christ often spoke half-truths that he might gain rhetorical emphasis. This was said in order to justify an unguarded expression of the great manufacturer. It may serve its purpose in that regard, but it must also stand as an illuminating sample of the half-

For more than nineteen centuries able expositors have been steadily at work, explaining what Christ meant. His simplest and most direct utterances have been the subject of most extensive discussions. Learned doctors, occupying chairs of exegesis and apologetics, devote their lives to minute examination and analysis of the limpid language of the scriptures, and their disciples spend their days in passing along to the uninformed the conclusions reached in these laboratories of definition. Or should they be called workshops of obfuscation? For the learned exponents of religion do not agree among themselves, and the simple are confused through their disputations.

Mr. Ford on the witness stand afforded an excellent example of how understanding is muddled between individuals. His definitions of words and phrases used in his name showed remarkable misconception of exact meanings, and clearly established that many things attributed to him did not in even a broad, let alone a literal, sense express his real views.

Dealing with half-truths is still the most dangerous form of deception ever practiced. Men are held responsible these days for what they say, even when their meaning is obscure. Those who are looked up to, therefore, should be circumspect far beyond their humbler fellows. Even Bishop Williams' frank admission on the stand, something well understood by students, is apt to vex him and others sorely because of its misapplication by those who do not grasp or who deliberately distort its real significance. Even the whole truth is sometimes

### The Malady and the Remedy.

The Bee reproduces in another column on this page the perspicuous diagnosis of the police department made by our amiable democratic contemporary, of which we invite careful perusal. We are free to admit, barring the unwarranted declaration that The Bee would like to boil Commissioner Ringer in oil-which is farthest from our thoughts-that the situation in which that gentleman has brought himself is here sized up to a turn. With customary partisan blindness, the democratic organ insists that Mr. Ringer has merely turned out to be just the disappointment it warned the people he would be when that paper refused to support him while The Bee was urging his election. To this we might say, "tit for tat," with respect to Mayor Ed P. Smith, who has written himself down a failure, whose candidacy the World-Herald championed while The Bee opposed. It only goes to show that none of us are infallible in picking horses for the political race track and that the nag on which we lay our wagers may, after winning the first heat. be unable to keep up his speed.

The kindly suggestion is offered that our misfit police commissioner is really a punishment sent upon us for our sins and follies-a sort of divine affliction, we suppose, like the yoke of the kaiser put upon the necks of the German people-which we must bear with meek submissiveness. Perhaps if Mr. Ringer were elected to the particular position of police commissioner and must remain there, willynilly, until his term is ended. As a matter of fact, seven city commissioners were chosen simultaneously on one ticket and they assigned themselves to the different administrative departments, the assignment being subject to change without notice whenever they conclude a change would be for the betterment of the municipal government. If our amiable contemporary believes what it says about the mismanagement of the police department, it should join in a demand for a redistribution of city hall duties not next month, nor next year,

## Nebraska's Apple Crop.

In the July number of Nebraska Horticulture is contained some information that is rather startling. It is an article by Secretary Weber of the Nebraska Horticultural society, in which he states that as an apple-growing state Nebraska is going back. The crop for this year, according to Mr. Weber, will be the least in fifty years, and some of the trees that bore well last year will never bear again.

But there is no real cause to be frightened, [he adds,] if we wake up and the proper interest be taken to learn how, what and where to plant, and how to care for trees in different localities of the state, for there is no better soil anywhere for growing good apples than along the Missouri river from Burt county to the southeast corner of the state.

In support of this we may quote a letter from A. M. Shubert, one of the state's best known farmers, whose long experience gives him the right to speak with authority. He writes:

I haven't an acre of orchard that has not produced in one crop enough to buy one acre of farm land adjoining. I have had only one failure in thirty years, which was caused from freezing, in all my commercial

apple growing. This same farmer states that for fifteen years his net profits from a ten-acre orchard have been greater than from the grain raised on seventy-five acres of adjoining land. The value of the commercial apple orchard in Nebraska was long ago established. It is rather discouraging to be told that the orchards are declining. Efforts to stimulate the restoration of the industry should be made by those in position to do so, to the end that Nebraska will retain the prestige it had established, and that the profitable and highly desirable crop be not lost to the state.

Denver is going to have municipal markets to combat the cost of living. Nothing like that for Omaha, where, as the mayor says, the bacon offered by the government is only eaten by certain classes. Of course, these classes get as hungry as any, but that fact does not trouble the city hall.

Governor McKelvie meets the Board of Control half-way by declining to include in his call for a special session a recommendation that another quarter of a million be appropriated for the support of the state institutions The board must cut its coat according to the

## Views and Reviews Taft's Plan for Treaty Compromise Mentioned When Here

Mr. Taft's proposal for attaching reservations or interpretations to ratification of the peace treaty seems to have caught the country by surprise, but, as a matter of fact, the position he has taken doesn't reflect a sudden change, as I happen to know from the tenor of his talk when he last passed through Omaha a month ago. On this trip he had delivered addresses at Schuyler, Lincoln and Wahoo and was sensing a growing opposition to unconditional ratification. He spoke very earnestly and voiced his belief that the treaty could be accepted without danger, and especially the League of Nations section, but was by no means overconfident. I asked him point-blank what, in his opinion, would be the outcome and

he answered me frankly. "It looks to me," he said, "as if we would have a deadlock which will only be avoided or broken by a compromise. The friends of the league are assured they will command a majority of the senate sufficient to vote down any motion to amend, but I fear they will fall short of the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify. Under such conditions, the two sides can get together by finding common ground in reservations of the nature proposed by Mr. Root-not the precise phraseology, but a reformulation of the points that would be satisfactory to twothirds of the senators."

I intimated that perhaps he was yet to be cast in the role of the great compromiser, but he laughed it off with a jocular remark that he doubted whether he was popular with either side. From the general tone of the whole conversation, it is fair to conclude that that last western trip is what determined Mr. Taft to

My old friend, Al Sorenson, who was at the time a reporter for The Bee, and is unquestionably the best posted person alive on Omaha history, has been straightening out some facts relating to the donation of Hanscom park to the city of Omaha in 1872. He recalls that of the 80-acre tract, 20 acres were given by James G. Megeath, who deferred to A. J. Hanscom, as the contributor of the larger part, the honor of having the park named after him. Sorenson tells how he accompanied Joseph H. Millard, then mayor, and all the city councilmen, including Councilman Jim Stephenson, the famous liveryman, to the park in the latter's tally-ho coach, drawn by a handsome and sprightly four-horse team to make an inspection of the ground and how the mayor and council "decided at once to accept the generous donation and to comply with certain condi-

Sorenson does not tell what the conditions were, but they are set forth in the deed on record over in the court house and are in brief these: First, that the land be forever used as a public park; second, that it he designated as Hanscom park; third, that the city spend \$3,000 for its improvement during the year 1873, \$4,000 each year for the next three years, \$5,000 each year for 1877 and 1878, and forever keep the premises in good order and repair; otherwise it was to be an Indian gift and be taken back by the donors. There is this further provision that an additional strip of land for an 80-foot space entirely surrounding the park is specifically conveyed for street purposes to be laid out and improved by the city as a public highway and forever kept in good order and repair. Failure on the part of the city to observe these conditions, would give the title of the street tract to the owners of the property facing on it and deprive the park of means of ingress and egress except by airship.

There is some question whether the city ved up to its obligation and there was a controversy once which might have been serious when the city sought to assess special improvement taxes against abutting land owners who had bought with the understanding that the gift of the park exempted them from such payments, which contention, I believe, was upheld and got rid of. Consequently after in the courts. Be that as it may, the city has strenuous efforts more this beautiful park, constantly becoming more and more serviceable and valuable to the community as the result of the vision of these two pioneers, and, since it carries Mr. Hanscom's name, something ought to be done some day in a public and permanent way, to show appreciation of Mr. Megeath's part in it.

Here is a good story which is going the rounds as told by General Pershing:

"I was standing near headquarters tent when I noticed that a certain captain who was ways, refresh his nervous system. standing near by had fallen into the habit, every time a private saluted him, of answering the salute with military precision, but following t up with the words, 'The same to you.' Finally I called him over and asked, 'Captain, why do you say "the same to you," every time you return the salute of a private?" The captain grinned. 'It's this way, general; I was a private once, myself, and I know what they say under their breath every time they salute

Cutor Rosewater

## Police Department Diagnosis

From the World-Herald.

The World-Herald sees nothing to indicate that Omaha is all wrought up over the proposed recall proceedings, directed ostensibly against four members of the city commission, but really against Superintendent Ringer.

We think that if Ringer were running for re-election at this time he would be handsomely and decisively trounced, as he deserves to be. He probably means to act well, and acts honestly according to his lights, including the \$3,600 navelgazer generously provided him by the "committee of 100." But he is not the type of man Omaha should have to direct its police department. He is narrow-minded, intensely prejudiced, provincial, wholly lacking in the temperament, experience and ability that should be the attributes of a man in the difficult and responsible position he occupies. He is the cardinal fact. is a "small town" man, not a big town man. He such fundamental disease as devotes himself not to building up for Omaha the best possible police protection, but to building up a personal police machine and using it to pry and spy into manners and morals and habits that do not accord with his conception leads to a cure, and it also tends of what manners and morals and habits should be. He is demoralizing the city, arousing unnecessary antagonisms of race and creed and class, and planting resentment and bitterness to take the place of good will and harmony. His election was a mighty expensive experi-ment for Omaha. The World-Herald warned dysentery is. This is the problem Funeral Parlor (Established 1888) and urged the electorate against it at the time. But the moving pleas of our esteemed con-temporary, The Bee, aided and abetted by the News, prevailed over sound logic and unanswerable arguments, and elected he was.

Now that we have him, the question is what to do with him. The Bee would like to boil him in oil, thinking so ill of its own child. The World-Herald has striven patiently and lov-ingly to educate him, to help make him a bigger, wiser and better man, but has been driven reluctantly to the conclusion that the task is

The best this newspaper can see for it is that Ringer and Omaha both must fry in their own grease for yet awhile longer. J. Dean is a punishment sent upon us for our sins and follies-an exasperating and annoying pest. The city will know better next time

## Hints

Home Health 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. Beginnings of Disease. The medical correspondent of the London Times, writing under the above caption, gives a new line of thought, as follows: Modern medical research is directed, in its most advanced aspects,

to the discovery of the earliest signs of disease. The work has revealed all manner of unexpected facts, and is time that some of thesehere, again, we are dealing with bservation made very recently and still subject to sharp criticism—should be placed before the public. One of the greatest of all original thinkers in medicine recently formed the writer that, after long investigation, he had come to the onclusion that the first and earliest of all the signs of disease was ex-His view corresponds to that reached by other workers in the same field. It is necessary, however, to define what we mean by exhaustion. What we do not rean is the state of complete mental and physical "emptiness" which follows great effort. The symptom we are dealing with is far slighter than that—it might be better to call it simply a limitation of the field of esponse to calls for effort. For example, a man has been accustomed to walk up a certain staircase briskly and without any discomfort. But now he finds that he has to slacken his pace a little or other-wise he will be short of breath when he gets to the top. Or, again, a being made man discovers that he is usually tired at the end of his day's work and that he tends, in this propose a compromise arrangement as the only state, to feel a little giddy or a way out. again, a person of even temper begins to win a reputation for hasti-He does not concentrate so well as he used to do and small things irritate and annoy him. He

s apt to lose his temper. These men are ill, and the limits set upon their endeavors, mental or physical, afford an indication of the extent of their disability. They are not suffering from muscular weakness in the sense that their muscles are damaged. They are not suffer-ing from heart mischief in the sense They are not suffering from disease at all if by that term is meant a breakdown of a particular organ. But they are on their way to disease, nevertheless.

In previous articles we attempted to show that the poisons of disease act specially on the nervous ssystem in a very great many cases. Recent research has shown that fatigue, though it is felt in the muscles, really occurs in the brain and spinal ord-in other words, that the brain cells get tired before the muscles

This explains why a man who is tired out on one occupation becomes fresh and vigorous again when he changes to another and so employs a new set of brain cells-e. g., a game of golf after business, even though the second occupation make greater demands on his muscles than the first. Now if we realize that tiredness or fatigue or exhaustion occurs in the brain cells and nervous system and not in the muscles, and if we accept the view that the poisons of many diseases act primarily on this nervous sysabout that the very earliest presence of disease is shown by tiredness. The poisoned nervous system becomes played out sooner than the

This is really much better recognized by the public than it has been by the doctors, because every one living knows that the process of produces poisons in the bodily sys-tem which have to be carried away poisons are present than is normally the case, and so, for the time being, the man will become exhausted more easily than usual. He will. in fact, be suffering from a normal degree of exhaustion occasioned by the poisons which resulted from his period of work and which have yet been got rid of. He will tell you that he "feels too tired" to undertake any more efforts that day, and very soon he will go off to rest. During sleep the body will gradually, in its own subtle so that he begins the new day on

good terms with himself. This is the normal process. The abnormal, the disease, differs from it only in the fact that tiredness and exhaustion come on sooner and are got rid of with greater trouble The doctor's business-in the light of our new knowledge-is to find out why this is so. if he cannot find out he fails to discover the real cause of the disease and will be forced to fall back upon treating the symptoms themselves—he will have to give drugs which may "tonic" the patient, stop his palpita-tions, and so on. This is equivalent to "doctoring up" a tired man with

strong tea in order to keep him awake a few hours longer. Unhappily, it is by no means easy to get at the first cause of dis-We may know that disease ease. We may know that disease is present, yet we may not be able to detect it. This merely means that our knowledge is faulty and should excite us to fresh efforts. It in no sense invalidates the truth of the view we have expressed. For instance, a man may be suffering from exhaustion as a result of malaria acquired long before. The malaria organism can often found and treated. He may be suffering from tuberculosis in a very early stage. This can also be found, perhaps. He may be poisoning himself from his own alimentary tract, and suitable attention to this may "make a new He may be addicted to drugs or alcohol.

But there is a cause, and the cause is not in the symptoms. That "palpitability," "neurasthenia," tion," and so on. These are symp-The treatment of toms of disease. symptoms is helful often, but it leads nowhere. The treatment of disease to focus attention upon what is still more important—the prevention of Once a man is infected disease. with dysentery you cannot usually prevent him from becoming breathless. Breathlessness, in short, is not a preventable condition. But in its essence.

## The Versailles Treaty

Omaha, July 25 .- To the Editor of The Bee: If all that appears in the capitalistic and administration papers was to be believed it would lead to the conclusion that all the people, with the exception of a few senators at Washington, are in favor of immediately approving the Versailles treaty as a whole. Nothng could be farther from the truth. If you doubt this take the trouble to interview a few of your thinking neighbors and friends and I will wager my time against yours that, omitting those who have been or be rewarded by political preferment, that you will find seven out of 10 oppose ratification as it without amendment stands.

reservations. That some form of a world treaty might be framed that would pre-vent or even lessen the possibility of war is the heartfelt wish of every sane human being. But the present conglomeration of contradictions with the surrender of the sovereignity of the United States as a with the approval of the American people; and the individual or party that stands for such a betrayal of America will sink into political oblivion as surely as time passes The American people are neither blind or senile and cannot be de ceived like the patriarch of old. They will not say "the voice is Jacob's voice but the hand is the hand of Esau," but they will recognize that the hand and voice both belong to one and the same. There must be something in the

treaty or in the history of its formation which the framers are ashamed to tell the people or they would not so strenously have objected to it "open covenants openly arrived at" to pass into the discard along with "we are too proud to fight;" "he kept us out of war" and "peace without victory?" The most casual reader of his-

tory, even a Henry Ford, must realize that nothing of such vital importance to the life of this nation, as the ratification or rejection of this treaty, has occurred since the day that the progenitors of its chief sponsor fired on Fort Sum-

Republicans who oppose the raitfication of the treaty are charged with being actuated by partisan motives but of course the papsuckers, stool pigeons and apologists of the administration, who are yelling their lungs out in its support, are prompted only by the highest spirit of loyalty and patriotism. Draw your own conclusion, but do not place all those who favor ratification in the same class. The most honest and sincere people make mistakes Of all the assinine propositions

yet suggested the most absurd is that for the United States to ratify the treaty and then immediately give the required two years' notice of withdrawal. If the United States does not join the league practically in the form now proposed there will be none, and if they do join there doubtless will be, as it is a case where we have everything to ose and nothing to gain, while the European nations have every thing to gain and nothing to lose. should join and withdraw at the end of two years there would then be a league of all the other nations ready to compel us to remain a member either by choice or force. This section providing for with-drawal shows how loosely the whole treaty is drawn. It provides that a member may withdraw after giving two years' notice, provided it has "kept the covenants," but it does not say whether the covenants must be kept to the date notice is given And the rate of ex-the nervous system de-the member is immediately relieved healthy one. And the rate of ex-haustion of the nervous system de-pends on the amount of poison on giving notice the whole league thereafter the withdrawing member might be forced into a world war greater than the one just ended and be unable to withdraw. A careful reading of the whole treaty will disclose many as absurd and am-

bigious provisions.

By the terms of the treaty the province of Shantung is to be ivered over to Japan for exploitation and robbery. By this act 40,000,000 people, who had a civilization, measured the stars and used the printing press when our Anglo-Saxon ancestors were living in tents and caves, are to be delivered into the hands of the most cruel, treacherous and indecent race of people that ever lived under an organized government. These same Japanese are now, today, committing atrocities upon the Koreans that would put to shame the most cruel boche that ever invaded Belgium or the "unspeakable" Turk that raped Armenia. And with this race of yellow degenerates we are asked to join hands to enforce a peaceful moral government of the world.

I might appear to be far-fetched, out stranger things have happened. Suppose we join the leage and wake ip some morning and find that Canada has decided to seperate from the mother country, as we once did. England notifies in Canada are trying to destroy "the territorial integrity" of the British empire and they demand that we at once send our armies to subdue the "traitors," we are so much nearer, can do it so much quicker and probably better than themselves. How would you like to send your boy to fight our neighbors on the north to prevent them from doing what we are so proud that our forefathers did. we failed or refused we would be guilty of violating the solemn covenant of "Article X." To this some subtle lawyer, paid to defend the treaty, may repry that we are only bound to defend against "external aggression," but if Canada succeeded in inducing the smallest nations in the world to come to its aid, we would then surely be bound to assist in its subjugation.

Divine history records that One was offered "all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time" if he would fall down and worship a certain personage; the temptation



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### was resisted and the title of the donor to the property offered has always been questioned. It remained at a later date for another one to be offered "the presidency of the world," and he could not re-

sist the temptation and the title

his conferees is certainly as bad as that of the personage of old. Germany has been conquered, at least for the present, and we have no more to fear from it in the long future than we have from some of the "allies." If a certain typewritthe Potomac river before it became worn out writing "points" the vic-tory would have ben more complete and a punishment infleted to better fit the crime. It may sound well to say that we entered the world war solely to assist our suf-fering allies, but we all know that that was not the motive that actuated either the people or the diers. It was the realization of the fact that unless we took that opportunity to subjugate the Germans that later on we would be compelled to do it alone and unaided. complished what we started to do, as is the habit of the American people, and when we did it we should have brought our soldiers signed the treaty of peace com-pelling Germany to indemnify as

far as possible the damage it had

done, and then our duty ended. We

are under no moral or legal obliga-

tion to continue to furnish police

power for the world.

If we are to join in a world treaty let it be so drawn that there can be no question of its meaning or ambiguity in its terms; let plainly state that the congress shall have the sole right to declare war as provided in our constitution; that the Monroe doctrine shall remain unquestioned, as it has been for nearly 100 years, and that we, and not the European powers against whom it was promulgated, shall in-terpret its meaning; that we shall have and must have the sole and absolute control over immigration and emigration to and from shores; that the question whether or not our land shall be flooded with anarchists from Europe is a ques tion for us alone to settle and not any league of which they themseives are members; none but our own congress shall question our right to levy importation and exupon whom we please.

I hear some peace-loving Christian friend say that such a doctrine is founded in selfishness. I admit the charge, but selfishness to a degree always has and always will rule the world. Without the selfishness of your mother and mine which prompted her to take care of her own first, neither you or be here. duty of every individual to first care and those ipon him, then he should assist in earing for others to the extent of his abilitly. The same rule must apply to nations that applies to in-

The Day We Celebrate.

Frank C. Best, traveling for the Packing company, born Higgins Ex-Prince Oscar, V. son of the

former German emperor, born Potsdam, 31 years ago. Edith Marion Patch, noted ento mologist and educator, born a Worcester, Mass., 43 years ago.

Logan H. Roots, Episcopal mis-sionary bishop of Hankow, China born in Perry county, Ill., 49 years John V. Lesher, representative in ongress of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district, born in Union county,

Harrison Fisher, noted artist and llustrator, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 44 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

About 100 school teachers from Harrison county, Iowa, visited Omaha, including the Bee building tmong the sights of their interest. Bozenta and his wife Count Madam Modjeska, who is playing at The Boyd, commented inmrovement in Omaha marked during the past two years. The Liee printed an editorial favoring annexation of

Sailor hats were declared to have popularity, "so much that milliners here and abroad are using these simple shapes for airy models in net and tulle."

### IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

Mrs. Brown-With rols 'ere war on, I an't afford clothes.
The Curate-Don't let that keep you way from church, Mrs. Brown!-Stray

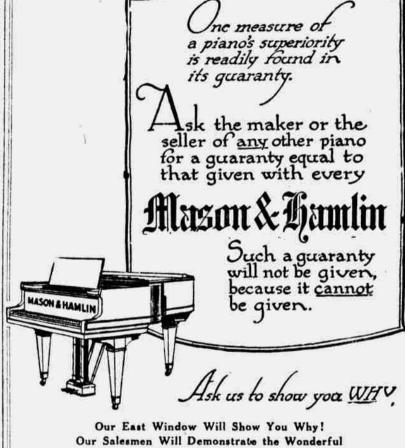
Timms-They tell me that Sokeleigh is signed the pledge.
Tenums—Yes. He was sober at the me, and didn't know what he was dog.—Sydney Bulletin.

"Yes, in teaching stenography, we are trong on accuracy."
How are you on speed?"
"Well, the last girl we graduated mar-ied her employer in three weeks."

dividuals. It is our duty first to preserve and protect our own country and then render to others such assistance as duty prompts and our

power permits. In 140 years the United States, was engaged in four wars. During the same period of time 50 wars were fought on the eastern continent. Sign the league of nations as now planned and it means the where we have had one war we wil have a score. Let the senate re ject the league, reform the treaty to comply with the decent demands of humanity, and if the other nations fail to approve, then make a separate peace with Germany, and the war is ended.

C. F. M'GREW.



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