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DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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You should know that
Omaha is famed for its Ak-Sar-Ben fetes, historic homes, western frankness and hospitality.

Too much prosperity also has its drawbacks.
Hunt down the hoarders, but bring down the prices, too.

One thing Omaha can well do without is a street car strike.
"B. L. T." asks for a return to war prices. All in favor stand up.

No great principle or cause ever suffered permanent injury because of deliberation in its enforcement.
Mr. Plum does not get anything for slating the railroads for being looted. Stockholders found that out long ago.

Food stored in local warehouses is sufficient to keep us from starvation for some time, if it can be put on the market.
Corn speculators show no signs of terror at the approach of the federal inquisitors. They know that people have to eat.

The president will propose an extension of the Lever food control law, but when did ever human law restrain human greed?
Omaha is now accredited with having the politest burglar operating at present. His capture is not momentarily looked for.

Chairman Cummings ought to come back to Nebraska and count again. He would find his estimate on the treaty needs revision.
Senator Thomas characterizes the attitude of the brotherhoods at Washington as "near treason," although bolshevism might be the better substantive.

Maybe that breeze from the north had something to do with sobering down the discussion. It certainly exerted a powerful influence on the temperature.
Mr. Plum says his "tripartite" plan is economically sound, but of course he will pardon a few old-fashioned economists if they do not take his view of the proposal.

The president is "kid himself" into believing Japan intends to shortly restore Shantung to China, but China would like something more tangible than a vague promise from Tokio.
A city-owned street railway line to compete with the existing one would at least add variety to life in Omaha, but we have some fifty-seven varieties now. Why complicate matters further?

Roumania has been told that it can not loot Hungary just because the allies won the war. It is hardy to keep the Balkan brethren from exercising their propensity for pillage, though.
So far nothing has been mentioned about giving the "morals" squad a place in the feature film now being made in Omaha. No local comedy would be complete with that bunch left out.

Foreign-born sojourners are getting ready to become citizens of the United States as fast as the courts can put them through. This lacks its old-time significance, for they can not vote on first papers in Nebraska any more.
The latest bomb outrage in Los Angeles loses something of its general significance in view of the fact that it was but the effort of a defeated litigant to get even with the attorney who had conducted the winning side of the case. Such crimes are always serious, but this one appears not to have been a part of a nationwide plot.

Amazing Figures
According to the latest tabulations, the total cost of the war to the nations engaged was \$203,000,000,000 and \$171,000,000,000 in damages, an almost unbelievable total of \$374,000,000,000. The figures are obtained from the departments at Washington, chiefly the Army and Navy bureaus. As the Balkan and some other states are not included, the summary is still incomplete. The casualties posted are similarly stupendous. The killed numbered 7,245,433, wounded 20,694,300, missing 3,598,753, a total casualty list of 31,538,486. The heaviest sufferer in casualties was Russia, followed in order by France and Germany. France's total casualty list was 6,233,852 and Germany's 6,193,769. England stands fourth with 3,049,932, following Austria-Hungary's 3,600,000. Italy was fifth in casualties, 2,070,000. The United States, whose total is almost complete and official, had 319,933 casualties. Great Britain leads in money expenditures, \$41,000,000,000. Then come Germany, \$38,000,000,000, Russia \$32,000,000,000, Austria-Hungary \$29,000,000,000, France \$28,000,000,000, and the United States \$24,000,000,000. Italy's expenditures were \$11,000,000,000. France is by far first in damage, \$118,000,000,000. England's damages are placed at \$22,000,000,000. In this list the United States has no place as yet. These figures, cast as they are, are but an approximation. They cover only direct losses. To include consequential losses would be an attempt in bottomless arithmetic. History will be staggered by the details of the war of 1914-1919.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES.
The determination of the attorney general to begin suit against the packers is accepted as the first shot in the war on high prices. It is to be fervently hoped that the case be prosecuted with all vigor and thoroughness, that a final determination may be had, and the public have at the end information on which reliance may be placed as to responsibility of the meat packers for any undue increase in the cost of living.

Accompanying this suit, is a move against the hoarders of food. In this category fall the speculators who are carrying large stores of perishable food articles in warehouses. It has been forced upon the world that the boom of cold storage has been distorted into a burden. Turned from its beneficent purpose of preserving surplus food against a time of scarcity, it has been made the means of holding from the market supplies at time of need, in order that higher prices may be exacted. To what extent this practice prevails, and how far the legitimate purpose of the cold storage warehouse is involved may also be developed through judicial inquiry.

A serious and edifying debate in the senate last week turned on the effect of an inflated currency on the business affairs of the country. It is admitted that the present level of prices rests on the enormous volume of money in existence. The unsettled point is how to reduce the volume without undue disturbance to business. Deliberate profiteering is alleged against certain lines, and the exterior facts appear to support this. Inquiry is to be directed to the end that the truth may be brought out. The president will, it is announced, again postpone his trip through the country that he may give assistance to the government agencies involved in the quest for the remedy. The investigation is to be made general, and if any virtue resides in official activity, relief ought soon to follow.

Japan and Shantung Once More.
The president expresses himself as entirely satisfied with Japan's "frank" statement of purpose as to Shantung. We fear he will encounter some difficulty in bringing his fellow-countrymen entirely to his view.

Article 156 of the Treaty of Versailles reads: Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.

And it is on this that Japan now pretends to rest its claim to the richest province in China. The treaties covering the concessions Germany extorted from China are yet withheld.

Viscount Uchida, Japanese foreign minister, is quoted in current dispatches as declaring "that Japan does not intend to claim any rights affecting the territorial sovereignty of China in Shantung. He recalls that Japan by an ultimatum in August, 1914, demanded the surrender by Germany of the entire leased territory of Kiaochow without condition or compensation, within a month, with a view of its eventual restoration to China.

Its "eventual restoration to China" sounds good. What it means may be understood by an examination of the Japanese ultimatum to China, delivered on May 7, 1915, in which occurs the following language:

From the commercial and military points of view, Kiaochow is an important place, in the acquisition of which the Japanese empire sacrificed much blood and money, and after the acquisition the empire incurs no obligation to restore it to China.

In other words, the government at Tokio had as early as the spring of 1915 resolved to hold Shantung. It did, however, propose the "twenty-one demands" to Peking, which in reply demanded the unconditional return of the territory, and drew out this comment from Tokio:

Since Japan could not tolerate such demands, the settlement of the other questions, however compromising it may be, would not be to her interest. The consequence is that the present reply of the Chinese government is, on the whole, vague and meaningless.

Having thus disposed of China's protest and request that the property seized by Germany be restored, the Japanese ultimatum concludes: The imperial government hereby again offers its advice and hope the Chinese government, upon this advice, will give a satisfactory reply by 6 o'clock, p. m., on the 9th day of May. It is hereby declared that if no satisfactory reply is received before or at the specified time, the imperial government will take steps they deem necessary.

Under this open threat of war, China submitted to Japan, just as it had to Germany, and signed secret treaties which conceded all the government at Tokio demanded and which the government at Peking was too weak to deny. And these enforced agreements are sought to be validated by the proceedings at Paris. Japan will get out of Shantung when it is forced out, and not before.

High Rents in Omaha.
"Property owners in Omaha are charging preposterous rents," says the United States district attorney's assistant, who is commissioned to conduct an inquiry into the high cost of living. He proposes to make a full investigation. The housing situation is serious here, as it is elsewhere throughout the country, and landlords have evinced a disposition to take advantage of the situation. Rents were generally advanced last year, but very recently notice of another increase was given. Whether this is justified or not must be determined by the authorities. The demand for homes exceeds the supply locally, and within reason the owners are entitled to gain through the condition thus presented. It is to be seriously questioned, though, if they are warranted in placing rents at a point that amounts to extortion. It may develop that the view of the federal attorney as to what is right is subject to modification, but an inquiry will do no harm to any and may satisfy some.

Idle railroad shompen can console themselves with the thought that they have, as far as possible stopped production at a time when the world needs everything that can be produced. How they expect to aid their own cause by such procedure is beyond understanding.

Indiana farmers propose to meet the railroad shop hands half way, and if the latter refuse to keep trains moving the former will not try to send supplies to market. Pleasant prospect for the city folks, who feel they must eat.

Meat Publicity

From the Washington Post.
The various live stock associations are conducting a national general publicity campaign to persuade people to eat more beef and lamb, thus proceeding in a direction opposite to that of the eat-less-meat publicity drives of the food administration during the war. It will be interesting to see how far the present publicity campaign can tear down the results achieved by its predecessor. In fact, all these attempts to use publicity as a means of shaping mass policy are most interesting.

It can hardly be expected that the stockmen will succeed as well as Mr. Hoover did. While they have the advantage of urging a favorable response to appetite instead of seeking to check it, the susceptibility of the public to appeals calling for a change in domestic economy has largely vanished along with the war. After months and even years of self-denial for the general good or somebody else's good, the average citizen now delights in honoring himself. He willingly deprived himself of meat during the war as a part of his contribution to the general good, but it is doubtful if he will now spend more money for more meat in order that he may not have less meat a year or two from now.

The theory of the stockmen is that unless demand can be increased, with resulting better prices to themselves, the meat producing industry will decline, thus bringing an era of actual scarcity and higher prices. Doubtless the public sympathizes with the farmers and ranchers who are receiving ruinous prices for live stock, while the public is paying ruinous prices for meat, but it would be more responsive to an appeal to its pocketbook instead of to its sympathies.

How would it be for the stockmen to concentrate their attention on the highly acquisitive agencies by themselves and the consumer, which prevent the latter from getting cheap beef when meat animals are cheap? A period of reasonable prices would do more to stimulate demand than all the appeals that can be made, so long as the latter are coincident with the existence of an appallingly efficient system of absorbing the public's pennies long before they reach their ostensible destination on the plains or in the feeding pens.

How Treaties Are Ratified

The American method of ratifying treaties differs from the method in use in the European democracies. We have a more representative system than the British, but a less representative one than the French or Italians. The treaty making power in this country is vested in the president and the senate. The popular branch of congress—the house of representatives—has no voice in the ratification of conventions with foreign powers. But, on the other hand, it can annul them in whole or in part by refusing to pass legislation carrying them into effect, or by passing legislation in conflict with their provisions.

The senate is the only check on the president in our scheme of treaty making. And the senate's influence on the process is enhanced by the fact that the draft of a treaty submitted by the executive must be approved by two-thirds of the senators present instead of by a mere majority.

According to British custom a treaty may be proclaimed by the government without the approval of either house of parliament. Lloyd George nevertheless submitted to parliament both the Treaty of Versailles and tripartite alliance treaty recently signed by France, Great Britain and the United States. They were both approved, although they could have been proclaimed without such action.

The French constitution requires treaties of peace and certain other classes of treaties to be laid before the senate and chamber of deputies for action. The lower house, which is by far the more powerful branch of the French parliament, will take the lead in discussing the German treaty. A majority in either branch may amend or reject.

The Italian constitution also provides for the approval of treaties by both legislative branches. The lower house at Rome greatly overshadows the senate. Much more than the French chamber it is the government. The Italian parliament will probably delay action on the treaty with Germany until after the Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish treaties are completed. Italy's interests are only slightly affected by the settlement with Germany. They will be vitally affected by the terms of the later settlements.

In Japan, as in Great Britain, the treaty-making power is vested exclusively in the crown. If the Japanese parliament is allowed to pass on the treaties ending the war it will be only as a matter of imperial courtesy.—New York Tribune.

Internationalizing Speech

Nine of the world's principal languages are represented in the Marconi international cable code wireless code—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Japanese and Russian. The code represents the labors of a corps of business, legal, financial and linguistic experts, covering a period of three years, and it is said to cover every ordinary human need of readily understood and precise communication among the nationalities subscribing to it.

Here we seem to have, at last, a practicable means of breaking down those barriers of strange speech that so long have set men by the ears. The airplane, the wireless and the "flu" germ have made all men neighbors, brought them within talking distance of one another and inspired in them a yearning to talk over the back fence and establish borrowing and trade relations. The one thing needed was a system of clear, concise international speech, and this the Marconi organization may have supplied. It is boldly asserted that this or some similar code will soon be in everyday use. Commerce demands it.

When men begin to talk understandingly to one another suspicions and jealousies, upon which autocracies and other abuses thrive, begin to disappear. Here is, in fact, a 15th point to be added to Mr. Wilson's famous 14.—Chicago News.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Dr. R. D. Mason, physician and surgeon, born 1859.
Dr. Paul H. Ellis, physician and surgeon, born 1876.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, born at Westminster, Mass., 80 years ago.
Dr. Henry F. Osborn, one of the foremost of American paleontologists, born at Fairfield, Conn., 62 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Messrs. Stenberg, Tukey and Flack, committee of citizens along the Military road, are working earnestly to secure the subscription of land and money necessary to induce the motor company to build its line to Benson.

The Bee stated editorially that Omaha had made a gratifying exhibit in the pork packing returns for the first week in August. "Within a week Omaha will round out the number of hogs packed this season at a good half million."

The State Development association met with the following Omaha gentlemen present: George W. Liningier, A. W. Nason, H. T. Clarke, J. Francis, E. L. Lomax.

William O. Judge, general secretary American Section Theosophical Society, spoke in room 205, Sheeley block.

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.

Daughter of Late Marshall Field to Be a Countess.
W. S.—You are correct about the daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago marrying Admiral Beaty, who will soon be made an earl for his services during the war.

Submarine Inventor.
T. O. S.—It is Simon Lake who is attracting attention with his invention of a submarine that permits you to walk around the ocean bed in your street clothes, is a naval architect and a mechanical engineer now resident at Milford, Conn., with his manufacturing headquarters at Bridgeport. Mr. Lake was born at Pheasantville, N. J., 53 years ago, and received his education principally at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He is claimant for the title of first inventor of the eventful type of submarine, and in 1877, with the Argonaut, first operated a submarine in the open sea. His inventive genius has been prolific chiefly in connection with mechanisms for locating and recovering sunken vessels and their cargoes, and for carrying on submarine industries. The United States government and European nations have utilized his inventions, and he has been honored with election to membership in leading engineering and scientific bodies of America and Europe.

Charles Jonnart.
Senator Charles Jonnart, who has been appointed to a place in the French cabinet as minister of the liberated regions, has been governor general of Algeria since March of last year. Mr. Jonnart began his political career in 1871 as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He was a member of M. Casimir Perier's cabinet, which only survived for short period, and in 1878 he became minister for foreign affairs in the Briand cabinet. It was in the early summer of 1917, however, that M. Jonnart stepped into the full glare of the European limelight, when he was deputed by the French premier to undertake the special mission to Athens to put a stop to the Greek revolution, which was offering to the central powers in the war. The success of that mission is a matter of history. Two days after Jonnart's arrival in Athens King Constantine abdicated, and was succeeded by his second son, Alexander, whose sympathies were known to be on the side of the entente allies.

Constitution Day.
Can you tell me something about the plans for "Constitution day?" Will you please charge of the movement? The National Constitution League has announced plans for celebration in 23 states on September 17 next of the anniversary of the birthday of the constitution as part of its campaign to combat bolshevism and stay the spread of un-American propaganda. Popularization of the constitution is a further purpose of the planned celebration, and state directors, with the co-operation of county and local directors, are at work to make the day one of national significance. The patriotic societies of the country have joined the movement, it is announced, and have affiliated with the National Constitution League. An organization committee, headed by Dr. David Jayne Hill.

Shells and Shokels.
The life story of Sir Marcus Samuel, who has purchased from the earl of Berkeley for the sum of \$25,000,000 a parcel of the fashionable residential district of London known as Berkeley Square, furnishes one of the real romances of the business world. Sir Marcus, in his early days, kept a little shop in one of the poorer quarters of the British metropolis, where he made and sold for a shilling or two ornamental boxes made of shells from the sea shore. Later he invested his savings in oil, made money and started a company called the "Marx" which identifies his big new venture with a little shop in one of the poorer quarters of the British metropolis. Since those days he has accumulated a fortune of many millions and has been honored with a knighthood. And all from selling shells from the sea shore—mixed with an abundance of brains and energy.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
During the winter a toad becomes too fat to eat food for from four to six months.

Automobile tires made of coin fiber for use on brush tracks and overland routes have been invented in Australia.

Kerchief has patented a handkerchief in the center of which is a receptacle for face powder and a powder puff.

Ten kangaroos escaping from bounds in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, played havoc with lawns and tennis courts.

More than \$250,000,000 is now invested in American shoe-making and more than 300,000 wage earners are employed.

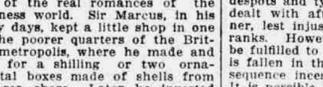
A new electrical call bell for hospital patients' use gives a continuous signal until a person answering it shuts off the current.

Negroes of Memphis have formed a lodge named the Western Benefit Association of North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Investigations in South Lapland seem to show that valuable copper veins have been found, especially in the upper part of the Vilhelmina district (Dikanar and Farmakok).

DAILY CARTOONETTE.

WHAT A FINE VIEW! I'LL SIT ON THIS BIG ROCK AND ENJOY IT!



AND HE DID.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE
By DADDY.
"THE CIRCUS BIRD."
(Peggy and Billy plant Judge Owl in a house and he grows into the biggest bird in the world. He tries to join a circus, but the manager, fearing that the circus tiger would be jealous, refuses to hire him.)

The Rival Circus.
POOR Judge Owl was much distressed when the circus manager said he couldn't have a job with the show because the tiger might be jealous of him.

"Hoo! Hoo! Too! I've a notion to eat the tiger," he hooted dismally.

"You'd probably find him very tough meat," said Billy. "I've never yet seen a tender looking tiger."

"If they don't want the biggest owl alive in this show, we will go on to the next circus," said Peggy.

"Huh, the nearest circus is a thousand miles away," sneered the manager, looking out of the window of the ticket office, but dodging back quickly when Judge Owl happened to give a nervous yawn.

"Then we'll set up a circus of our own," declared Billy.

"Huh! You can't get up a circus—it costs too much money to set free and animals, and acts," said the manager.

"Well, we've got the finest kind of a circus freak in Judge Owl," argued Peggy. "And he is big enough to be a whole menagerie. And he can do acts, too. And Billy Belgium can turn hand springs and dance and sing. Why, we can give a show just by ourselves."

"And here's a place to give it," said Billy, looking through the gate of a high board fence that stood next to the circus grounds. Perched on the fence was a small, freckle-faced lad who was staring with bulging eyes at Judge Owl.

"Jimmy crickets, is that a circus bird?" asked the freckled lad.

"Yes, he is a circus bird, but he doesn't belong to this circus," said Billy. "Do you want to join us in giving a show in your back yard?"

"That will be fun," answered the freckled lad, whose name was Peter. "I didn't have money enough to go to the big circus, but your bird is a good enough show for me."

"You can't give a show here. I'll have my men run you out," blustered the circus manager. Peggy frowned at him.

"Judge Owl, I think a good shaking would teach this manager better manners," she said. Judge Owl winked solemnly at Peggy, and seizing the wagon in his powerful claws lifted it a bit, then let it drop with a thump.

"Yi, yi, yi! Help! Help!" shrieked the manager, retreating till he would with a burglar or dynamite.

If there is a street car strike this will make the thoroughfare streets positively dangerous. Why is nothing done to educate criminally careless drivers or to keep them from menacing those who drive carefully and sanely? I have been in a good many cities where the automobile traffic was large, but I have never seen such indifference to safety on the streets as Omaha tolerates.

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Your urgent need for something, right away, to clear unsightly skin, to heal broken-out places, to remove pimples and blotches, is splendidly met in a cream which drives away the very troubles you are anxious to be rid of quickly. Soothes angry skin; stops itching aggravation. Saves time, money, temper, embarrassment. It is safe, easy to use and so little does so much—because it is highly concentrated. Sold everywhere. For free sample write to: Emergency Laboratories, 218 West 47th St., New York City.

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First National Bank of Omaha
S. W. Corner 16th and Farnam Streets
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Little Folks' Corner

DAILY DOT PUZZLE
17 18
15 16 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

the manager. "Bumpety, bump, bump!" Judge Owl jiggled the wagon until the manager, the ticket seller and the money were all mixed up together.

"Take your owl away. You can run all the shows you want to," yelled the manager.

"Peggy called Judge Owl off, although he was having so much fun he didn't want to quit.

"I'd like to bite that manager," hooted Judge Owl. "I'm hungry enough to eat a camel or an elephant."

By this time Peter and Billy had the backyard show grounds ready and Judge Owl flew inside. Then Billy took up his place at the gate, and began to yell like a show barker.

"Right this way, ladies and gentlemen! Right this way to see the biggest owl alive for only 40 cents!" In the midst of his tricks Judge Owl suddenly stopped short. Lifting up his nose and sniffed the air.

"Meat! I smell meat! It's supper time!" he hooted.

Then, to the dismay of Peggy and Billy, he rose into the air and sailed over the fence. An instant later there arose a loud racket from the circus grounds, shouts, yells and the howls of beasts. In its midst Judge Owl came sailing back over the fence, and clutched in his claws were great chunks of meat.

"Gee! G-ow! G-oo-ow! I'm hungry!" screamed the tiger from the menagerie tent.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Peggy. "Judge Owl has eaten the supper of the circus animals. What shall we do?"

(Tomorrow will be told how the tiger comes after his lost supper.)

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