

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches received in it or otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES:
Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department or Particular Person Wanted. **Tyler 1000**
For Night and Sunday Service Call: **Tyler 1000**
Circulation Department **Tyler 1000**
Advertising Department **Tyler 1000**

OFFICES OF THE BEE
Home Office, 200 Building, 17th and Farnam.
Branch Office, 419 North 24th St. **Tyler 1000**
Branch Office, 419 North 24th St. **Tyler 1000**
Branch Office, 419 North 24th St. **Tyler 1000**
Branch Office, 419 North 24th St. **Tyler 1000**
Branch Office, 419 North 24th St. **Tyler 1000**

OCTOBER CIRCULATION:
Daily 66,315—Sunday 63,160
Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by A. H. Hagen, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

You should know that
The Linger Art Gallery and the Public Library Museum deserve a visit from every citizen of Omaha.

- What The Bee Stands For:**
1. Respect for the law and maintenance of order.
 2. Speedy and certain punishment of crime through the regular operation of the courts.
 3. Pitiless publicity and condemnation of inefficiency lawlessness and corruption in office.
 4. Frank recognition and commendation of honest and efficient public service.
 5. Incultation of Americanism as the true basis of good citizenship.

Chicago, June 8, 1920. Come on with your booms!

The coal strike was another thing Mr. Bryan did not settle.

The Omaha fuel administration has backbone if nothing else.

The sugar situation is another monument to democratic inefficiency.

The Kaiser was crazy, all right, but it took his country a long time to get on to him.

Cuba seems to be another of those isles "where every prospect pleases, and man alone is vile."

The constitutional convention is nearly as busy as the legislature in the way of receiving propositions.

Conservative counsel finally controlled the striking miners. The nation may get an inspiration from this.

Another president for the Union Pacific is announced, and Omaha will welcome him as it has his predecessors.

Japan is renewing assurances of friendliness to America, which is all right, yet Uncle Sam will keep his eyes open just the same.

The "liberals" decided not to form another party, evidently concluding the existing list offers wide enough variety to suit any taste.

Talk is now heard of a "triple entente" to be composed of England, France and Italy. These are three good pals who ought to be together.

Energy and harmony characterize the proceedings of the republicans at Washington, a disconcerting combination for the democrats who are looking on.

American Legionnaires are after the secretary of war on his record of favoritism to slackers, but they will achieve a mighty feat if they get a real explanation out of him.

Our notion of a poor way to waste the time of a court is asking for an injunction to restrain the I. W. W. from carrying on their activities. These fellows submit to no legal process short of arrest, and should be dealt with on that basis.

Just to help the good cause along, the internal revenue bureau has served notice that sale of formulas or direction for making hooch at home will be illegal after January 16. Moral, buy early.

Senator Luis Cabrera of the Carranza cabinet has ventilated his views as to the American newspapers and their editors. If he ever gets into a place where it is worth while, the editors may express their opinion of him.

Our Standing in Mexico

Secretary Lansing gave the international standing in Mexico as follows:

China	38
Great Britain	38
United States	217
Italy	16
Spain	209
France	14
Arabia	111
Japan	10

We believe the Mexicans do wrong to kill Chinese and Americans. The Chinese are the only good cooks in Mexico, where a good cook ought to be protected, because he is needed. If the Mexicans had good cooking they might be better ordered. There is nothing like the prospect of a square meal to tame the disorders of the mind. We believe Mexicans are wrong when they kill Americans. If they would allow Americans to help develop their resources there might be something for the Chinese to cook.

However, the Mexicans think differently, and thus far they have been the bosses. In the meanwhile, Mr. Jenkins, the disturbing consul, has been released after having offended the Mexican government, both in Puebla and in the republic, grievously. He was robbed, kidnaped, and ransom paid, because he is dead. We have only the testimony of the Mexicans. They say the machine gun repeatedly offered to mediate.—Chicago Tribune.

REPUBLICANS ARE READY.
Not in a long time has a national gathering of republican leaders displayed the vim and confidence that marked the meeting just over at Washington. It was not a convulse in the interest of a candidate, but an assemblage devoted to the welfare of the nation. Party divisions and factional differences are sunk beneath the all-important duty of restoring the country to a stable condition of social and industrial prosperity, and obliterating the effects of seven years of democratic mismanagement. That this thought dominated the gathering is plain. It is not the mere prospect of party success that animates the republicans today, but a sincere, patriotic desire to bring the affairs of the government and the people out of the muddle into which they have been plunged by the Wilson administration. With this in view, and determination firmly fixed, the representatives of the party decided on preliminaries to the next national convention, and have cleared the way for the presentation of candidates, enough of whom are already mentioned to make sure that the party has no dearth of timber to choose from.

Closely united on the fundamentals that made its years of control the most brilliant and successful in American history, the republican party now looks forward to an opportunity for even greater service. The future promises enormous reward to a well governed, conservatively directed republic, and to deserve and achieve that reward is the purpose to which the party leaders are bent. It will be no small undertaking to retrieve the blunders of the democrats, so numerous and costly, but the task will be undertaken, not gaily, but soberly and earnestly, that the nation may be brought again to solid holding ground as soon as possible.

The convention to select the candidate will convene in June. Until that time it is for republicans to remain firm and feel that the party that did not fail in 1860 will not fail in 1920.

Where Does the \$2.20 Go?
A miner being examined in court testified that he received 84 cents a ton for mining coal, while the company charged him \$2.20 per ton at the mouth of the pit for the same coal, "and I have to haul it home." On this is predicated a serious charge of exorbitant profiteering. But is such a charge justified? The miner is paid for preparing the coal to be broken down, for which work he receives 84 cents; back of him come a considerable array of others who must be paid out of the remainder. These include the shot-firer, who touches off the blast the miner has prepared, the clearers, who get the fallen coal out of the way so that another lot may be knocked down; the track-layers, who arrange that the little cars may be brought into the room; the drivers, who haul the car to the hoist, the trapper boys, the engineers, firemen, electricians, steamfitters, plumbers, carpenters, laborers, foremen, superintendents, clerks, and all the others employed about the mine take toll from that ton of coal. Then the government comes in with its claim for taxes, and finally due allowance for depletion and maintenance must be made; so that by the time the ton of coal is delivered to the one who hauls it away a notable array of charges has been laid against it, which must be paid. If each of these were as heavy as that of the miner, the price at the pitmouth would be many times \$2.20 per ton. And most of the added cost above the 84 cents goes for labor.

Solving the Coal Question in Italy.
The idea of tapping the earth for its volcanic energy has been carried into practice in Italy with remarkable results. At Lordarelo bore holes have been sunk which discharged large volumes of high pressure steam, which is now used to generate about 1000-horsepower turbines. From time immemorial clouds of steam have smoked up from the fissures in the rocks, grim warning of the volcanic forces beneath. It remained for Prince Giunio-Conti, however, to realize the value of the hidden forces and by tapping them to utilize the forces and save oil and fuel. Nearly 15 years ago he built a 40-horsepower engine and set it up at one of these fissures. From that small beginning he has developed a system of many thousand horsepower.

Railroad Labor Under the New Law.
In his commentary on the Esch bill, Judge Lovett of the Union Pacific raises the objection that the proposed law in effect continues all wage schedules and working rules and regulations made by the railroad administration during abnormal times. It likewise continues the application of rates made in the same fashion, but it does not make them perpetual. Certain of the wage agreements negotiated by the labor board have not worked out just as they were intended, because of misapplication and not because of fault in principle involved. No one who has kept watch of the developments in connection with the railroad question looks for a return to pre-war conditions in the matter of wages or working conditions. Inequalities in wage schedules will be worked out, and more satisfactory regulations may be substituted for the hastily devised system of the McAdoo administration, but the principle contained will stay. Between the Plumb plan of control by the employees and the Lovett idea of equally absolute control by the magnates is the zone in which lies the interests of the public, and this finally means the workers and the magnates as well as the patrons. That wisdom may prevail it will be necessary that control of the lines fall somewhere in this zone, and to that end the Esch bill contemplates retention of the idea embodied in existing wage scales and regulations. Modifications will undoubtedly follow as readjustment proceeds, but there will be no return to old methods.

Leading Up to Ratification.
The most notable utterance of the administration leader in the senate in connection with the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant it contains was made before the Southern society at New York on Wednesday night. Senator Hitchcock then said: "At the present time in the senate the issue is not whether the treaty shall be ratified with reservations or without reservations. All of the members recognize that reservations are inevitable." This is making progress. A few weeks ago the senator agreed with his chief at the White House, publicly, that the treaty could be put through without dotting an i or crossing a t. No amount of assurance or warning from the other side could alter this fixed belief. If he now has come to the understanding that reservations are inevitable, the conclusion is warranted that something of the same notion may have permeated the White House. That means that the end is approaching, and ratification is not very far away.

Nebraska's state railway commission is threatened with extinction by being omitted from the new constitution. It will never be missed, as the future of the transportation industry in the United States will not depend on state control of rates as in the past.

Nebraska has the unique and undesirable distinction of having suffered more severely than any other state on account of the fuel shortage. This should be remembered next summer.

Apple-giving is becoming a habit at the constitutional convention, and may yet result in an inquiry. You can't be too careful these times.

Einstein and Gravitation

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
In spite of the fact that it is asserted there are not more than twelve men living capable of understanding Dr. Albert Einstein's new theory of relativity, which amends, supplants or supercedes the Newtonian theory of gravitation, which was within the comprehension of the ordinary layman, an indorsement of the new theory by the Royal Society of Great Britain calls for its acceptance by the scientific world, and thus, perforce, by common mortals. The fact that only a choice few, supermen, even among scientists, can understand it should not prevent us from accepting it as true. We understand so little of the things which enter into our everyday lives that we are not gratified in dawning the line of credulity at our personal comprehension.

We have been meekly accepting the dictum of science for generations, although the church once balked at it and made Galileo recant his declaration that it was the earth and not the sun whose motion made night and day, and in spite of the overthrow of previously universally accepted science by the Copernican theory of the universe. Also the very compelled science to revise its theory of the opacity of matter, just as it changed its theory of light from substance to motion. Science seems now to be in the transition stage of a great revolution, with the spiral for the formerly declared rotary motion of the matter of original chaos in the formation of suns, planets, satellites, comets and whatever other celestial bodies there may be. Yet science has always been assertive and dictatorial with regard to popular acceptance of its theories. The microscope and the telescope, deduced from the observation of the unaided eye and the other four mediums of the senses. Each theory has reigned supreme until toppled from its throne by another. And now we have the law of gravitation, than which that of the Medes and Persians was no more unalterable in our minds because of the dictum of science, being shoved aside by the theory of relativity and the law of diffract motion.

Briefly, but not comprehensibly stated, that theory is that there is no such thing as absolute time or place, that both are relative and they exist with relation to objects and not in government of them, and that what is called is but diffract motion or the result of it, instead of uniform motion which bodies have which do not fall or detach themselves from time and place. Dr. Einstein is kind enough to say that this new law will not make any difference to us or to gravitation, formerly so called, and that it is or leaves it as it was, but in any way changing our relation to natural law or either adding to or detracting from the formerly experienced result of falling out a window. By nice calculations, confirmed by recent observation of the eclipse of the sun, Dr. Einstein has proved that light does not travel in a straight line and that the so-called ether-space is devoid of ether, both of which facts enter into the theory of relativity and law of diffract motion and according to Dr. Einstein and approved by the Royal Society, combined with the absence of actual time and space, account for the hitherto unaccountable movements of the planet Mercury and several other eccentricities of the universe, which the Newtonian theory has been unable to fit. In modestly declaring that he was not trying to disavow the Newtonian theory of gravitation, but to give a "sublimation or supplement" to it, Dr. Einstein said that he was trying to talk as plainly as possible and would be sorry if not understood, and that it is the Clerk of the Court has been trying to do and give it equally sorry.

Suggestion to Save Fuel.
Milford, N.H., Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee:—The English-German daylight saving system is now the uppermost topic for consideration and ideas are wanted to effect such conservation I have one which seems to me would be some help in that direction.

The annual school vacation is about due, and with probably 800 districts in the state running a two weeks' additional vacation for each would amount to a considerable item in the saving of fuel. This could be made up next summer when no heat is needed, and thus to that extent utilize summer heat for winter purposes.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the coal administration should take this in hand.

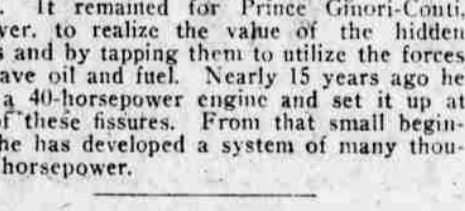
An extension of this vacation would work no hardship on the teachers, as they would not need to return from their homes at an additional expense.

I realize that this item alone would not solve the problem, but is one item of the whole solution.

C. P. ANDERBERRY.

Patrick Was Right.
Or, as Patrick Henry said in the Fourth Reader, gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace.—Kansas City Times.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.
THESE ROAD HOGS ARE THE LIMIT THE NEXT ONE I MEET I'LL ONLY GIVE HIM HALF THE ROAD!



AND MEDIO

The VELVET HAMMER
By Arthur Brooks Baker

ROBERT BEECHER HOWELL.
Psychologists have said that to the pure all things are sure; and scientific critics, "to the sure all things are sure." Thus Robert Beecher Howell keeps a rigid mental grip upon the merits which said to city overlord. The way to make the city shine and give its spirit wings is teaching it the management of lots of little things.

The street cars would not make so many noises rough and raw, were they inducted to the ownership of Omaha; the telephones would struggle less with currents wildly crossed, were they municipally bought and bonded for the cost; the housewife's art would quickly show more evidence of class if city enterprise were joined to furnishing the gas.

We need not underestimate the R. B. Howell mind. Toward responsibility he is not disinclined. If all the private owners were retired upon the shelf, he might consent to operate the properties himself; and since he deftly furnishes the water we require, why not the transportation, telephones and lights and fire?

But should we let those industries remain in private grasp through loss of opportunities which we neglect to grasp, we still require some governors and senators to aid in league-long steps of progress which are waiting to be made; and Howell would participate in any modest view concerning his capacity to think and plan and do.

Next Subject—Gene Melady.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Princess Maria Christina, second daughter of the king and queen of Spain, born in Madrid, 8 years ago.

William K. Vanderbilt, head of the celebrated family of capitalists, born on Staten Island, N. Y., 70 years ago.

William P. Dillingham, senior United States senator from Vermont, born at Waterbury, Vt., 76 years ago.

Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois, born at Jacksonville, Ill., 59 years ago.

Alfred Shrubbs, at one time the undisputed king of distance runners, born in England, 41 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Dr. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church, was offered the chairmanship of Kansas University, but declined the honor.

"David, the Shepherd Boy," a beautiful cantata, was given under the direction of Mrs. S. E. Clappe by a chorus of 75 voices.

Mrs. Louis Bradford gave a kensington tea. Mrs. H. S. Rollins gave a green-and-white luncheon at the Union club in honor of Miss Hoxford and Miss Cole.

The Bee's Letter Box

Trying to Revive a Nuisance.
Omaha, Dec. 11.—To the Editor of The Bee:—More work by press reports that some golf players of New York City are trying to start a movement for the revival of the great nuisance of a law called the "daylight saving law," and to have the law passed by first one state and then another one.

That would surely mix things up to a finish all over the country, to have one system in one state and another system in the adjoining states. The law as passed by congress was bad enough, and there was one great sign of relief all over the United States when that law died on the last Sunday in October this year, and I think the golf players of the big cities will find it uphill business to try to force that law down the throats of the people of the country, state by state, or in any other way.

Some big employers like the so-called daylight saving system, as they save more work out of employees by making them go to work so early in the morning that they do not have time to do any morning chores.

But, as we all know, that system is a detriment to the people in general, and if the system had been submitted to a vote of the people it would have been voted out of existence by a 75 per cent majority.

So I hope that all who are opposed to the English-German daylight saving system will be on the alert and will use every means to defeat the system if the golf players and speed fanatics do succeed in persuading the legislature of any state to pass that law as a state measure. It is best to have one uniform system for the whole country, and we who are opposed to the system will surely fight against its adoption by states.

FRANK A. AGNEW

Suggestion to Save Fuel.
Milford, N.H., Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee:—The English-German daylight saving system is now the uppermost topic for consideration and ideas are wanted to effect such conservation I have one which seems to me would be some help in that direction.

The annual school vacation is about due, and with probably 800 districts in the state running a two weeks' additional vacation for each would amount to a considerable item in the saving of fuel. This could be made up next summer when no heat is needed, and thus to that extent utilize summer heat for winter purposes.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the coal administration should take this in hand.

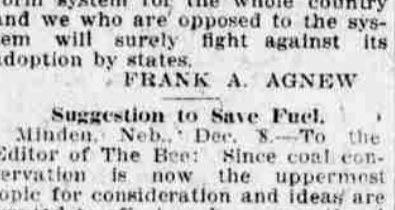
An extension of this vacation would work no hardship on the teachers, as they would not need to return from their homes at an additional expense.

I realize that this item alone would not solve the problem, but is one item of the whole solution.

C. P. ANDERBERRY.

Patrick Was Right.
Or, as Patrick Henry said in the Fourth Reader, gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace.—Kansas City Times.

DAILY CARTOONETTE.
THESE ROAD HOGS ARE THE LIMIT THE NEXT ONE I MEET I'LL ONLY GIVE HIM HALF THE ROAD!



AND MEDIO

The VELVET HAMMER
By Arthur Brooks Baker

ROBERT BEECHER HOWELL.
Psychologists have said that to the pure all things are sure; and scientific critics, "to the sure all things are sure." Thus Robert Beecher Howell keeps a rigid mental grip upon the merits which said to city overlord. The way to make the city shine and give its spirit wings is teaching it the management of lots of little things.

The street cars would not make so many noises rough and raw, were they inducted to the ownership of Omaha; the telephones would struggle less with currents wildly crossed, were they municipally bought and bonded for the cost; the housewife's art would quickly show more evidence of class if city enterprise were joined to furnishing the gas.

We need not underestimate the R. B. Howell mind. Toward responsibility he is not disinclined. If all the private owners were retired upon the shelf, he might consent to operate the properties himself; and since he deftly furnishes the water we require, why not the transportation, telephones and lights and fire?

But should we let those industries remain in private grasp through loss of opportunities which we neglect to grasp, we still require some governors and senators to aid in league-long steps of progress which are waiting to be made; and Howell would participate in any modest view concerning his capacity to think and plan and do.

Next Subject—Gene Melady.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Princess Maria Christina, second daughter of the king and queen of Spain, born in Madrid, 8 years ago.

William K. Vanderbilt, head of the celebrated family of capitalists, born on Staten Island, N. Y., 70 years ago.

William P. Dillingham, senior United States senator from Vermont, born at Waterbury, Vt., 76 years ago.

Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois, born at Jacksonville, Ill., 59 years ago.

Alfred Shrubbs, at one time the undisputed king of distance runners, born in England, 41 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
Dr. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church, was offered the chairmanship of Kansas University, but declined the honor.

"David, the Shepherd Boy," a beautiful cantata, was given under the direction of Mrs. S. E. Clappe by a chorus of 75 voices.

Mrs. Louis Bradford gave a kensington tea. Mrs. H. S. Rollins gave a green-and-white luncheon at the Union club in honor of Miss Hoxford and Miss Cole.

The Omaha Street Railway company finished the track connecting Omaha and South Omaha. Assistant Superintendent Todhunter manipulated the switch bar and brake on the first car to make the run. Mrs. Sloane, wife of the mayor of South Omaha, was the only lady to have the honor of riding on this first trip.

Little Folks' Corner

Dollar-Making Ideas
By BELLE C. HARRINGTON.
Homemade Christmas Candies.
Homemade candy always sells readily at Christmas time, and the girl who plans carefully, securing her orders in advance, can make a neat little sum. There are a number of delicious kinds which can be made with little or no sugar, and

Every Day Science for Boy Mechanics
Why the Picture is Blurred.
By GRANT M. HYDE.
"Why is this picture in the news-paper blurred, Daddy?"
"That photograph?" Because it was printed from a half-tone cut that was too fine for stereotyping."
"What is a half-tone cut?"
"A half-tone is an engraving used to print reproductions of photographs. You remember that I told you how they make the line engravings which are used to print drawings? I told you that such 'cuts' consist of raised lines on a zinc plate. Such plates cannot be used to print photographs because they produce only black lines of ink on a white background, while a photograph is made up of various shades of gray. To make the gray in it, the black and white must be broken up or mixed together—as is done in a half-tone.
"If you look closely at a newspaper print of a photograph, you will see that it is divided into thousands of little squares with lines of

DOT PUZZLE.



that will be a big advantage this year.

Maple Pralines.
Boil maple syrup until it makes a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from the fire, and when partly cool stir in a cupful of pecan or hickory-nut meats. Grease the stiffly beaten whites of two small round hollows in the bottom of inverted teacups and fill with the candy mixture. Pack the lezange-shaped goodies in neat boxes, with waxed paper between the layers.

Kisses.
1 c. granulated sugar
1/2 c. water
1/2 t. lemon juice
Boil until it "hairs" when poured from a teaspoon held high in the air. When the syrup is partly cool, add one-third teaspoon vanilla and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. A little shredded coconut or chopped almonds may be added, if desired. Beat five minutes, drop on buttered paper and brown one-half minute in a hot oven.

Butter Scotch.
1 c. granulated sugar
1/2 c. brown sugar
1/2 t. butter
Boil until it makes a hard ball of wax when dropped in water. Pour into square tins, buttered and thickly spread with nut meats. When cold, cut into squares and wrap in oiled paper.

Molasses Taffy.
1 c. Orleans molasses
1 c. granulated sugar
Boil until it makes firm wax in cold water. Set off from the stove, and stir about one teaspoonful at a time until cool. Then grasp hands thoroughly, and pull until the taffy is a pale yellow. Twist into strips the thickness of one's finger, and cut into inch chunks with shears. Wrap in oiled paper.
Pretty hollow boxes may be bought at the stores, or you may use candy boxes you have in the house. Remember that homemade candy is always best when freshly made.
(Next week: "Making Picture Frames.")

It Was Worse.
Lady—Here, my poor fellow, is a quarter for you. It must be dreadful to be lame, but I think it must be worse to be blind.
Tramp—It is, mum. When I was blind they were always handing me counterfeit quarters.—The American Legion Weekly.

Place for Them.
When we deport undesirable we should send them to countries that know better than we do how to deal with them.—Florida Times-Union.

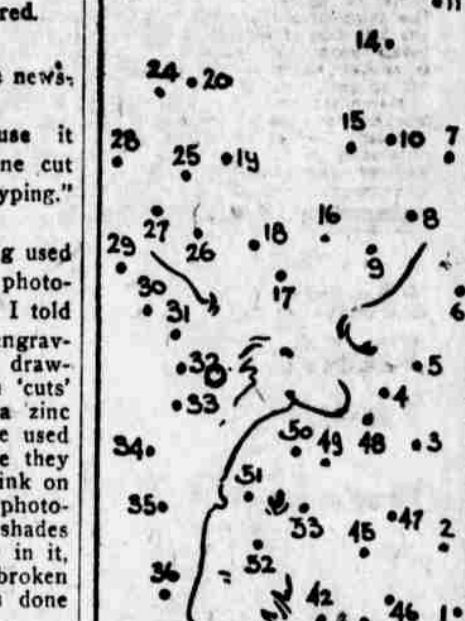
Can't Help Us By Going.
If Martens is really competent to be the chief of the Petrograd, he ought to be over in Petrograd.—Washington Star.

AS IN WAR, SO IN PEACE.
Drink deep the draught of loyalty. As during war, with fealty to Country and to country's cause; Let not enthusiasm pause At gates of sloughish aim. Enjoy the fruits of Victory's gain. Yet forgo to the needed goal. America, land with a soul!
—JOSEPH MEINRATH.

Remember, Shop Early

Christmas Piano Stock
Embraces Pianos, Players, Benches, Lamps, Cabinets, Player Rolls and all sorts of Musical Instruments.

A. Hospe Co.
1813 Douglas Street
The Art and Music Store



What has Willie drawn?
Draw from one to two and so on to the end



The Deliverer
This beautiful picture in color is shown in our center show window

Our Art Department is Complete
Pictures, Frames, Lamps, Art Flowers, Candles and Candle Sticks, Shades in Parchment and Silks, Wicker Flower Baskets, Art Material Outfits, Everything for the Artist.

Remember, Shop Early

Christmas Piano Stock
Embraces Pianos, Players, Benches, Lamps, Cabinets, Player Rolls and all sorts of Musical Instruments.

A. Hospe Co.
1813 Douglas Street
The Art and Music Store

Women who Bank
Many Omaha women transact their personal banking business through the various departments of this institution.

Because of manifested friendly interest and helpfulness to women in their financial affairs, this bank is attracting the attention of business women, housewives and working people whose financial problems receive the same attention impartially administered to all depositors.

Women desiring to open checking accounts in their own names, or having confidential banking business to transact, are cordially invited to make use of the Women's Department of this bank.

The Omaha National Bank
Farnam at 17th Street
Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

Have you in mind the idea of owning your own business some day?

To do this it will be necessary to secure capital.

There are two ways to get it, and a bank account has to do with both of them.

Save and accumulate money in the Savings Department of the First National Bank and you will accumulate part, if not all of the necessary cash.

You will also build up a credit to add to the power of your capital.

Now is the time to begin. Your savings earn interest as they grow. Call and talk it over with Mr. Ward in the Savings Department.

First National Bank of Omaha
Street Floor Entrance
Either Farnam or Sixteenth Street Door
Established 1857