

**THE OMAHA BEE**  
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- The Bee's Platform**
1. New Union Passenger Station.
  2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
  3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
  4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

**Has the Theater a Real Function?**  
 At a time when it appears that a considerable element of Nebraska's population seeks to set up a moral inquisition over forms of amusement and entertainment to be publicly presented in the state, we may inquire, perhaps, just what this manifestation indicates?  
 Does it mean that Nebraskans are opposed to the stage, as that is understood to mean the presentation of plays, dramatic or otherwise, offered in the form of shadows on a screen or by players who accompany the spoken word with the animated gesture? Or is it that our people as a whole no longer can trust themselves to choose between the good and the unworthy, and must delegate to certain of their fellow-citizens the choice, and be content to accept the selections made by these, acknowledging to be whole some those that are approved and agreeing that those are bad which fail to meet the standard set by the censor?  
 If the theater has a function, it must be that of educating those who attend. Shakespeare's conception was that it "should hold the mirror up to nature," and this definition has been approved by many capable and well informed writers since. Admit that that is true, and where do we stand in relation to the theater? Wickedness exists in the world; has been an accompaniment of man's life from the first, and some think it will be to the end. This does not excuse the exaltation of evil, however; if to point the moral and adorn his tale, the dramatist employs the contrasts with which we are familiar, and sets the forces of good to oppose those of evil in the working out of his plot, he must do so in such fashion as will not lend allurements to the vice he portrays nor set virtue before us in too sober a garb. This, and all arguments that flow from it, is elemental.

The question pressing for solution in Nebraska now is: Are the people to be trusted to decide for themselves what is good and what is bad, or will they be required to submit to the judgment of a board of censors?  
 Sad as the reflection is, it is true that the theater has swung far out of its course by those who should have been most concerned in the effort to keep it going direct to its highest destiny. Managers have deliberately set about to degrade their stewardship by presenting plays they knew to be unworthy, many times unfit, for public exhibition. The pornographic and the meretricious have been paraded, enticing the unwary, the thoughtless, the morbidly curious, and as these are always in sufficient number, the manager has snugly pointed to his box office reports, and answered the critic: "We are giving the public what it wants."  
 Unfortunately, the theater requires money for its support, and the manager therefore must always have in mind the selling qualities of the wares he has to dispose of. He knows that a sensational offering will bring more dollars to his coffers than one that lacks the flip provided by some word or act that borders closely on the forbidden, and being thus assured of "what the public wants," he proceeds. The answer to this is to set up in the public mind a standard that will not be satisfied with the lesser things. No player who has visited Omaha this season has faced audiences greater or more enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation than did Robert Mantell, offering classic dramas, and yet the New York managers sagely say, "Shakespeare spells ruin!" A long list of popular and successful dramas that are also clean might be cited. Maude Adams is perhaps the most loved and honored of all American actresses, and she never played an off-color role. No novelist or dramatist of modern days has had a wider circle of readers or listeners than James Matthew Barrie, who never insulted the taste or the sensibility of a reader or hearer.

Clean plays will succeed, even in this day of "advanced" thinking; clean pictures will draw crowds to any theater. But the cause is not to be served by the repressive measures likely to be adopted under the power of a board, no matter how composed, whose members are expected to set their individual judgment as a criterion for that of the community. Such a plan is undemocratic; it does not provide the remedy, but merely substitutes one evil for another. When men and women set their own thoughts on a worthy plane, and train their children, for whom they and not the state are primarily responsible, the moving picture managers and the men who control the theater in general will be quick to respond.

The theater has a large place in the social life of the nation. It is not filling that place, nor will it be encouraged to restore its own health and renew its own vigor by setting it under the watch of a group of censors. The latter will be more likely to complete the work of destruction so far advanced by the managers themselves.

**Keeping Them Both on the Farm.**  
 The problem of keeping the boys on the farm appears to have been solved. The answer, according to an Indiana farm wife, is to be found in keeping the girls there. All the attraction of a new idea is found in this suggestion; somehow the world has never seemed to worry over the girls leaving the country. Yet production on every farm would break down if the women should leave their kitchens and chicken yards for office work in the cities.  
 Put in an electric plant, or connect on a power line such as runs across country in many places, is the first suggestion for holding the

young women. Then get a washing machine, an electric iron, throw away the kerosene lamps and get some electric bulbs and a few other modern conveniences, and the plot to keep both the girls and the boys is said to be complete.  
 All very good, but how are they going to prevent a lot of city-bred women abandoning their own sphere and going back to the land if things are made so attractive?

**The Twelve-Hour Day.**  
 An animated and interesting crusade is being waged by the Survey against the twelve-hour day in the steel industry in the United States. Something smacking of irony dwells in the fact that in the world the chief user of the long work day is the United States Steel corporation, and this in face of the fact that a stockholders' committee as long ago as 1912 reported in favor of abandoning the long shift and the adoption of a new and better workday for the company's employees. That report was adopted, but never acted upon.  
 The three-shift system as applied to continuous operation in the steel industry is not impractical, as has been proven in many mills where it has been adopted. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company, one of the largest so-called independent American mills, has been on the three-shift basis for many months, and finds the practice to be economical. A large number of other big steel plants are on the eight-hour basis and find it works out well.  
 The chief argument against the twelve-hour day is its inhumanity. Men are driven from bed to work and slunk from work to bed, seven days a week, with no opportunity for recreation, for family life, or for taking any part in the affairs of the world, other than work. Eighty-four of the 168 hours in a seven-day week are spent in toil; the other 84 are divided between sleeping, eating and getting to and from work. How can we expect men so driven to become American citizens, to take any part in the social or political life of the country, to be an asset to the citizenship of the nation?  
 Unless industry assumes its proportional share of responsibility for the welfare of America, all our other efforts are thwarted. The men of the big steel mills should have the same chance that is given to others to develop themselves and to enjoy the privileges of life in the United States, and they can not do it when working twelve hours a day.

**A Bit of Joy Passes.**  
 A void of impressive dimensions, not only in the contributing staff of The Bee, but in the life of a multitude of readers throughout the nation, has been produced by the death of Bert Lester Taylor. As "B. L. T." he occupied a high place in the hearts of those who loved the jests of the column headed "A Line 'o' Type or Two."  
 "I saw it in the Line this morning." "Did you notice that story of B. L. T.?" How often have those words predated the hearty laugh and cleared away less pleasant thoughts. Many good smiles perished with Mr. Taylor, now dead at his home in Chicago.  
 He was older than most would think, having been born in New England 54 years ago. Something of his Massachusetts ancestry was apparent in the Yankee wit of his lines. His appeal was nation-wide, and although he lived in Chicago, his humor was every bit as much at home in New York and San Francisco.  
 Newspaper men were especially proud of his work, for there was a scholarship and polish about him that gave a literary finish with which journalism is not often credited. Many of his poems and whimsicalities had been collected in book form, and are well worth preserving. They truly come under the head of literature, and represent a distinct advance over most of the humorous columns of the past. There are, of course, many who did not appreciate his fine pointed wit, and even some who found his quips occasionally too deep for appreciation. But the widespread admiration of B. L. T. is a reflection of the high standard of popular taste, and a demonstration that newspaper writers, who so often fear that they will go over the heads of their readers, are obsessed by groundless fears.

**Clara Hamon's Acquittal.**  
 An Oklahoma jury did what most sophisticated persons expected it would—acquitted Clara Hamon from the charge of murder of her paramour. This perversion of justice is not to be accepted as a vindication of the right of a guilty woman to murder the man with whom she had sinned. She will learn that her crime, forgiven as it may be by man, will not be forgiven by herself. "Sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier days," and so long as Clara Hamon lives, she will be called upon daily to expiate in the secret chambers of her soul the wrong she has done. Unless she be caloused beyond understanding, her memory will provide for her the punishment the jury denied her. Whatever her account with Jake Hamon might have been, or his with her, they both owed something to society and to the decent manhood and womanhood of the world that the death of the one and the formal exculpation of the other will not discharge. For the rest, both may be left, secure from the judgment of man, to be answerable finally at the bar of the Great Judge of All Mankind. The sad reflection is forced on all who understand life that this tragedy holds no warning; it has been repeated times without number, and probably will continue as long as the world stands. Lawless passion inevitably brings ruin.

Sir Philip Gibbs is another English lecturer who is not without his critics, but at all events he has the consolation that it is impossible to take either side of the Irish question without receiving more bricks than posies.  
 Just when a lot of suspicious folks thought Senator Fall was headed straight for Mexico comes the announcement that he is going to Alaska, the other extreme.

**Matter With the Movies**  
 Those who foresaw a vast and rapid growth of movie art have been disappointed to observe that the phenomenal development of its mechanical side has been accompanied by no similar improvement in literary and dramatic standards. The highly perfected camera of today clicks off miles of the same gaudy recorded by its crude precursor, and our modern sumptuous playhouses are given over to the brand of entertainment served in the tent show of the past.  
 Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the whole business is the lack of seriousness with which producers take their tawdry melodramas. Rich and expensive settings are lavished on the cheapest and most trivial themes. Subjects which stock companies would not dare stage in the corn belt are furnished forth in magnificent splendor on the screen. Preposterous plots, unworthy of a single rehearsal, are equipped with an opulence befitting the great art of the theater, and launched with a clamor that might well herald an epic.  
 Worst of all, from the standpoint of public interest, is the heaping influence which this condition undoubtedly is having on the standards and tastes of a large number of people. Spurious sentimentalities, the debasement of general ideals, and artificial and florid portrayals are held out as valid reflections of life.  
 If the movies have fallen into the hands of those who only desire to make money, this pandering to base emotions is understandable, though none the less vicious. Such a course is bound to bring the art of the theater to a halt. The screen morally and artistically will destroy its prestige and appeal, and eventually its profit. The public has a way of turning to read those who have deceived it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Played Them Both Up.**  
 A boy was playing with an iron hoop in the street, when it bounced through the railings and broke a window in the area beneath.  
 Mrs. Stern waited, with anger in her eyes, for the appearance of the hoop's owner. Presently he arrived.  
 "Please, I've broken your window," he said, "and father's come to mend it."  
 Sure enough, the boy was followed by a man, who at once set to work, while the boy, taking his hoop, ran off.  
 The window finished, the man said; "That'll be 3 shillings, ma'am."  
 "Three shillings?" gasped Mrs. Stern. "But your little boy broke it, the little fellow with the hoop. You're his father, aren't you?"  
 The man shook his head.  
 "Never seen him before," he said. "He came round to my place and said his mother wanted her window mended. You're his mother, aren't you?"  
 And the good woman could only shake her head. Words failed her.—London Tit-Bits.

**Rates and State Sovereignty**  
 Analysis of the Railroad Situation as it Exists  
 From the Boston Transcript.  
 The Wisconsin rate case, now pending before the supreme court of the United States, is a test case involving the future authority of every state in the Union with respect to railway rate regulation. Not only is the status of certain powers exercised by the Interstate Commerce commission under the transportation act of 1920 at issue, but also, apparently, the constitutionality of that act itself; for counsel for at least forty-three states seem to be united in claiming that that act, as construed and applied by the commission, would prove destructive of constitutional state rights and contrary to the spirit of our organic national law. In short, the Wisconsin case bids fair to become a leading case in the annals of American jurisprudence, perhaps transcending in importance the celebrated "Shreveport" case, of kindred import, and destined to rank with the historic Dartmouth College case in general fame and influence.

The decision of this momentous issue rests with the supreme court alone, and attempts to foresee or foretell the conclusions of that eminent tribunal would be as injudicious as they would be improper. But meantime, and aside from the more abstract legal aspects of the case, the public owes it to itself to take as broad a view as possible of the issues involved, always assuming, until the contrary be legally and factually announced, that the transportation act, perfect or imperfect, is probably valid, and that the applications of it already made by the Interstate Commerce commission, whether wise or rash, were also probably within the scope of their authority. Many citizens, however, may plausibly argue that if the Interstate Commerce commission, though as yet it has been given no power to initiate state rates, is to possess permanent authority to establish state rates whenever it considers that existing state rates unjustly and injuriously discriminate against interstate or foreign commerce, its judgment as to the effect of state rates being final, such a power might easily be stretched so as practically to destroy or annul the rate-making powers of the individual states. It is a well known fact to all railroad men that a change in a single rate may, and often does, necessitate changes in hundreds or perhaps thousands of other rates, and a very slight variation in an intrastate rate might thus force adjustment on the rates of other states, causing railroad doing an interstate business serious loss. And if, to counteract such policies, the Interstate Commerce commission, however constitutionally, may command state rates to be raised, where it may be argued, save in the most purely local areas, the Interstate Commerce commission would be assured of the stability of any schedule of intrastate rates which, in the exercise of state autonomy and in behalf of purely state interests, it may wish to create or authorize? Such a regime, it may be urged, is in practice, or at least in potentiality, little different from what would be the case if congress to go the limit, and declare all railroad rates in the country to be subject completely and exclusively to federal regulation.

On the other hand, however, to quote from Mr. Edgar J. Rich, a Boston lawyer of eminent railroad experience, "One of the most unfortunate results of state regulation has been acts in the line of protectionism, the commission establishing intrastate rates upon a lower basis than corresponding interstate rates, with the inevitable result that interstate traffic was curtailed and a proper proportion of the transportation burden was not borne by the purely state business. And with regard to the issue of due state sovereignty, each state is bound to remember that our present form of government was mainly adopted to "form a more perfect union" than existed under the Articles of Confederation, and that removal of the old status of state and interstate trade, under which, as the late historian John Fiske has put it, "the different states, with their own tariffs and tonnage acts, began to make commercial war upon each other," was a leading motive for the adoption of our present constitution, and is realized in the express and vital power given congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce. The most ardent advocate of state rights, therefore, must recognize that the subject matter is so exceptional and special in its nature, and so vitally connected with the central nervous system, and the problems affecting his family are the same in any case."  
 The family of every syphilitic patient should be examined from the perspective of the stage of the disease or the symptomatology presented by the patient when first seen. If this is done cases of congenital and acquired syphilis will be discovered which would otherwise be neglected.  
 They will often be found at a period when symptoms are not destructive, and thus treatment may be instituted before irreparable destructive lesions have occurred. An opportunity is offered to prevent the development of such disabling conditions as general paresis, tabes dorsalis, aneurysms, and the like. The possibility of bearing healthy children may be increased.  
 Every clinic dealing with syphilitic patients, whether it is primarily a syphilitic clinic, a neurological clinic, a cardiac clinic, or an internal medicine clinic, should be equipped with the machinery for bringing the members of the syphilitic family to the clinic for examination."

**PRICE OF 'DAMAGED GOODS.'**  
 This is to be an unpleasant story, but it contains information worth having, and I know no pleasant way to impart it.  
 I found it in the Social Hygiene Monthly. Dr. Taylor of that publication found it in the Social Hygiene Bulletin. In these periodicals it will reach a large number of physicians, social workers, and persons interested. I am reprinting it just as I found it because it should get to the ordinary everyday newspaper reader as well.  
 It is a series of conclusions arrived at by Dr. H. C. Solomon of Harvard and Mr. H. Solomon, and based on studies of the syphilitic persons in the psychopathic hospital. These 555 persons had some form of late syphilis, either general paresis, syphilis of the brain or spinal cord, or late syphilis without involvement of the nervous system. The diagnosis of late and long neglected syphilis having been made in these 555 persons, investigation was made to find out how much the disease had extended to members of their families—how much harm it had done directly to supposed healthy, intelligent husbands, wives, and children. The following are the conclusions:  
 "1. The family of the late syphilitic abounds with evidence of syphilitic ailments.  
 "2. At least one-fifth of the families of syphilitics have one or more syphilitic members in addition to the original patient.  
 "3. Between one-third and one-fourth of the families of syphilitics never have given birth to a living child. This is much larger than the percentage obtained from the study of a large group of New England families taken at a random, which shows that only one-tenth were childrenless.  
 "4. More than one-third of the families of syphilitics have accidents, miscarriages, or stillbirths.  
 "5. The birth rate in syphilitic families is 2.05 per family, whereas the birth rate in the New England families mentioned above is 3.8 per family, or almost twice as great.  
 "6. Two-thirds of the families show defects as to children (sterility, accidents as to pregnancies, and syphilitic children).  
 "7. Only one-third of the families show no defect as to children or Wasseman's reaction in spouses.  
 "8. About one-fifth of the individuals examined show a positive Wasserman reaction; more of these are spouses than children (sterility, accidents as to pregnancies, and syphilitic children).  
 "9. Between one-fourth and one-third of the spouses examined show syphilitic involvement.  
 "10. Between one in twelve and one in six of the children examined show syphilitic involvement.  
 "11. One-fifth of all children born alive in syphilitic families were dead at birth or died in infancy or childhood. This does not differ materially from the general average in the community.  
 "12. One-fifth of the pregnancies are abortions, miscarriages, or stillbirths, compared with less than one-tenth of the pregnancies in nonsyphilitic families.  
 "13. The average pregnancies per family is 2.58, compared with 3.58, 4.43, and 5.51 in nonsyphilitic families.  
 "14. There are 5.12 stillbirths per 100 live births in the syphilitic families, as compared with the 3.78 reported by the Massachusetts census, showing that there is no marked difference in this respect.  
 "15. A syphilitic is a syphilitic, whether his disease is general paresis, cerebro-spinal syphilis, or visceral syphilis, without involvement of the central nervous system, and the problems affecting his family are the same in any case."  
 The family of every syphilitic patient should be examined from the perspective of the stage of the disease or the symptomatology presented by the patient when first seen. If this is done cases of congenital and acquired syphilis will be discovered which would otherwise be neglected.  
 They will often be found at a period when symptoms are not destructive, and thus treatment may be instituted before irreparable destructive lesions have occurred. An opportunity is offered to prevent the development of such disabling conditions as general paresis, tabes dorsalis, aneurysms, and the like. The possibility of bearing healthy children may be increased.  
 Every clinic dealing with syphilitic patients, whether it is primarily a syphilitic clinic, a neurological clinic, a cardiac clinic, or an internal medicine clinic, should be equipped with the machinery for bringing the members of the syphilitic family to the clinic for examination."

**How to Keep Well**  
 By DR. W. A. EVANS  
 Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.  
 Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

**Baby Is Overfed.**  
 Mrs. F. L. M. writes: "My baby is two months old, large and fat. I nurse him. He sleeps very well at night, but cries almost all day and evening or else is very fussy. He seems to have colic. He has a lot of wind and belches very hard. What can be the cause of this? I give him peppermint occasionally, but it does little good."  
**REPLY.**  
 Your baby has the colic. Over-feeding is generally the cause of colic. Have him nurse both breasts, but do not let him empty either completely. Shorten the time at the breast. Give him water before nursing him. If this does not suffice give him the Gruice treatment as advised in the Journal of the American Medical Association, November, 1920. Do not wean him.

**Let Mother Eat Fruit.**  
 Mrs. E. E. F. writes: "How soon may a baby be given orange juice for constipation and in what quantity?"  
**REPLY.**  
 "1. At one month. Begin with one teaspoonful. It has been proved that fruit juice is not a very reliable laxative. It falls almost as often as it succeeds. There are other reasons for giving them.  
 "2. The mother should eat fruit and vegetables in considerable quantities and drink plenty of water. The baby should be kept out of doors on pleasant days. If necessary use a soap suds.  
**Feed the Baby Lemons.**  
 Mrs. F. A. M. writes: "Why does a baby of nine months have so much ammonia in the urine? I have been giving her sweetened condensed milk and it agrees with her so well that I hate to change. Could it be the milk? I give her plenty of water between feedings also."  
**REPLY.**  
 Ammonia in a child's urine means acidosis. As a rule a child with acidosis is being overfed. Feed her less, especially food that is rich. Give her some fruit juice daily.  
**No Meat or Eggs.**  
 Mrs. W. B. C. writes: "My father has been paralyzed for two years and his bowels do not move right. He eats all kinds of food and meats. Will you please give me a diet for him? His age is 51. He would like to get over his paralysis? He gets indigestion."  
**REPLY.**  
 Instead of giving him purges, have him take an enema when he needs to do anything. He should live largely on bran cereal, bran bread, fruits, vegetables, soups, milk and especially sour milk. He should eat no meat or eggs. If he is satisfied without coffee or tobacco, so much the better.  
**Law on Case Differs.**  
 S. M. D. writes: "Is the period of isolation for scarlet fever 40 days, or until desquamation is complete? Should a child discharged from a contagious disease hospital after 23 days, still desquamating, be permitted to associate with other children?"  
**REPLY.**  
 Some ordinances specify five, some six, and some seven weeks as the period of isolation. All say that the isolation is not to be terminated at the end of the prescribed period if the tonsils are large and boggy, if there is a discharge from ears or nose, or if glands are enlarged. Desquamation is not regarded as a factor in spreading the disease. There is considerable risk in discharging scarlet fever patients at the end of four weeks.

**Witte Exposes Kaiser's League**  
 (From the New York Times.)  
 The former German emperor's proposal for a league of nations, described in his book written with the object of showing that Great Britain was responsible for the world war, excerpts from which have been cabled from The Hague, is definitely challenged and contradicted in the forthcoming memoirs of Count Witte, the noted Russian statesman, to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The former German emperor asserts that he proposed a league of nations, consisting of the Triple Alliance and the French and Russian Alliance, and that this proposal was accepted by the Russian emperor and Count Witte.  
 After detailing in an earlier chapter a proposal of the German emperor for an offensive economic alliance between Russia and Germany, Count Witte refers to his so-called league of nations proposal.  
 In 1905 Count Witte, on his way to Russia after having been expelled from the treaty of Portsmouth, saw the kaiser, and their talk assumed a serious aspect.  
 "Having referred briefly to my success at Portsmouth," says Witte, "he turned to the general political situation in Europe and reverted to our former conversation. I reiterated the 'Triple Alliance' and the desirability of a general rapprochement of the three main bodies of Europe, Russia, Germany and France. This rapprochement tending to become a close union, which, of course, would be joined by other European powers.  
 "Delivered from the burden of military expenditures, Europe would be enabled to create a mighty naval force which would dominate the world. His majesty assured me that he shared my views and that the extraordinary piece of news which I had carried into effect at his meeting with Emperor Nicholas at Bjorkoe. Having imparted to me this extraordinary piece of news, his majesty asked me whether I was satisfied with this development, and in my innocence I replied that his words had filled my heart with joy.  
 "On his arrival in St. Petersburg (Petrograd) Count Witte had an interview with Emperor Nicholas. His majesty told me, in writing, the count, 'that he had received a letter from Emperor William in which the German sovereign spoke of me in admiring terms. He was glad, he added, that I shared the views which were the foundation of his agreement with Germany, concluded at Bjorkoe. The text of this mysterious agreement, however, his Majesty did not show me."  
 "The next day I met Count Lamsdorff, our minister of foreign affairs. After the customary greetings and congratulations he asked me, his voice vibrant with ill-controlled indignation:  
 "'Do you really approve of the Bjorkoe treaty?'  
 "I confessed that I had not, whereupon he handed me the text of the document, saying that he had received it only on the previous day and bidding me read it. The count looked profoundly excited and upset. As I read the document I understood the cause of his excitement. The substance of the agreement was that Germany and Russia obligated themselves to defend each other in case of war with any other European power, including France. Russia pledged itself to make every effort to gain France over to this union, but, whether this result was attained, the agreement between the two countries was nevertheless valid.  
 "'This is monstrous,' I exclaimed. 'The treaty dishonors us in the eyes of France. Is it possible that all

this has been concocted without you and that you knew nothing about it?"  
 "Count Lamsdorff repeated that until the preceding day he had been kept in complete ignorance of the matter."  
 "'Does his majesty know that we have a treaty with France?' I asked.  
 "'Of course his majesty knows that,' he replied, 'but the fact must have slipped from his mind, or what is more probable, his brain was befogged by William's verbiage, and he failed to grasp the substance of the matter.'"  
 "We put our heads together to find a way out of the difficulty."  
 "It was through the influence of Count Witte and Count Lamsdorff that the treaty was eventually abrogated."  
 To Be Reckoned With.  
 Dr. Conwell, the famous Philadelphia educator, wants the eighteenth amendment amended so that everybody will know what it means, but after the amendments pass what assurance can he offer that the supreme court will not interpret them beyond all comprehension again?—Detroit Free Press.

**CENTER SHOTS.**  
 Germany is finding out that the price of evasion is invasion.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.  
 What Lies Before Mr. Harding.  
 For the lies behind him see late campaign action.—Toledo Blade.  
 The only thing easier than to turn down advice is to give it.—Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appal.  
 Why does a chicken cross the road? To scratch up somebody's garden.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.  
 Well, one can't blame the Philippines for desiring independence. This country had it once.—Baltimore Evening Sun.  
 A miss may not be as good as her smile, but she can make the whole world think so is.—El Paso Herald.  
 We suspect some dealers are using safety razors to do their price-cutting with.—Burlington (Vt.) News.

**SPRING**  
 I smell the smoke  
 Of leaves and grass burning,  
 For the field and the woods  
 My heart has a yearning,  
 I hear the birds come  
 To the north are returning,  
 The spring is here  
 BELLVIEW.

**WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS**  
 TRADE MARK  
 BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU  
 — J. Nicholas —  
 L. V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

**No Laundry Marks on Your Clothes**  
 We wash each bundle SEPARATELY—the safe, sanitary way. No marks of any kind.  
 Your clothes are delivered damp—not wet—light pieces ready for ironing. We use Refinette Perfect Soft Water—no lye or chemicals to injure the fabric.  
 Moisture is removed by suction—cannot break buttons. Your clothes are weighed dry. Costs you but a few cents a pound.  
 We also air-dry your wash if desired—all pieces ready for immediate ironing.  
 Phone us to call for your wash. Harney 0784.

**The Gulbransen Helps—**  
 To Make Your Home Pleasant  
 WE have just received two carloads of the famous Gulbransen Player Piano, after considerable difficulty. The Gulbransen being the lowest priced standard player on the market, has enjoyed a wonderful popularity in thousands of homes recently.  
 BUT now that we have received this large shipment, we are pleased to announce that we have all the models on our floor and will gladly demonstrate to your satisfaction on a moment's notice.  
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