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

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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.

## Dealing With Soviet Russia.

In a happy phrase Secretary Hughes sums up the case for soviet Russia-that unfortunate land is being "progressively impoverished." Many Americans think that the application of the Lenine-Trotzky group for formal trade relations should be granted by the United States, and even Senator Hitchcock pleads for the minting of Russian gold proferred in exchange for American wares. These have not fully considered what is involved in such a proceeding.

To enter formal relations with soviet Russia, even to the extent of setting trade on the basis that subsists between responsible governments, is to recognize the existing regime as the de jure as well as the de facto government, and thereby to condone all that has been done since 1917, when the bolsheviki seized power. If the United States is ready to forgive all the outrages of which the communists have been guilty, and this must be done if Lenine and Trotzky are to be dealt with as rightful authority representing the Russian people, then not only the crimes against person but those against property must be condoned. When buying or selling to the Russian soviets it should be understood that it is not the individual or firm that figures in the transaction, but the government so-called, and this government has repudiated its debts.

The gold that Senator Hitchcock would have coined at the mints of the United States may belong to the soviet by right of possession, but it has been seized by that group from its rightful owners. Moreover, if the soviets have gold to pected to apply some of it to the discharge of | good. the debts contracted in the name of the Russian people? Merely changing the form of the government can not operate to relieve its successors of the obligations incident to the carrying on of the superceded system. If that doctrine were to prevail, it would be a simple matter for every nation to wipe out its indebtedness by an easily arranged revolution. The German people is not permitted to appeal to such a subterfuge to escape the imposts of the war, and it is ridiculous to suggest that the Russians have such an easy egress from their debts.

The rights of private property are sacred in civilized countries; even the savages observe the rule of ownership, now sought to be abrogated by the soviets. It is conceivable that this may prevail, so far as it affects the Russians only, for outsiders cannot undertake to lay down laws for their guidance in domestic affairs. But the soviet did not regard the rights of foreigners, nor do the present rulers even pretend to recognize the debts owed the world outside their country. How, then, can they expect to be accepted as honorable and responsible? The soviet has yet to learn its first real lesson in the philosophy of government.

## Going After Bergdoll.

Whether or not the United States government succeeds in obtaining pardon for the soldiers who are now in German prison, serving sentence for undertaking to capture Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the effort to have that youthful deserter returned should be pushed to the limit. Formal request has been made of the German government, it is understood. His claim of German citizenship is not enough to establish him secure in the protection of the republic, while reason exists to think the Germans will be willing to be rid of him. He has so aggravated his original offense that it has almost been lost sight of. As a draft evader he might have been amenable to moderate punishment, but in the capacity of an escaped prisoner he has gone out of his way to affront the government, which is morally bound to get him. Nothing of the vindictive desire for vengeance resides in this, the purpose being solely to vindicate the power and majesty of the United States, sorely flouted by young Bergdoll, his relatives and friends. The pursuit of this peculiar fugitive should be relentless and his punishment certain, if for no other reason than to keep faith with the more than 4,000,000 other young men of the land who subjected themselves to the operations of the draft and served as their country required. Voluntary exile ought not to afford immunity for Bergdoll.

## More for Luxuries Than Schools.

The public school system is America's pride, and seldom is any complaint heard of the cost of education. It is pretty well recognized that compared to the amount paid into the school funds, the value of education to the individual and the state represents an immense net gain. The people get more from their investment in the schools than from any other part of the

Perhaps it is because of the tremendous contribution made by the educational system that the idea is prevalent that the support of the schools consumes a large part of the public funds. With this impression P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, takes issue. The amount spent for face powder, cosmetics and perfumes in one year is almost double the total salaries paid teachers in all of the public elementary and secondary schools, he shows.

Purchases of jewelry in 1920 are given by government estimates as amounting to \$500,000,-000. This is more by \$100,000,000 than all the salaries of teachers in elementary and high schools. All education in 1918, the last year with | will go on as before.

complete records, cost \$919,729,258. For cigars and cigarets in one year \$300,000,000 more than this was spent. The cost of tobacco in all its forms amounted to five times the teachers' salaries. The money spent for chewing gum is more than double the total expenditures for normal schools, where teachers are trained, and almost equals all state and city appropriations for higher education.

In light of these comparisons, the public support of the schools appears niggardly. There is no greater service in a democracy than the training of the children. Yet salaries of teachers, as Mr. Claxton remarks, are low, and school equipment often inadequate. There is need also for more thorough training of the teaching forces. If money is spent so freely on luxuries, more could properly be expected for the very necessary institutions of education.

## In the Coming City Primary.

A list of sixty-three men and two women have submitted their names to the voters as seeking nomination for the office of city commissioner. Only fourteen of these will survive the elimination contest, dooming fifty-one to certain defeat. Who these will be may not be told with any degree of accuracy until after the votes have been counted. Sapient and experienced politicians may feel warranted in selecting certain of the aspirants as being without hope, yet even these have always the chance that resides in the uncertainty of the balloting. No rule has been formulated for determining the caprice of the voters at a non-partisan election.

However, slates are being made up, interested groups arraying themselves in support of selected candidates. These have primarily the interest of one or maybe two men deeply at heart, and have arranged around them such others as are expected to contribute most to the success of the especially favored champions. This element of slate-making is or ought to be well understood. It gives to the chosen ones the advantage of a fairly solidified support, as opposed to the fact that the opposition is apt to be dissipated amongst a number of available candidates, none able to concentrate sufficient support to win.

Thus the nominee is quite apt to be a minority selection, owing his success to the fortuitous activity of the group backing him. This permissible practice does away with the "nonpartisan" aspect of the primary, substituting one or the other of the factional groups for the organized national party, and thereby making the contest as partisan as well might be wished. The energetic efforts of certain of these factions evinces a determination to make the days between now and the date of the primary quite as lively as city elections usually are.

Developments will undoubtedly give the voters opportunity to reach a choice as to the merits of the aspirants, "Sugaring-off" is an inevitable part of a political campaign, and once it sets in the end is usually in sight. As days go on The Bee will find occasion to discuss the issues involved, to the end that the people may coin, is it not justice only that they be ex- | be fully and fairly informed as to the public

## Medical Isolation of the Farms.

A country mother, with a baby apparently on the verge of whooping cough, in order to get medical aid had to take her infant two miles to town in a motor car because the only physician of this Ohio village refused to make outside trips except on the direst emergencies. It is possible that no country doctor could afford the time or energy to make the rounds of the community as the old time country physician used to do, or it is possible that a change has come over the profession. At all events, the obstacles to obtaining medical care furnish one of the drawbacks of rural life

Even some of the small towns are being abandoned by the doctors. The chance to earn a living is more attractive in the cities, and the sense of family loyalty to the native soil that used to draw young men back to their birthplace after completing professional training has failed to operate. Therefore a group of New England hamlets have appealed to the legislature at Boston to allow them to subsidize a village doctor by an official appropriation. This seems an approach to making medicine a public utility, and not a far cry from the system prevalent in some European countries of health insurance and free medical attention from state doctors. Certainly if the individualistic system of attracting a physician by the prospect of patients fails to protect the country folk, some such arrangement will have to be made.

## Curious and Spiteful Wills.

The temptation to have the last word may be strong in writing a will, but more often than not the desire to be well thought of overcomes all other inclinations. Publication of the last testament of a Londoner, however, disclosed the single legacy to his wife of a shilling "to enable her to buy a rope." It is not long since a similar but more definite provision was made by a New England man for his daughter "to receive \$1 to purchase a rope to hang herself with."

Without knowing anything of the two women thus insulted from the grave, most people will feel that they probably were as good specimens of humanity as the men who could not refrain from giving an insult in farewell, unable to the last to forgive or to sympathize.

Even as humor, the thing is poor and crude. Much more witty was the will of Rabelais, in which he briefly expressed his contempt for himself and the world. "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor."

The German Reichstag has ordered all advanced classes of the graded schools to study the treaty of peace. This will make quite different reading from the old texts that used to glorify the divine right of the kaiser and the military supremacy of the fatherland.

One by one the old illusions perish, and de spite the idea of transportation given by stories of "the slow train through Arkansas," a wreck there is ascribed to excessive speed.

The Chicago woman who is suing for \$40, 000 for damage done to her chin must have counted in a lot of overtime work at double

Add to the list of noteworthy mouthfuls Vice President Coolidge's announcement that This is no time to press for undue advantage."

Political bandwagons should be equipped with shock absorbers so that no one will be spilled off when the hard bumps come.

Having now had the rent investigation, things

Your dog is the one friend who never looks up your rating with Dun & Bradstreet.-Cartoons Magazine.

## Education in the United States More for Luxuries in Single Year Than

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 diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in case of The Bee

Despite the low salaries of teachers and the meager and inadequate equipment of schools. many people believe the support of the public schools, elementary, secondary and higher, to be our chief burden. This opinion seems to be very common about state legislatures and other taxlevying bodies. People otherwise well informed sometimes fall into this error. Recently a prominent professor in one of our great universities expressed the opinion that the support of the state universities was about to bankrupt some of the states. What are the facts? How do expenditures for the schools compare with other expenditures, public and private? The truth is public education is not a burden. Its cost is

almost negligible with other expenditures. In 1918, the last year for which complete have been compiled, we spent in the United States for public education, elementary and secondary, \$762,259,154; for normal schools for the training of teachers, \$20,414,689; for higher education in colleges, universities and proessional and technical school, whether supported public taxation or privately endowed, \$137,-055,415. The grand total was \$919,729,258. In the lifty years from 1870 to 1920, we paid for public elementary and high schools, \$12,457,484,563; for normal schools, \$291,111,232; for higher education in tax supported and privately endowed colleges, universities and technical schools, \$1,-804,200,272, a total of \$14,552,796,037 for the fifty

for Education in Three Hundred Years.

(By P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner

of Education )

For the years preceding 1870, \$2,000,000,000 public elementary and secondary schools: \$3,000,000 for normal schools and \$150,000,000 for higher education would be very liberal estimates. Adding these to the totals given above will make a grand total of about \$14,500,000,000 public, elementary and secondary schools; \$295,000,000 for normal schools, and \$1,950,000 000 for higher education; approximately \$16,-645,000,000 for public schools, elementary, secondary, normal schools and higher education in schools of all kinds from the beginning of our history until 1920

In all cases the figures include expenditures buildings and equipment, repairs, heating, lighting and other incidentals as well as expenditures for teachers' salaries.

The total amount paid in salaries to teachers public elementary and secondary schools in 1918, was only \$402,298,516. Salaries of teachers in private elementary and secondary schools, colleges, normal schools, universities and technial schools amounted to approximately \$90,446,-24. making a total of \$492,745,240.

Making all due allowances for defective returns, the total amount spent for public education in 1918, including current expenditures for private and endowed colleges and universities, and all expenditures for capital investment in buildings and equipment, was less than \$1,000,-000,000. According to government returns for 1920, the people of the United States spent for luxuries in that year \$22,700,000,000; more than 22 times as much as they spent for education only two years before, and \$6,000,000,000 or 30 per cent, more than we have spent for education in all our history.

Expenditures for laxuries in 1920 included among other items:

For face powder, cosmetics, perfume, etc. .....\$750,000,000 350,600,000 500,000,000 510,000,00 ligars . Tobacco and snuff ..... 500 000,000 3,000,000,000 Joy rides, pleasure resorts and Chewing gum .....

It is equally interesting to compare the expenditures for education with other governmental receipts and expenditures. Receipts of the federal government from customs and internal revenues for 1920 were \$5,730,978,117. This is more than six times the amount expended for education in 1918, and more than one-third the estimated total expenditures for public education and all higher education from the beginning of our history until 1920. It is fully ten times the total of salaries of all teachers in all schools, public and private.

If to the income of the federal government he added the taxes collected by states, counties and municipalities for other purposes than education, the total will be fully fifteen times as much as the total salaries of teachers of all public elementary and secondary schools, cormal schools, colleges, universities and technological and professional schools of all kinds. To double the salaries of all these teachers would require the addition of only \$1 in \$15 to the total of federal, state, county and municipal taxes. For every \$15 paid, the average taxpayer would pay \$16, and after his receipts are put away, he would not know the difference. If nothing were paid teachers from public taxation the average taxpayer would still pay \$14 of the \$15 he now pays, and would not remember the difference after the tax receipts are put away.

We think we believe in education. We talk much about it and many of us believe that we pay much for it; that it in fact constitutes a very great burden, if indeed it is not our chief burden. No doubt we do believe in education in a way, but we have not and do not pay much for it. If this article helps to dispel the illusion and to give some accurate information as to actual expenditures for education, as compared with other expenditures, it will serve its

## The Newspaper Humorist

Another "funny man" has passed away: Bert eston Taylor, the original of the sympatheticscornful, give-and-take sulphitic type of newspaper "colyumists," is dead-prematurely, like Artemus Ward and Bill Nye and many another The long-lived humorist is indeed rare. Mark Twain, to be sure, lived to a good old age; but now we are told that Twain was more a philosopher than a humorist-that mockery was but a mask with him, his basis being So, indeed, he always insisted nimself. But "B. L. T." was content to be a humorist. His great delight was in the country paper that is funny without knowing it. There was a most genial touch upon his column, and for that many an error of taste was pardoned to him.

Funny columns come and go. They are not new institution. Papers of 60 years ago had them, and "played them up" on their editorial pages. But the fashion in their construction and composition changes. "B. L. T." led the way oward a very personal and immediate sympathy between the writer and the reader. The up-to-date "colyumist," as the result of his suggestion and example, is not only a humorist himself, but the cause of humor in others. Every day his able is spread with letters from his readers. He seems to have introduced the touch of nature that makes the whole world his kin. Unnumbered treasures of wit and humor are his for the asking—are his even without asking. It looks easy, but is not. The masterful columnist is a wizard. He has Aladdin's lamp concealed some-

where in his gently mocking mind. The quality of up-to-date newspaper humor, unlike that of mercy, is strained. All the com-monplace and "bromidic" is kept back with a fine sieve. The mind which rejects the gravel of the ordinary and commonplace, and lets through only the gold of wit and humor, is that of the ideal columnist. "B. L. T." was the type of the minds of this sort, and he has left a hopeful progeny .- Boston Transcript.

The Season of the Optimist. An optimist is a man who expects to raise regetables like those pictured in the seed cataogues .- New York Sun.

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

fathers owed their efficacy to the preparations made from wormseed, a widely distributed weed, Drs. Darling and Smillie, writing in

They give three-quarters of a cubic centimeter, about 11 grains at a dose. This is given in a fresh hard gelatin capsule. Two hours later the dose is repeated. Ten days later double the dose is given. The dose for children was propertionate to age or weight

Following this plan it was found ments of temperance in eating.

ments of temperance in eatindrinking and general conduct. that in a long series of cases 97 per cent of the hookworms were re-The belief is common that a purgative should be given before the worm medicine is given. This our central states. Any observant salesman making the rural districts point was carefully observed and checked. The conclusion arrived at was that this preliminary purging did not increase the effectiveness

what decreased it A second belief which they investigated is the general opinion that chenopodium is more effective if taken after several hours of fasting. They conclude that preliminary fasting so far from increasing the efficacy of the medicine actually lessens it. When given after a 12 to 24hour period of fasting the medicine poisons the patient, and so much of it as the patient's system uses up the

worms do not get.

The third inquiry related to the The third inquiry related to the J. H. R. writes: "What is advisability of eating a light meal able in a case of hernia? I am 55 at the same time the medicine was taken, say a cup of milk or coffee have been told the only thing found that doing this decreased the efficacy of the medicine about one-

A belief prevails in Brazil that to eat food while the system is under to have an operation. It is a questhe influence of chenopodium causes fatal poisoning. The investigators found no proof of the correctness of ing given some consideration this opinion, but the doctors only experimented with food given at the time the medicine was administered What they have in mind in Brazil is the taking of food two or three hours later, about the time the fol-low-up purge is used. The investigaany danger of contracting the disger from eating at that time.

I think I notice a tendency to let up on the hookworm fight. If the state health departments show any tendency to slow up, that is the more or that you need to do anything. reason for individuals to keep up the fight. Drs. Kofold and Tucker found at a large military post that men heavily infected with hookworm had more disease of every sort and their general death rate Especially very high. they liable to contract pneumonia. and when they contracted if the chance of recovery was poor.

As Barnum So Well Said.

## How to Keep Well

dope?' I asked thousands

will tell you that nine out of every

10 families will have in evidence

Pink People or other equally damn

Depends on Each Case.

have been told that an operation is

REPLY.

convenience, the factor of danger be

Probably No Danger.

I do not think you are in danger

Describe Nose Ailments.

REPLY.

ology of the nose.

he Blee's Letter Box
Athletic Park Addition liceman, they blast his testimony

Omaha, March 24, 1921.- To the with remarks against his characte

Editor of The Bee: Early in 1920, and announce to the wide world that complying with the request of many there are no men in the department

council ordered an appraisement of cept "protection money."

L. T. writes: "Please tell me of

In a catalogue of medical books I

Did he weed 'em out? I'll say he

lid, and not a petit larceny cop

Take a poor fellow out of work.

If he asks for help, the police "vag" him for panhandling. And the po-

ce are doing most of the panhan

lling on the streets of Omaha today.

is chaps and sombrero like he did

Jim and His Ticket.

Omaha March 24 - To the Editor

The Bee: So the sweet singer "Where the River Shannon

"lows" "yielded" to the summone of

Well and good. We have no quar

rel with Jim Dahlman. Very likely we shall vote for him. He's a pretty

good fellow and he used to be a pretty good mayor. But, woe is us,

the company he keeps.

Joe Hummel, Dean Noyes, Henry

Dunn. Deliver us. Mr. Dunn is a police judge. Mr. Noyes is a fore-

man in the park department. Mr. Hummel, apparently, is a gentleman

of leisure. Let us trust they vault

So we wish Mr. Dahlman luck-good and bad. We hope he's nomi-

nated and elected. But his ticket-

Another Stranger Complains.

of The Bee: With reference to "A Traveler" I wish to say I fully agree

with him when he says that for profiteering restaurants and cafe-

terias Omaha stands first in the

In the eastern cities the cham-bers of commerce handled this

question very efficiently. They start-

ed an investigation by inviting the

public to send in their complaints,

whch were then published in the

newspapers and by this method the cafeterias, restaurants and other

profiteers got some very unsavory

otoriety, the consequence being

nethod in Omaha would work won-

I think it's about time that

Omaha wakes up and does some-thing to prevent "the stranger with-

n her gates" from being gouged

A TEMPORARY STRANGER

High School Frats

no law in Nebraska against nationa

I believe the same

Omaha, March 24 .- To the Editor

AN INDEPENDENT.

let's sidetrack that before it starts.

no higher.

quick time.

Omaha, March 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Well, I see Ol' Jim's of The Bee: The case of the two tossed his hat in the ring. Say, it'll be a landslide that'll come close to

In his statement accepting the high school fraternities in Nebraska petitions signed by 10,000 Omahans. High schools? It seems to me there

Jim promises he will give this city is such a law on our statute books a government of the type that a city if there is, then how is it that the

of such a size demands.

Sure he will: That's the kind he initiation affairs and allows fraterni-

know what's going on in that police that "3-23- ber of the board. I'm in favor of 13" tornado wouldn't be a summer that. Never have I seen or heard zephyr compared to what'd hit this of a woman in public office who was

old burg.

afraid to do her duty. And I am
Commissioner Ringer and Chief sure, if a woman were in the delib-

Eberstein don't know what's going erations of Omaha's Board of Educa-

on in the department. They ought tion, this fraternity business would to, but they don't. Why, when a be stopped. There is no question but man brings charges against a po- that High school fraternities are

ties and sororities to run full blast Why, if the general public could within the walls of our institutions?

the one when W. W. was buried in apparently been dropped.

A SQUAWKER.

staved on the force.

this country

years old.

bottles of Hardpan's Peruna Cureall

or Doctor Billun's Pale Pills for

OLD REMEDY IS UPHELD. In recent years chenopodium or worm-seed has almost supplanted thymol in the treatment of hook patent medicine users tends to con-The worm medicines of our

the Journal of the American Medical association, give their experience as to the best method of administer-

of the treatment. In fact it some-

G. A. writes: "I was much inter- Coakley, Coolidge and Kyle.

Kopietz and Tebbins.

block; after the council had decided

to reject all but the unimproved

firm this statement and will show

the petition, which bears among oth-

ers, the following names:

W. Fishe

C. A. Melcher. W. P. Aikins Elroy Tibbits. John Kresl. Geo. Hardiannert.

L. Krotky. L. J. Kubony.

to the city.

The city clerk's records will con-

Dr. Robt, L. Wheeler,
F. A. Cressey,
J. F. Murphy,
Roscoe H. Rawley,
A. E. Miller,
Anna Chalcupka,
E. R. Leigh,
Harry M. Wells,
H. L. Bergquist,
L. A. Davis,
Jas. E. Bedhar,
S. C. Shrigley,
T. J. O'Neil,
John Flynn,

John Flynn.

The Board of Equalization

A tax plan was prepared and ad-

approved and assessed benefits of not

far north as "A" street, south to "U"

street, east to Thirteenth street and

west to Thirty-sixth street, the total

The park now belongs to the city and should be improved. The city

needs more ball brounds; however,

the park department has not had a

sale of bonds during the past three

years, therefore, no larger expense

can be made until funds are secured.

make this park useful and permanent work will follow.

Yards, amounting to 75,000 tons of manure and 25,000 tons of earth, was

hauled into the park free of cost

"Onward, Omaha."

Omaha, March 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: "Onward Omaha!" For the luva Mike, let's hope so. Now if the Chamber of Commerce

will really "onward" instead of mere-ly talking about it for publication

and then fall into a long-distance slumber that makes Rip Van Winkle

look like a bush leaguer, there's a

They say Omaha's the gate city.

To what? When you arrive in the

city and take a good look at the

Union station you wonder if you didn't get off at Marion, Ia., by mis-

take. If you come in from lowa by

And then when you get here. Boulevards beside which a hillside

cowpath is a joy forever; streets con-

structed especially for manufactur-

ers of automobile springs and axles:

more smoke than Pittsburgh, and

please tell us where to go and what

NCE A BOOSTER. (Now Slipping.)

Seeks Some Real Reform.

And the nights-will somebody

admission price is charged.

the skip-stop system.

his league of nations.

they do at night?

way of the Douglas street bridge, an

Temporary work is being done to

All of the filling done by the Stock

## Dog Hill Paragrafs

By George Bingham Slim Pickins weighed again this



shoes last Tuesday he finds he has gained three pounds in weight.

Jefferson Potlocks reads where the enter of population has moved about 10 miles in the past 10 years, and able concoctions. Even so-called he has reset his boundary fence ac-

were sorry to see a fight made against patent medicines, as those Hancock says Sidney Frisby addicted to their use finally resort to the physician. The foreigners are locks is the only person he knows gentleness. that can sing in the choir with his until educated, victims of the advertisers, as in Europe papers do not ook upside down and his mind out dare publish the same matters as in of the window

(Copyright, 1921, George Matthew Adam)

Does A Barometer Foretell the Weather?

The instrument which we know as the "barometer" is really nothing Most people with hernia get along satisfactory by wearing a truss. A moderate number find it advisable more than a delicate bit of mechanism which registers changes in the tion to be decided on the basis of pressure of the air which, normally at sea level, is about 14 or 15 pounds to the square inch or approximately a ton to the square foot, decreasing gradually in direct proportion to the altitude. When the pressure of E. A. M. writes: "I have been the altitude. loaning books to a young man to the envelope of air which surrounds read. I find he has syphilis. Is there the earth is normal, the barometer, ease from these books, and if so at sea level, indicates 30, which is of course, an entirely arbitrary how can I make them safe for others mark, just as the "degrees" on a thermometer are arbitrary. But the barometer "falls" or "rises"—the needle indicating a lesser or greater pressre-according to the change in

this pressure of the air. A "falling barometer," therefore, an authoritative work on the path- is a pretty certain indication of stormy weather, for storms are noth ing more than disturbances of the atmosphere which comes as the refind no work on pathology of the sult of the hollow or dent in the airnose. If you are interested in a envelope. Just as a wave of water work on the nose for physicians is usually preceded and followed by among the best are by Ballenger, a depression or valley, there is generally a "hill" or high-pressure area in front of and behind these lowpressure storm centers, and the tendency of nature toward equalization is such that a rising barometer, pro-vided the rise is sudden and abnormal, will frequently indicate a storm which may be some distance away and which may not arrive until the barometer needle has dropped

of the South Side business men, the Who would stoop so low as to acbelow the average figure. property for an addition to Athletic dives and patrolmen on the city pay usually indicates snow or rain, actives and patrolmen on the city pay usually indicates snow or rain, actives and patrolmen on the city pay A falling barometer, therefore, The appraisers were Messrs, Mur- roll today that are wearing diamonds cording to the season, while one that is normal or rising, shows that the A delegation of the same business come, and I'm making more than weather will probably any detective on the force.

The purpose of the same business come, and I'm making more than weather will probably some further change is indicated—

The purpose of the same business come, and I'm making more than some further change is indicated—

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The purpose of the same business come further change is indicated. come, and I'm making more than weather will probably be fair until parent in the air pressure some time up around this village. What we parent in the air pressure some time need is a chief of police like the man before the actual disturbance makes that sits in the chief's chair in Chi- its appearance,

## Parents' Problems

How can children best be rught courtesy to older persons? This can be done best by a coniderable amount of example, with It's got to stop, I tell you, and it the old Cowboy Mayor will just don a little precept added. Boys whose fathers are especially courteous to in the good old days, we'll have a older men, and girls whose mothers show particular courtesy to older women, usually require very little other training in this particular.

> harmful. I'm in favor of college Greek letter fraternities. They are a good thing. There's no argument that, but bar the High scho



## Do You Know the Bible?

(Cover up the answers, read the ques-tions and see if you can suswer them. Then look at the answers (o see if you tre right.)

### Follow these questions and answers as arranged by By J. WILSON ROY.

1. Why was the term Nazarene. one of reproach?

2. Why did Jesus fast 40 days and

40 nights? 3. Why was Jesus Christ called

the Lamb of God? 4. What had Isaiah prophesied regarding the Lamb?

5. Why did the Holy Ghost descend

upon our Saviour in the form of a

6. Why did the Jews "have no dealings with the Samaritans?" Answers:

I Because as is generally supposed, of the meanness of the town f Nazareth, and the poverty of its inhabitants.

2. Because as the author and inroducer of the new law, He would be following the examples of Moses and Elijah, both of whom acted in a similar manner on entering upon their administrations.

3. Because a lamb was a smybol of meekness.

4. Isaiah liii. 7. See also John i.

5. Among the Jews, the dove was the emblem of purity, innocence and

6. Because of an ancient hatred existing between them, which dated back to the rebuilding of the second

temple under Zerubbabel. (Copyright, 1921, By The Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

## Common Sense

By J. J. MUNDY. You and the Income Tax.

You have growled a good bit about hat income tax you have to pay. .. Suppose your income were so small that you need not pay anything in the way of taxes; would that suit

You can remember the time when you thought if you could reach an income such as you now have that you would never grumble about paying a tax. You know many men with larger

families who have smaller incomes, You know many a man who has much larger expense in every way than you and whose income is much smaller.

Pretty fortunate to have an income which warrants an income tax, are you not; Thousands and thousands of men,

who work as hard as you do and are better fitted educationally to hold a good job, cannot get one as good as yours.

Would you change places with these men?

Before you allow youself to think you are being imposed upon because you have to pay an income tax, it might be well for you to consider how fortunate you are to have property which is taxable and an income which is large enough to be taxed. If you had no property and smaller income would you not be worse off? ----

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