THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING—SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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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.

National Business on Budget Basis.

One of the first steps toward redeeming promises made by the republicans is the passage of the McCormick budget bill through the senate in practically the same form it held when vetoed by President Wilson. The measure goes to the house, where early action is promised. As Senator Harding once voted for the measure, it is probable he will sign it.

Mr. Wilson's objection to the bill was that it encroaches on the executive prerogative. Under its provisions the comptroller general and his assistant are to be appointed by the president, but may be removed for cause by the congress. The president held that he alone had power to remove his own appointees, and so disapproved the measure. This is a fine point, capable of being extended to include a considerable range of contingencies, but is not irreconcilable with our theory of constitutional government and its system of checks and balances. Mr. Taft had a rather unpleasant experience in connection with one member of his cabinet, when serious charges were brought against him by the congress. In this case resignation of the offending cabinet officer relieved the situation. Several members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet withstood the fire of criticism from congress and from the public, having the support of their chief because their minds ran along with his. He wished to be ever able to retain an appointee, however unpopular or inefficient he might be, so long as such retention indicated the supremacy of the president in the executive department.

We doubt if an approach to co-ordination of the executive and legislative functions through mutual control of the budget will seriously menace the stability of the government. On the other hand, much may be said in support of the proposal. The public interests should not suffer while the two departments of the government dispute over a point that is of technical rather than material importance.

With the adoption of the budget system and the correlation of the several activities of the government as proposed, so that the present widespread and unwieldly aggregation of bureaus, boards and commissions, may be brought into something like homogeneity, the administration will be well on the way to making effective promised economies. When overlapping, interfering, unnecessary or absolutely useless bodies are brought into working harmony, with the excess cut off, not only will the cost of administration be lessened by savings in the civil list, but untold economies will follow because the money set aside for definite purposes will be more wisely expended. All this is included in the program now under way, and from the consummation of which the public has a right to expect much.

The Uses of Advertisement.

The place of advertising as a business force is indicated by the report of the American Newspaper Publishers' association showing that more than $200,000,000 was spent for newspaper advertising last year. Increased use of this method of salesmanship is exhibited by the figures, which are $50,000,000 larger than those of the preceding year.

These sums are large, but represent an economy rather than waste. With the cry for more efficiency in marketing becoming louder every day, it is possible to predict that advertising will take on ever larger importance. There is no line of business today that does not use newspaper publicity columns. One of the first reforms adopted by the California fruit growers after forming their co-operative marketing systems was to make use of advertising. It is significant that as one of their main objects was to reduce the expense of selling they turned to the newspapers.

Usually the expense of marketing equals 100 per cent of all the other factors entering into the cost of an article, and in some cases the proportion is even greater. Advertising has demonstrated its ability to reduce this overhead, to stimulate demand to speed up and cheapen distribution. The fact that in one year the increase in appropriations of business men for this purpose reached the immense sum of $50,000,000 shows that the movement for economizing in bringing products from producer to consumer has found the newspaper a real help.

Education and Unrest.

No one questions the desirability of education now, but still it is possible to challenge such a statement as that the unrest in India is caused by lack of education and that if half of the $228,000,000 spent annually on the British army there had been expended on the schools English rule would have been much more secure.

Taken by and large, education arouses discontent—it is not therefore to be condemned, for out of restlessness progress is born. As the mind is improved, the body craves physical improvement in its condition as well.

Herbert Spencer, who regarded things rather hopelessly and thought public schools and libraries not entirely to be approved of, claimed that education encouraged the reading of things that fostered pleasant illusions rather than those insisting on hard realities. He pointed out with some truth that most people only read what amuses or interests them, not what would instruct them. Groundless hopes and pleasing errors, he held, were encouraged by a certain sort of education.

So it may be, but that is only a poor sort of education, perhaps the kind that a race of half fed natives in India would acquire at the first draught. In spite of this, the hope of the world lies in its schools. A little knowledge may be a dangerous thing, and that is just the amount of knowledge people would pick up without organized educational facilities. The remedy for a little knowledge is not ignorance, but more knowledge.

Choosing City Commissioners.

Again we wish to admonish the voters to make their choice for city commissioners on the basis of performance, not of promise. It costs a candidate very little to promise anything. Sometimes he lacks the stamina to stand up for what he knows ought to be done, because powerful influences may be exerted to swing him away from the right track. Men who have been tried and proven are the safest in the end. It is not wise to experiment too much with public business.

Omaha's growth depends on the carrying out of a well considered program of public improvement, with due attention to the details of routine administration. Such a program is now before the city council. Some parts of it already have been executed, and others are nearly ready to submit to the voters for approval. The men who have worked out these plans are capable, broad-minded, far-seeing, not pretending to gifts of prophesy, but with vision enough to anticipate future needs of a great city, and enterprising enough to make provision in advance for meeting those needs.

Some of the rival groups are injecting much of acrimony into the campaign. This is deplorable, for the welfare of the city demands that its governing board be selected in cool judgment and not in the heat of passion. The man who appeals to your prejudice is not the safe guide in the present instance.

The Bee hopes that the voters will carefully weigh the qualifications of the candidates, giving full value to the records made while serving the public, measuring that service by accomplishment and not by intent or promise. Then we feel we are justified in presenting the names of the six commissioners for re-election. Messrs. Ure, Ringer, Zimman, Butler, Towl and Falconer have not been found wanting. If they are again placed in office the affairs of the city will be looked after by competent men, who are faithful to their trust. Think this over.

Farm Prices and General Business.

Fluctuations in the price level indicate if anything a general tendency to lower levels, although the recession is not as marked as some would like to see come to pass. One of the manifestations, however, is inexplicable. Generally the public is aware that the decrease in farm prices has been not only sudden but violent. The collapse came without apparent warning, and is not yet perfectly reflected in the general situation. How extensive it was is shown by the fact disclosed in the following from the Department of Agriculture:

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 5.6 per cent during March; in the past ten years the price level increased about 3.4 per cent during March. On April 1 the index figure of prices was about 58.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 48.6 per cent lower than two years ago, and 27.6 per cent lower than the average of the last ten years on April 1.

The prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens) to producers of the United States increased 5.2 per cent from February 15 to March 15; in the past ten years prices increased in the like period 3.9 per cent. On March 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 30.7 per cent lower than a year ago, 38.3 per cent lower than two years ago, and 4.2 per cent lower than the average of the past ten years on March 15.

The principal deduction to be drawn from this is that farm prices have gone down too far and too fast when compared with others. Readjustment of the general schedule is in progress, but the farmer's predicament is not met by the prospect. He is meeting his situation by planning to secure closer control over the disposition of his products. It is encouraging to note as an evidence of the spirit in Nebraska that the promise is held out for a greater pig crop than in 1920, while the condition of winter wheat is reported as good and the general acreage under cultivation will not be shortened. Our farmers will continue to produce, expecting that their produce will be worth more to them in the future than at present.

The "Con" Man and His Victim.

From time to time the sophisticated smile in a deprecatory fashion as they read of how some simple-minded person from the country has been abused in mind and pocket by a confidence man. Usually they forget that in his own honesty the victim of such a deal has felt a trust in the honesty of others, and that because of the fact the sum total of the world's growth in morals has been retarded because one more man will always be suspicious of his fellow man. His money may be replaced, but not his willingness to believe another. However, all the victims of the oily tongue do not come from the country. The Philadelphia Ledger tells on its front page how two detectives there saved a banker from Richmond from being swindled to the tune of $100,000 by a pair of New York sharpers, who were vending a supposition gold mine. The banker had journeyed all the way from Richmond, carrying with him certified checks of $50,000 each, which he expected to turn over to the "western promoters" at Atlantic City, and admits he would have done so, had it not been for the intervention of the detectives, who recognized one of the swindlers as a pickpocket and set out to trail him. If an experienced man of business, such as the Richmond banker must be, succumbs to the plausible story of the glib-tongued trickster, how can it be wondered at that the man from the country, unskilled in the duplicity of the city, and without guile in himself, should be deceived when he thinks he is doing a kindness even to a stranger, or if he gives way before temptation to make a large profit with little risk. Barnum was right, after all, but all the "suckers" are not raised beyond city limits.

George Harvey's nomination has been confirmed by the senate, but this will probably not end the controversy over whether he is an ambassador extraordinary or an extraordinary ambassador.

Mary Garden's pleasure at being chosen a member of the Legion of Honor must have been modified by the almost simultaneous announcement that there are a million others on whom the same ribbon has been conferred.

Our Growing World Relations

Importance of Early and Accurate Foreign News to America Today.

Speaking to the members of the Associated Press at their luncheon at New York on Tuesday of this week, Hon. John W. Davis, late ambassador to the Court of St. James, after praising the American newspaper and the Associated Press, dwelt on the importance of foreign news service, saying:

"This is neither the time nor the place for any discourse on American foreign policy. Certainly those on whose shoulders the burden rests are entitled to every opportunity to formulate their policy without premature criticism or unsolicited advice. It is clear, however, that among the problems which beset at the moment this anxious planet, three stand easily in the front rank. The first of these is the German indemnity. Until this subject is removed by rational agreement from the field of controversy, there neither can be nor will be any return to normal conditions of trade and commerce, and no permanent return to international peace. The second is Russia, where 178,000,000 people, occupying some of the most fertile areas of the globe, are slowly sinking under the weight of an intolerable despotism into political and social anarchy. It is a catastrophic process which outside interference is powerless to affect, but whose world-wide results cannot be computed. The third undoubtedly is America, whose attitude toward the problems that have followed the ending of the great world war still awaits definition, although two years and a half have passed since the guns were stilled. What that attitude is to be America alone has the right to decide, but the rest of mankind is well within its rights in calling upon us for decision.

"Please understand that I have no desire either to suggest or introduce any controversial question which might disturb the prevailing harmony of this harmonious gathering. Least of all do I desire to rake over the embers of past contention. I am thinking entirely in terms of the future. But the spectacle of a great nation, unable in a time of real crisis to take decisive action, and powerless because of divided counsels to move either forward or back, is one which should give us food for serious thought. A tiny sailing craft whose steering gear is out of order is of little consequence in its trouble to anyone but itself; but when a great liner lies wallowing in the waves along frequented lanes, with its fires banked and engines stopped, while captain and crew debate, it is not only in peril itself but a menace to all who travel on the sea. One cannot but wonder whether the fathers in their excess of caution did not go further than modern reason should demand. John Hay, when secretary of state, despairingly exclaimed that the fathers in their wisdom had decreed that for all time the 'kickers shall rule,' and that a treaty entering the senate was like a bull entering the arena; one could not tell when or how the blow would fall, he could only be sure that the bull would not come out of the ring alive.

"The constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote in the senate to ratify a treaty had its origin in the jealousy of some of the thirteen original states toward their neighbors; but Rhode Island is no longer afraid of New York, and Maine does not shudder at the thought of Texas. Is there any reason today why the same senatorial majority which can adopt a declaration of war and pass the most far-reaching and important statutes, cannot be equally trusted to advise and consent where treaties are concerned? What earthly excuse is there for giving to one senator opposed to a treaty as much weight as to any two who favor it? In the era of broader national and international interests upon which, willingly or unwillingly, we are undoubtedly entering, it is of paramount concern to make certain that our vessel will answer to the helm.

"That we are entering upon such an era, who can doubt? With our far-flung insular possessions, our new merchant marine, our foreign debts and investments, and our expanding trade, with our rightful insistence upon the 'open door,' and our eager desire for peace, it is quite conceivable that foreign policy may become not merely an important, but the most important factor in our national life. It can be safely based only upon information transmitted with exactness and digested without prejudice.

"This leads me to say a word on a subject which lies very near my heart, and in which I can no longer be suspected of a personal interest. I think you will agree that no matter how diligent or faithful the agents of the Associated Press may be, or how many are the outposts from which they watch the passage of events, the government cannot act upon newspaper report alone. It must have its own staff of trained correspondents and agents. Notwithstanding an opinion which seems to have prevailed, the diplomatic and consular service is not and never was a merely ornamental branch of the government. On the contrary, it is our first line of defense. The trenches, therefore, should be manned with troops who are both well trained and, what is equally important, well equipped and well fed. They should not be required while they are in service to forage on the country or to act as their own commissaries. Nothing is less democratic in our democratic country than our refusal to compensate those who serve us. The nation has the right to the services of all her sons, rich and poor alike, but she should not ask it upon terms such that none but those with private means can afford to serve. She should maintain her representatives abroad, not in luxury or ostentation, but in such manner as her own dignity requires. The only truly democratic rule is that no public office should be a source of private gain; on the other hand, it should not impose upon the holder a personal loss.

"I am speaking not only of ambassadors and ministers, but equally of the trained personnel of our diplomatic and consular service, without whose efficient aid no chief of mission can hope to discharge his duties. I know many of these men and I am proud of them. By and large, they are an able, devoted and efficient body of public servants. As one after another has come to me in recent years to confess his discouragements and has asked whether I would advise him to spend more of his life as a diplomat, it has been a source of keen regret that I could not more sincerely urge him to do so. The average salary, I am told, paid to officers of career in the diplomatic service is $1,892. For this they are expected to abandon all private pursuits and to maintain themselves abroad under circumstances that render many personal economies impossible. If we are to hold these men, as we must hold them, three large things seem to me to be imperative: First, adequate compensation and maintenance for themselves and their families so that they may work in contentment; second, a retirement system which will relieve them from the fear of a useless and dependent old age; and third, a reasonable possibility of promotion for merit to the highest posts so that each man may go hopefully, like Napoleon's soldiers, feeling that he has a marshal's baton in his knapsack. And behind them we must station at all times a State department, adequately and completely manned to digest and act on the information it receives. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, and we shall not reap a harvest in foreign fields unless we are willing to pay the cost of sowing. We should either support our foreign service—which is but simple justice—or abandon it, which would be criminal folly.

"I know of no reason why I should longer convert a semi-social meeting into an occasion for airing my individual views. Let me thank you again for this opportunity to address you and close with the words descriptive of your function which deserve to be written in letters of fire:

"'No great and lasting wrong,' says the gentleman I am quoting, 'can be inflicted upon the sons of men anywhere so long as this fierce blaze of publicity is beating upon the scene. For in the end, the world must know, and when the world knows, justice must be done. The most absolute and irresponsible authority must finally yield to the demands of a great public sentiment.'

"This language from the pen of Melville E. Stone is at once the creed, the shibboleth and the justification of the Associated Press. Long may it pursue its lofty err-

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

PERILS OF CARELESSNESS.

In a silk mill in North Carolina, Dr. McBrayer tells us, 90 persons have died from consumption in the last 20 years. It is only a small place, with an average population of 400 in recent years, and in earlier times there may not have been more than 200 there.

On a basis of 400 population this is a consumption rate eight times the average for the country at large, while the proportion is 16 to 1, if the population is taken as 200.

Here is a rural community inhabited by country people, plenty of sunshine, air, and good water and a good climate. There is no excuse for dirt or filth anywhere. Why should anybody have consumption there? Since it is set out in the title that this is a silk mill village, the first answer is the industry. The mill must be unhealthy or else the art of making silk must be one that causes consumption. But this was a pretty stable population. Pretty much all the people there were old time neighbors and friends, Dr. Brayer could go among them, and talk with them about all the folks, living and dead.

This is what he found: Consumption had appeared in only 25 of the 92 families in the village. In fact, when the different family intermarriages were all straightened out it was found that only 13 of the families had contributed to the sum total of consumption. The great majority of the families had not had one case. But when it got into a family it would not stop until it had wiped out that family. For instance, about 20 years ago Mrs. D., a widowed consumptive with two grown married sons, found it necessary to leave the home in which her family had been reared and to come to this village to live with one of her children. The son who made a home for her contracted consumption. Each member of his family eventually died of it. The second son cared for the mother for a while. He caught consumption and died of it, as did his entire family in the course of a few years. Two other families into which consumption was brought by a relative coming in from the outside had a record that was almost as bad.

Had this small silk mill village a home in which these visiting sick relatives could have been cared for in comfort and with safety to everybody, how much money, as well as how many lives, might have been saved! A study of the cases showed that 55 had developed in a house with another case, nine had developed in the house next to a case, and only six showed no such exposure. This is in almost exact accord with the results of a study made by the United States public health service in a rural district in Wisconsin. The figures given in that survey were—80 per cent in persons in the same house with a case of tuberculosis, 5 per cent in houses next door to a case, and the remainder not in close proximity to a case.

Dr. McBrayer concluded that the infection was due to the people themselves and not to the house. I have lived in a town and I know the evil reputation which certain houses have. Dr. McBrayer found all sorts of proof that the houses in which consumptives had lived were safe enough, even though they had not been disinfected or fumigated. The infection came from careless contacts with the infected people in the houses.

Most people have an idea that all the people have some degree of tuberculosis infection. Careful tests showed that in this village, where consumption was eight times as prevalent as the average, only half the people showed evidence of any infection. Of course, of these only a small proportion would ever have active consumption.

Only Slightly Dangerous.

G. E. H. writes: "1. Is removal of piles a dangerous operation?

"2. How many days after operation would one be able to get around?"

REPLY.

1. No. There is some danger in undergoing any operation, but the danger of having a properly done operation for hemorrhoids is inconsiderable.

2. Some hemorrhoid operations are done in the office, the patient going to work in a few hours. As a rule a convalescence period of a week or two is required.

It's Rich in Starch.

Miss J. B. writes: "1. Is raw oatmeal harmful?

"2. Name some of foods helpful in overcoming constipation."

REPLY.

1. Many people digest raw starch well.

2. Bran as a cereal, bran bread, onions, radishes, peas, beans, salads, greens, turnips, squash, sauerkraut, sour milk, fruits.

Change Was too Sudden.

Mrs. E. D. writes: "My 14-months-old baby weighs 20 pounds. When she was 11 months old one physician advised giving her a diet of bread, cereals, milk, vegetables and fruit. She did not digest that diet well. She vomited and passed undigested vegetable matter. Another physician put her on an exclusive milk diet. On this diet she has lost two pounds, is finicky, has a rash, is constipated, and generally is not thriving. What shall I do?"

REPLY.

The first diet was the better one. You changed too suddenly. Change back to it, but go about it gradually.

Feed Baby Less.

Mrs. W. S. writes: "My 6-months-old baby has white flakes or scales similar to dandruff on the top of his head. I have used olive oil and benzoated lard on it and followed with washing this out, also combing. I care for it every day, but it does not clear up. Please advise me how to treat it."

REPLY.

Continue using the oils and grease locally. Feed him less. Tetter is generally an indication of overfeeding. It is probable that his food contains too much fat.

It's a Good Test.

Ex-Service Man writes: "Please answer in your columns the following query of an ex-service man:

"1. Will tuberculin injections be positive proof enough to tell whether or not tuberculosis exists. 2. Will it have any bad after effects? 3. Is there any danger of a man who has not tuberculosis getting it through those injections?"

REPLY.

1. It is positive proof of the presence of tuberculosis, but not of its activity.

2. 3. No.

Use Vinegar for Nits.

Mrs. B. N. writes: "Kindly advise a remedy to take nits off a child's head. I have tried everything that people advised. I wash her head once a week and fine comb it every day, but cannot get the nits off."

REPLY.

Hot vinegar and a fine tooth comb.

The Bee's Letter Box

Approves Muny Concerts.

Omaha, April 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Last night over 3,000 Omahans eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the splendid municipal concert at the Auditorium. This well-appreciated series will soon conclude and many of these 3,000 citizens will be forced to seek enjoyment all summer long at the movies. Are none of our political candidates public-spirited enough (or diplomatic enough) to offer them a little better form of enjoyment by providing municipal concerts in the many parks of the city? Very truly, CUD PACK.

"Waiter" Makes Complaint.

Omaha, April 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: What does it mean to get on the eligible list for a job in the United States postoffice? Of what avail is my high percentage as long as each boss or supervisor has a cousin or a boy or a nephew to occupy the place I won at open competitive examination? The cousin or the boy or the nephew did not have to take the examination. Some of them tried, but did not get to first post, but they are still working. And why should they bother about examination when they are pulling down $150 per month and a little padded overtime without subjecting themselves to such annoyance? Uncle or Dad did not have to take the examination and see how they have hung on through sunshine and shower. If Dad and Uncle have not any education or natural ability, they have just as good—a thick hide.

And while I was drawing my princely $80 per month over in "Hell's Half Acre," the cousin and boy were raking in $200 per month. They were exempted, you know; filled essential occupations. They could work all day in the quiet of a postoffice, but the noise made by those rude Germans would shatter their yellow nerves. They were strong enough to wrestle 100-pound cakes of ice all day, but a 7-pound army rifle would cause leakage of the heart. And they are still serving their country safely and sanely by signing on the dotted line of the payroll twice a month.

What if my family must go hungry? Uncle's and Dad's pets must be provided for. Uncle or Dad with their $2,500 or $3,000 could not be expected to feed them when good-natured old Uncle Sam is ready to be milked. I don't believe it was ever intended to convert the postoffice into a haven for the feeble minded. What do you think of it, Mr. Public?

WATCHFUL WAITER.

Replies to "A Dreamer."

Omaha, April 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please allow me to answer the question of your correspondent "G. H." as contained in the last paragraph of his communication dated April 22, and printed in your Letter Box under this date.

No, Mr. Dreamer, it is not a physician you want, for a physician can do you no good. What you ought to do is to go before an insanity commission and apply for the necessary papers to admit you into the state insane asylum. You can secure the necessary credentials by just stating your case to the commissioner as you have stated it in your letter. The nature of your insane delusion precludes any possibility that the commissioners will deny your application. No physician can reason a maniac out of an insane delusion. You need the services of those who through long experience understand the care and treatment of the insane.

Perhaps after a year or so of tender care you may be able to return to our city where you will find "The United Seven" under the leadership of Jim Dahlman administering that safe and sane form of government which in years gone by made our city one of the foremost industrial and commercial centers in these United States. The Herdzinas and Thestrups will have vanished. It will be possible to go again upon our streets after sundown without fear of being robbed by a footpad or slaughtered by a policeman. We can get our Fords then and take our evening spin with a feeling of perfect safety and security, which to enjoy under these trying times it would be necessary to get a tank and go caterpillaring up and down the street. Your sacred constitutional rights will have been restored to you and yours, and you need not fear that your home will be invaded and your wife insulted by uniformed bullies armed with crowbars and guns, working with the consent and under the direction of a police commissioner whose every act defines him as a tyrant.

When we have eliminated these uniformed thugs with their implements of torture we need not fear old Tom and his whip. You can dream sweet dreams in those good times. A VOTER.

Between Ringer and Dunn.

Omaha, April 26.—To the Editor of The Bee: Why all this dirty mud-slinging at Henry Dunn? What is the idea of this vicious fight? Do they expect to throw a smoke screen around their man Ringer to keep the public from giving any thought to the painful inefficiency of the police department? With the court house riots still fresh in the minds of the people, the Monarch Garden shooting, the killing of young Howard, the numerous assaults on women in their own homes, the Hayden robbery, the Benson bank robbery and so many more cases just as glaring that it is useless to enumerate them, can it be possible that the crowd of mud-slingers who are at the front ranks of these knockers, imagine they can divert the attention of the public from the fact that Ringer has been a failure?

Mayor Smith charged Ringer with being a rank failure openly and he is in a position to know what he is talking about. We have had enough of this experiment, now let's get down to earth again and cut out this small town stuff. The inefficiency of the Ringer administration has been so apparent to the housewives of Omaha that the minute the menfolks leave the house in the morning, the front and back doors are bolted for the entire day, and if the door bell rings, the door is not opened until she takes a look through a window to make sure who is at the door. Did this condition prevail under the administration of the men they are villifying? Think it over ladies, Ringer or Dunn, one a dreamer and sentimentalist; the other a trained, practical and efficient officer.

MRS. MARY A. KILLIAN,
1701 South Fifteenth street.

EDITORIAL SNAP SHOTS.

The men who invented suspenders and hose supporters did a great deal toward upholding the dignity of their country.—Creighton (Mo.) News.

The clock trade is said to be quiet. But they haven't been able to lay off any hands yet.—Dayton News.

Men are born equal all right, but—equal to what?—Nashville Tennessean.

Wonder if Mr. Hughes has begun his book about Harding.—Syracuse Herald.

Meantime the democratic donkey damns with faint brays.—Boston Herald.

Is it merely for protection that so many waists go armed on joy rides at night?—El Paso Herald.

Another highway that needs considerable improvement is the road to better understanding.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Knox resolution has been reduced to comply with the Volstead act—one-half of 1 per cent peace.—Milwaukee Journal.

Mammoth bones are being found so commonly as to make it a matter of regret that there is no meat on them.—San Francisco Chronicle.

G. K. C. has departed with a gibe at prohibition which does not prohibit. Tut, tut, Mr. Chesterton, why refuse us our little paradox?—New York Post.

SAID IN JEST.

"Say, mama, was baby sent down from heaven?"

"Why, yes."

"Um. They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?"—The Legionaire.

A Kansas man is reported to be the father of 32 children. It is not known whether he will apply for admission to the League of Nations or just let America represent him for the present.—Punch (London).

"Bredren!" exclaimed the preacher as he came across a portion of his flock engaged in pursuing the goddess of chance. "Don 'yo' all know it's wrong to shoot craps?"

"Yas, pahson," admitted one parishioner sadly, "an' b'lieve me, Ah's payin' fo' mah sins."—The American Legion Weekly.

Whether the world owes every man a living or not, it owes him his part of the world's work.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"That nurse of ours must be a Bowery product. She speaks of the nursery as the 'noisery.'"

"Well, I rather think that's the way it should be pronounced."—Boston Transcript.

She—Don't you love me, John?
He—Sure.
She—Then why don't your chest go up and down like the man in the movies?—Tar Baby.

Duchess of Rutland Angry At Boosted Tax, Won't Pay

London, April 27.—One of England's greatest noblewomen, the duchess of Rutland, mother of Lady Diana Cooper, formerly Lady Diana Manners, has been summoned before the court for refusing to pay rate on her property in Chichester.

The amount of the tax assessed was $150, and according to the rate collector the duchess threw the demand notes in his face when he served them.

The police magistrate before whom the duchess appeared with other defaulters, ordered her to pay the amount within 14 days or be liable for contempt. The duchess, it is declared, was upset by the great increase in the amount of her rates.