THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Reduce Unreasonable Freight Rates.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission gave permission for a general increase in freight and passenger rates to be charged by the railronds, the thought was that the increase in revenne would relieve the transportation situation. Results have proved directly the opposite. Instead of the expected benefits, the companies have found their affairs even worse than when the government's aid was removed and the lines put back on the responsibility of their management. Traffic has fallen away to almost nothing, the operating deficit has mounted steadily, and a real crisis has grown out of the effort to remedy the evil.

This is almost wholly due to the fact that freight rates are too high. Producers can not pay the charges. Especially is this true of the agricultural and building industry. Farm products are aciling, when sale is made, at figures far below production cost, and the building industry is at a standstill generally throughout the country because of the high cost of material, due to freight rates. Until this embargo is removed, and the blocade that now checks the current of enterprice is lifted, we will see no notable revival of

That the high tariffs have not helped the transportation industry is made plain by the fact that the railroads are not employed. Freight is not moving, because farmers and factory owners can not afford to ship under existing rates. Demand for materials, raw and prepared, is urgent. Everywhere housing conditions are short; all over the country there is a request for lumber, steel, cement, and everything that goes into building, but the movement is checked by the freight rates. Farmers have pocketed losses running into billions, because of the shrinkage in farm prices, but the consumer has gained little, for the cost of getting food to the table is extortionately high. Freight on a carload of lumber from the coast to a Nebraska point is more than the original cost of the lumber; the same is true with regard to farm products, and nearly all other commedities.

Such a condition can not be long sustatined, for the railroads are involving the whole business situation in ruin. Regardless of any question of wage adjustment, which really is not the prime po'nt, concessions are needed for business, and should be granted without delay. Resumption of industry will follow, and the railroads will gain much, because they will have revenue at lower rates, whereas now at the high point they have

If private ownership and corporate management of the transportation industry is to justify itself, it will do so by loosening up the grip it now has on the business life of the United States. If the magnetes are in a mood to force government ownership, they are piling up strong arguments in favor of such a policy.

Pay for the Preacher.

An old story has to do with the installation of a minister in Scotland. The presbyter prayed that the Lord would keep him poor and humble in spirit. "Ay," muttered an old woman, "let the Lord keep him humble and we'll keep him poor." This is brought to mind by the appeal from the Presbyterian seminary for more young men to enter the ministry. In the Literary Digest figures are quoted to show that only 1,671, or less than I per cent of the 170,000 active pastors in the United States had salaries of \$3,000 or over. The average salary paid to ministers, including the house he lives in, was a few years ago about \$700; last year it was said by the Interchurch Movement to be \$937. In October, 1919, the Department of Labor set \$2,262 as the minimum requirement for a family of five. These figures may indicate a reason why fewer young men are entering tht ministry. Salvation still is free, and hundreds of devoted men apply themselves earnestly to carrying the message to those who sit in darkness; but this does not provide for the creature wants of the minister and his dependents. The church can not expect to compete with commerce as a field for the activity of those who look to laying up treasures here below, but it does owe something to those who strive to extend its influence. Let the preacher be assured of reasonable compensation here, and perhaps the shortage now complained of will in time disappear.

What the Track Meets Mean.

A gathering at Philadelphia of what is described as "the cream of the college athletes" of the east and west is significant of something more than just a competition between some well-trained young men. Even that is worth while, for the race is better off physically and consequently morally because its men are taught such things as make for bodily growth and muscular development. A broader aspect of the meeting may be noted in the coming together of youth from various sections of the country, each a representative of his school or college, and capable of observation and comparison. Rivalry will be keen and competition clean and helpful, and each of these young ambassadors will take home with him something that will be of benefit. We are not so much interested in the outcome of the contests as represented by the winners, but believe that the assemblage is one of the most important of the annual events, for the effect it must have on school athletics throughout the land, and in a

less direct but wholly appreciable way on the school life. The more intimate the acquaintance of the schools, the better chance for the growth of that finer democracy they are supposed to

Era of Guess Work Passes.

Good cooks may still prepare excellent dishes by taste and not by measurement of each ingredient, and some musicians who play by ear and not by note may yet be able to please, but the method of hit and miss in other regards has been largely superseded. Stung by the criticism that, while science and invention have increased the mechanical advance of life and industry, the same expert attention has been lacking for social and economic problems, modern industry is more and more being driven to study itself.

Just now the farmers are making a concerted effort to put their business on a less primitive and more dependable basis. The first thing they discovered was that little accurate information existed on which to base any valid conclusions. One of their first moves has been to engage economists to collect facts by which their organizations will be guided.

The members of the railroad brotherhoods found themselves facing the same predicament, and how they met it has lately been seen in the numerous and voluminous reports of W. Jett Lauck, a trained investigator and economist. The miners' union also has engaged experts to overhaul matters affecting them, and most of the great industrial enterprises also maintain a staff of men who do nothing else than study human and economic factors.

One of the most widely read publications today is the monthly survey of business and industry written by George E. Roberts, vice president of the National City Bank of New York. Toughminded college professors and hard-headed business men alike place confidence in his evenly balanced regard of the facts. Thousands of business men subscribe to the advisory service of statistical experts who provide them with concise statements and precise charts on matters of policy and the future outlook as based on the present facts. In other days public utilities depended on lobbies and a genial open-handedness to settle questions of rates and franchises. Today the city, or whatever part of the government is concerned, calls in its experts, the utility company sends its own experts and the question resolves iself into one of facts.

This reasoning process, this increasing disinclination to settle human affairs with a lick and a promise, gives hope and assurance of a new era of industrial peace and progress. When the music of prosperity returns to America, it will not be played by ear, but with all the certainty and clearness with which a proficient musician renders his harmony when the printed sheet lies open before him.

Omaha's Balance Sheet.

When the managing directors of a great corporation get together to settle any question of policy, the thing they most frequently consult is the balance sheet of the concern. When making returns to their stockholders, they exhibit the state of the corporation's affairs in the balance sheets So it should be with a city. Omaha is something more than a big business concern, but it does have financial transactions of such magnitude as to warrant giving them careful attention. Million's of dollars pass through the city treasest to all that these be carefully watched and accurately recorded.

When W. G. Ure was made city and county treasurer a few years ago, about the first thing he did was to institute a reform in the handling of the sinking funds, and through a simple process he saved many thousands of dollars in interest to the taxpayers. When he took over the department of the city government of which he is now the head, he brought into it the same sort of efficient management and oversight that marked his course as treasurer. One result of this is that while under the preceding administration only \$40,000 of bonds had been redeemed, the showing for the present administration is more than \$600,000 in bonds retired, and not a dollar of renewal bonds issued.

There is the best possible reason for the reelection of W. G. Ure. His wisdom and experience is worth many thousands of dollars a year to the taxpayers. Those who are serving with him have acquired such knowledge of city management that they, too, are worth something to the citizens. They have done big things, and may be trusted to look well after the big things yet to be done.

Ure, Ringer, Zimman, Towl, Falconer and Butler should be re-elected.

May Day and Its Meaning.

It doesn't much matter just how the European 'reds' came to fix on May 1 as a peculiarly appropriate date for demonstrations. The day is also by tradition given over to moving, and on it renters are wont to flit from tenement to tenement, bettering themselves only in that they have fled ills they had to others they know not of. Once upon a time, the 1st of May was more or less consecrated to the tapping of "bock" beer. The lighter variety that had been quaffed all winter long was relegated for the time, and the heavier, darker, more potent beverage came foaming from the faucet as the keg was broached, to quench the thirst that ever sprang anew. This custom is obsolete in America now; "home brew" can by no stretch of imagination be considered as "bock." However, the migratory householder is yet with us, although this year he is reduced in both number and range because he has nowhere to go. Until the housing shortage is relieved, the moving van will not be so extensively employed. Also the "red." In Europe every day is May day for him now, and his existence is one perpetual demonstration. He has established about everything he ever set out to accomplish, except to divulge the secret of how to live without working. Some of them have mastered this art, but none of them are likely to be envied or imitated extensively. In this country the police graciously permitted the marching proletariat to carry banners, sing songs and shout down with everything, including work, but banned the red flag. With that missing, and no beer flowing, the joy of demonstrating is gone. Only the faithful can appreciate it, and even these are no longer so numerous, especially since Emma Goldman, Alex Berkman and "Big Bill" Haywood have gone to Europe. If May day ever had a meaning in this land, it is rapidly fading away, and becoming just another mark on the calendar to

Fifteenth and Douglas will soon be back to

normalcy. Smash the slates! Mix 'em up!

remind up that bills are due once more,

Foreign Element Population Some Facts Disclosed by Census Carefully Compared and Analyzed

(From the Boston Transcript.)

That the increase of our foreign-born population in the decade 1914-'20 has been only 2.6 per cent, as against an increase of 14.9 per cent for the entire population of the country, and that there has been an actual decrease of the principal foreign-born national elements in that period may seem at first glance to be a matter of encouragement to those who fear the developmen of foreignism or influences strange or hostile to American national development in our population. But the real question in this regard is not the particular percentage of increase or decrease in the foreign-born as a whole, but the question whether the point of saturation has been reached or passed, and also the question whether the less desirable, useful and assimilable elements are gaining on the more desirable. The simple fact is that 50 years ago a million immigrants were more readily assimilated than a hundred thousand are now. Opportunity quickly opened for them as they arrived, and as yet few of those vast reservoirs of the unassimilated, such as now act as a deterrent to the absorption of newcomers, had been created. We are now at the very point of saturation in this regard. The days are gone when a Schurz, or a Muir, or a Carnegic, or a Riis, arriving here from abroad, stepped almost once into the center of our most characteristic life, and became an actual exponent of the American idea. We have become surcharged with foreign elements, so that in certain spots our life is affected by them more than it affects them. Nevertheless, there are, in the analysis of the

returns of foreign-born made by the Census Bureau, considerable grains of reassurance. Our national strength, relatively to the foreign influx, lies in the extraordinary diversity of that influx. The influence of any element of the foreign-born, as set over against the influence of the old population, is offset by that of some other element. For example, our largest foreign-born element is still the German, which is represented by 1,688,298 persons born in Germany. But the population of the whole country is 105,000,000, so that this element alone cannot be regarded as presenting an insoluble problem of assimilation. The result of the war showed that the 2,500,000 of German-born who were in the country in 1910 were readily taken care of. And when the account is fully made up, there can be no doubt that the German immigrants have been one of the most valuable elements ever added to our population. That there should have been a decrease of 600,014 in the number of the German-born in the country, in the decade, is on the whole not surprising. We have no "German menace" in our population.

Our second most important foreign element numerically, is the Italian. We have 1,607,458 natives of Italy. This valuable element is not yet sufficiently permanent, though it tends to become so. The Italian blood can hardly yet be said to have entered into the veins of our nation But the interest of the Italian people in our institutions is intense and friendly, and we cannot too much encourage the tendency of these industrious and eager people to abide with us, on American terms. The third element in numbers is now the Russian-born, with 1.398,999 people The Russion-born are mainly Jewish, and to them must be added many thousands from Austria, Hungary, Roumania and other countries, so that undoubtedly the Jewish race now supplies one of the largest, if not the very largest, of national unassimilated or partially assimilated elements in our country. Politically speaking, the Jewish race has possessed, with us, the property of having no national tie abroad, but with the setting up of the "Jewish national home" in Palestine that condition may pass. The assimilation of the lewish element is a problem which Americans of Jewish faith and race are manfully helping us to solve. The Irish-born are still 1,035,680, and there has lately been among them an intensive revival of national feeling-a revival that spells 'problem" for us. But at the same time that we contemplate this problem, we find as a makeweight to it the fact that we have in the country 14 born in England, 809,455 English-speaking Canadians, 254,482 Scotch and 67,071 Welsh, constituting a formidable total of 1,943,422 all told. This British element, in reality, though its speech, its culture and its traditions parallel our own so closely, might, if its old reluctance to naturalize were maintained, constitute a problem on its own account; but it is worthy of note that the duty of naturalization is now quite recognized by the

Taking one race thus with another, we find that the problem of Americanization is a general and not especially a racial one. It is, as we have suggested, a serious one still, in spite of the degree of protection that we may find in racial diversity. We have had enough of indiscriminate and unrestrained admission. That the time has come for regulation in earnest is admitted by the whole nation in the favor shown to the immigrationregulation bill now before congress. And even more radical means, it is apparent, must be sought to hold our immigration down to the elements that may be assimilated. We want no millions nor thousands of immigrants who cannot become citizens. We are for America, and not for Asia.

Why Men Fail.

Men fail for various reasons, little and big. Most men fail because they are lazy. To be lazy means—to be late, to be slovenly, to be a poor economist of time, to shirk respon-

It means to say of anything that is clamoring to be done: "No, I'm not going to do that, because it isn't my work."

Laziness is at the back of most of the lesser The minor causes are reasons for failure. derivatives from that one great major cause. It is so easy to dream in the sun and let the world go by; to dawdle and procrastinate, till one wakes up-too late.

Late and lazy are, in fact, first cousins. If you are late, you waste other people's time

s well as your own. Lazy people have all the time there is, and yet they haven't time to be polite. They disdain the forms of ceremony that sweeten life.

They are grouchy, surly, gruff. It pains them to be pleasant, to say thanks and to smile. Therefore they remain underlings. There is plenty of room at the bottom for the boy who has never learned to be polite.

To be deferential is not to be servile. It is merely to be decently respectful. The biggest men are the most unassuming and the most unpresuming.

It is the insignificant people who fluff them-selves up with a false and foolish pride and are forever orating from the flimsy and slippery plat-

form of their own touchy dignity.

Failure is generally elective. It rests with the man himself to decide whether he cares enough for success to pay the price.—Philadel-

Relativeness of Luxury.

Reproof of Americans for love of luxury rings up the question, "What is a luxury?"

the early days of railroading, travel facilities now offered by the humble smoking car would have been regarded as decidedly luxurious.—
Washington Star. Robust Generalities.

We sometimes think that success in public

life in this country depends chiefly upon the candidate's ability to come out in a general way for God, for country and for home, and make it sound perfectly fearless .- Ohio State Journal.

Free From One Danger.

One advantage the Russian ruble has over the other money is that it will not be counterfeited, since the counterfeit would cost more than the original is worth.-Chicago Daily News

Where It Becomes Sounding Brass. Silver-tongued oratory often holds up work of legislation.—Boston Transcript.

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning bygiens, sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-ciosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

TO PREVENT NEARSIGHTED-

NESS. More people are wearing glasses han ever before. Perhaps this means that the human eye is degenerating. There are some who say a large part of the people have needed glasses in every age, the difference being that the twentieth century man gets what he needs.

There is truth in the statement, Present day standards are far higher than standards ever were before. Men now wear glasses when men of Seven, also that Falconer, Grimmel, his department as he would like to Ringer, Towl, Sutton and Ure are do. As I worked under him and his generation ago wore headaches substitute glasses for headaches is

not a degeneration. There are others who say near eye work and poor illumination are gradually making the human eye in-to a nearsighted organ. In a lecture on the prevention of nearsigh-edness, Eldredge-Green says that eading and other close-up straining ye work do not cause nearsighted-Having covered the question from the negative side, he proceeds to tell what does cause it and why and what can be done about it. That is what we are interested in.

First on the list he puts measles, then come whooping cough, coughing spells, heavy lifting, especially in the stooping position, boxing and

The nearsighted eye is one in which the ball is too deep. outer coat of the eyeball is a very dense inelastic white membrane. The weakest part of this dense inelastic But the sac is the back where the nerves. arteries, veins and lymph vessels pierce it in order to reach the interior of the eye. the interior of the eye becomes too great this heavy sac, called the sclera, stretches at the back, making the cycball deeper than normal. A very slight stretching can convert. an eve with normal vision into a

Measles does it by injuring the tisknows that measles picks on the eye. Whooping cough does, not because the whooping cough germ picks on he eyes but because the hard cough ing spells almost make the eyes pop out of the head. Any coughing or pop out of the head is liable to inuce nearsightedness.

cannot be avoided, avoid all forms of eye strain and eye irritation dur-ing the attack. The second is to avoid all coughing spells, vomiting spells, or any other strain which makes the eyes feel like or appear

ike popping out of the head. of straining which accomplishes the same purpose. Darwin, recognizing that lifting heavy weights increased the amount of fluid in the eyes and made them feel like popping out, wondered why men did not intuitivey close their eyes when at the height such strain. Other observers say they do and that Darwin was right in his surmise. The eychall seems

In using the eyes for fine work, it is better to have the work held high snged in any orgy of expenditures than to necessitate looking down- that not only exhausted, but exward. The shape of the socket is another factor in nearsightedness. People with shallow sockets are lia-ble to be farsighted. Those with deep sockets are apt to have long eves and therefore to need glasses for myopia. But if the shape and size of the socket is a matter of in-

refrain from doing. It Won't Harm You. A. B. writes: "Can a person take

REPLY.
Taking essence of pepsin will scarcely harm you. On the other hand, it will not help you. Some people can get up an appetite by taking bitter tonics. Exercise is the best of all appetizers.

It's Your Pet Poison. E. G. writes: "I am troubled with the hives very often. I have the kind that come out like mo. equito bites. What can I do?"

REPLY There is some substance which poisons you. Do you keep company with cats, dogs or horses? Perhaps it is some food which poisons you. A skin test will show you what causes your trouble.

Social Training Needed. Regular Reader writes: "Is stammering curable? How is it caused? Will these so-called stammering schools do any good?" REPLY.

Your children can be cured of stammering very easily. The mothers can do the job. The habit in school children is more firmly established and harder to cure. In adults it is far more difficult. Yet many adults are cured. All the schools cure some cases. The more they recognize the need of training the stammerer in poise and mental and social calm the more successful they are.

Bone Tuberculosis Treatment. Mrs. C. writes: "Please give me diet and treament for bone tuber-culosis in the ankle."

REPLY.

The point should be immobilized.

It may be advisable to drain the pus and chisel oway the dead bone. the proper time massage, passive motion and exercise are called for. All bone tuberculosis lesions are benefited by heliotherapy. Expose the ankle to the sunlight gradually until it is burned a deep brown but is not blistered. After it has been burned brown it can be exposed onger daily with advantage. Tuberculir injections are used with advantage in bone tuberculosis. A life of rest in the open air is advisable. There is no special diet.

Might Change Dict. H. H. writes: "I have been trou-

bled with a glaring red nose for the last year. I am 21. My mode of living does not justify such an affliction. It is so bad that it prevents my mingling socially and causes me much misery and embarrassment. The redness is much more in evidence at night. What do you advise?"

everal causes of red nose, Some orm of indigestion is the cause in know the situation well enough to many cases. Try changing your diet | find the fraud, as the proprietors of radically. Are you at all consti- this class of hotels are in league with

The Bee's Letter Box

April 29th.-To the up and unless the inspector would Editor of The Bee: Last night's return at midnight and make the Evening News contained an inquiry from an "Old Subscriber" asking for man, as the case may be, it would man, as the case may be, it would be difficult to check up. But with the Party Affiliations of all the candidates running for commissioners, the right kind of work and if the When I read it I wondered "Why this "good government" forces would " Did it come from one who start prosecution on each and every lesired to vote for none but his own one they would knock out a very party affiliation candidates? May- large number of fraudulent votes. be it was done for the purpose of But the word passed out by the Mr.

ever a fair and square pair of men at

they, like anyone else.

terrible thing.

made mistakes but the smallest kind

I do not mean that the old "gang"

for instance Dan Butler and John

Hopkins. Dan has always fought for

what he thought was right and as

every one knows they tried three

years ago to beat Dan for being fair

and would do the same now only they

need Dan a world more than Da

needs them. John Hopkins is a clean-cut, bright man and would be

fair, and square with every one and

police department in their hands and

use it as it has been used in the past,

catering to dive keepers and "thugs.

"Hooch" and "Milk" Streets.

The road downward to the hot

road upward to the land of "milk

and honey" has plenty of elbow room for all of the self-denying people

who have decided to go that way,-

SPRINGS

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Richmond Planet.

I do not believe would have any par

in letting the old "gang" take ou

"gang" is to win regardless of money the wishes of "His Lordship" on Fifteenth and Farnam or expense. Every one of the old street. For days it has been rumor-ed, and especially among the democratic ladies, that they should vote their every effort to beat Ringer and for none but the four democrats they have been promised to be the tickets, Hopkins, But- to run wide open as in the old days, Murphy and Dahlman, that But if the people of Omaha will just means that Koutsky, Hummel, Dunn elect a man like Dean Ringer for and Zimman are to be sacrificed or another three years that element of double-crossed for the three demoerats on the ticket of the United and then he will be able to organize

Omaha,

to be double-crossed for Murphy, chief of police and if there were But what could you expect? If it is right for the democrats to the head of our police department it disregard the nonpartisan law and is Dean Ringer and Chief Eberstein, vote for none but democrats, why isn't it just as right for the republito vote for none but republi- of a mistake made by them What is to hinder the repub- grabbed up and made to look like a cans? licans from voting for Falconer, Grimmel, Ringer, Towl. Sutton and Ure on the progressive slate and one other? What is fair for the goose

is, or ought to be, fair for the gander. I have not been a resident of this fair city very long, long enough, however, to vote next Tuesday, and maybe I am a crank, but I believe in ighting fire with fire. If the demorats are to vote for none but demorats, then I am certainly in favor of every republican in the city to publicans, and especially the republicans on the progressive seven slate and one other.

It occurs to me that nonpartisan-ism as practiced in Omaha is a "Delusion and a snare." the law has been and is being abused by the very ones who should stand up has a kick coming on this nonpartisan law it is the republican.

This city is strongly republican. For 15 years we have had a republican council and a democratic mayor. This is brought about by sues of the eye itself. Everybody the democrats getting a few strong republicans on their ticket, to pull publicans had pledged their votes if elected to vote for Dahlman for mayor. Shame on such republicans. mayor. Anyone, democrat or republican, who vomiting spell or any other strain-ing which makes the eyes almost hood to a minority partisan for the purpose of being elected to office ought to stay out of and never be Then the first lesson is, if measles permitted to enter the city hall.

All the years that Dahlman was mayor, did you ever hear of one measure that he fathered or even proposed to the betterment of the city? Did you ever know of one little effort he made to enforce any of the criminal laws of the city, ex-Lifting heavy weights is a form cept, maybe as it suited his henchnen in riding roughshod over the laws, to do so? Yours very truly. "FAIR PLAY."

Cut Out Improvements. Omaha, April 29, 1921.—To the Editor of the Bee: The question of taxation is being discussed more and more in every government and a demand will be to give under this strain more frequently when the subject is looking made less costly to the tax payers downward. Eldredge-Green advises and that the most rigid economy against doing things under a strain. shall be practiced in all public particularly when the sight is directed works. A multitude of taxes have toward the ground. For instance, he been created to meet emergencies says riding a bicycle up a hill with of the hour without the slightest rethe body bent over the handle bar gard to laws of political or public and the eyes fixed on the ground is economy and without attempt to provocative of nearsightedness.

Hard exercises should be taken another, or to organize them into a with the head thrown back and the cycs pointed upward. The pictures of Paddock, the runner, taken in the middle of a sprint, do not indicate that he was endangering his ticularly state and local taxes. In the last two decades, states, counties and municipalities have en-

ceeded their expenditures.

We have an example of it right in Omaha where millions of bonds are being issued every year. There should be a limit to the vast expenditures of money and it can be done by cutting out lots of unnecessary boards and commissions, and by spending less for what are called heritance, certainly it cannot be changed by anything we can do or public improvements until times set-tle down to the old basis. Instead of spending money for more parks, more boulevards, more play grounds, why not use the filled in grounds for building purposes for the people to much essence of pepsin in order of small means, instead of wasting to gain an appetite? Am 70 years the grounds for more parks and

I am not in favor of the candidates for city commissioners who have publicly announced that they are in

favor of vast public improvements in case of their election.

The people of Omaha will vote with their eyes open and if they want tremendous increase of bonds and axes, they want to vote for the men who have been advocating buying up more holes and byways to make them into parks and boulevards, when we now have many parks that are hardly used throughout the

We want men to run this city for the next three years who will try to cut down taxes, instead of increasing them.

If we elect the Sutton-Towl-Ringer ticket next Tuesday, our debts and public burdens will be increased at appalling rate. It is not especially the question of men to elect, but whether we are

be burdened still more by taxes in the next three years. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Lawyers for Dahlman?

Omaha, April 29 .- To the Editor

f The Bee: It is my opinion that at least 75 per cent of the lawyers of Omaha, both republicans and democrats, will vote for Dahlman and most of his ticket next Tuesday. The sentiment among them seems to be almost overwhelming. So the votes cast for Dahlman next Tues-

day will not all be from the tough and criminals, as some who have jobs and some who expect jobs under the proposed Sutton administration, have been telling. I find plenty of the best citizens, both men and women, who say they intend to vote for Dahlman and most

of his ticket next Tuesday. The commission form of government is supposed to be nonpartisan, so we all have a right to cast our votes as we please without our mo-tives being impugned by zealous workers on either side of the fence. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Sees Fraudulent Voting. Omaha, April 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Would like to say a word on the coming city election in

regard to the tactics being used by the old "Third ward gang" in their desperate last attempt to again gain control of the police department, as hey did before the election of Dean Ringer and his fellow commissioners They are going over the hotel registers in the lower wards and sending men to register in their names and then have a crowd of "thugs" here from all the surrounding cities to Drinking alcohol is only one of and it is very hard for the election commissioner to get inspectors that the "gang" and are instructed and

The fellow who knows where the fish are biting can always borrow a quarter.

Prehibitionists have no objection to prices taking a drop.—Chaparral.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Now the new congress, reviving old de-bate, the thoughtful soul realgns itself to fate.—Pittsburgh Sun. Sametimes we think the world is growworse and sometimes we think it rely better informed - Dallas News,

Simple Simon went a fishing in his mether's pail."

"He caught nothing of course," said Mr. Angler; "but he saved our fare and guide hire. I've done worse myself,"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Where can I put this suitcase?" "I'm sorry, old man, but the ice-box is full."-lowa Frivol.

Tessie-Agnes always finds something to harp on.

Resale—Ves: I only hope she'll be as
fortunate in the next world.—Alumnus. ('ynical Cyrus says: "A girl that gets her all habbed ought to be switched, and she lit be as soon as it goes out of fashion."

"Is she very pretty?"

Pretty? Say! when one gets on a stree!
ar the advertising is a total loss."—

Sun Dodger.

"Go to the aunt, thou sluggard!"

He went—she would give him no more:

So he had to go to his uncle

Where oft he had been before.

—Boston Transcript.

"A beautiful lady lawyer to defend a beautiful client. What chance have we to win this case?"
"Can't we get a few home; ladies on the jury?"—Birmingham Age Herald.

A Lover-I wish you'd find out how I stand with your father.
His Lass-Why?
A Lover-He gave me a tip on the stock exchange tonight-London Mail.

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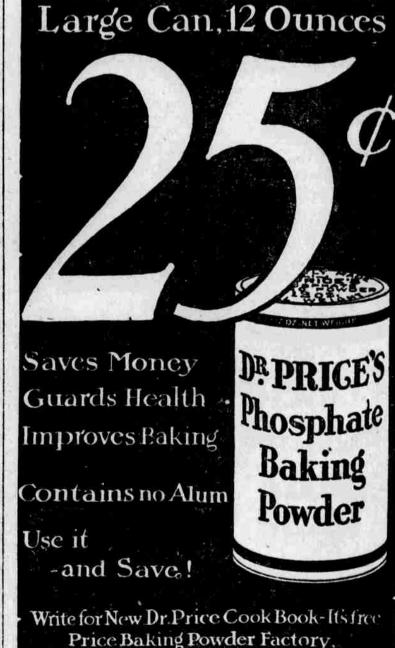
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