# ТНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

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BEE TELEPHONES Branch Eschange. Ask for sertment or Person Wanted. Tyler 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.: OFFICES OF THE BEE

Main Office: 17th and Fernam 15 Scott St. | Houth Side, 4935 Out-of-Town Offices:

#### The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment 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.

#### Right Road to Peace.

When the senate adopted the Knox resolution, declaring the state of war with Germany no longer to exist, it gave effect to the verdict rendered by the people last November. However strenuously and speciously advocates of the Wilson plan may argue in support of its provisions, the fact remains that it was rejected by the "great and solemn referendum" its progenitor invoked. We believe the voters did understand what it contained, and that they deliberately registered their disapproval. That being the case, there was nothing left for the senate to do but to proceed as it has, to revoke the resolution declaring a state of war to exist, and so to clear the way for the president to take up negotiations for peace. When the house has, as it probably will, passed the resolution, then Mr. Harding will have opportunity to act.

We have not abandoned our associates in the war. They made peace with Germany according to the terms of the Versailles treaty. These, or at least those which directly affect Europe, we have accepted in both letter and spirit. We have specifically objected to the terms of that treaty as applied to Chinese territory and certain of the Pacific islands, so far as the award of control to Japan is concerned. President Harding has made his attitude very clear on the point. Secretary Hughes recently addressed to Germany a note so plain that even their most accomplished diplomatic sophists can not distort its meaning. The United States holds Germany responsible for the war, and requires that that country admit the fact. It also stands behind the Allies in their demands for reparation. Therefore, if the Allies could, and did, negotiate a separate peace, without waiting for the United States, there is nothing in jeopardy because of our proceeding to make peace on terms accepta-

Under the new status our moral force will be greatly strengthened. Now we will not approach Germany as a foe, but as one desiring peace, and so making more potently effective the tenor of the Hughes note. This will be understood by the German leaders, and no doubt will facilitate their composition with the Allies. An ultimatum has been served on Berlin, and a few days will decide the issue.

Finally, the passage of the Knox resolution does not signify that the senators are trying to take out of the hands of the president his constitutional power of negotiating treaties. They have merely cleared the way for Mr. Harding. To quote from the Boston Transcript,

there is every disposition on the part of the present occupant of the White House to solicit the advice and consent of the senate in the development of foreign policy. The Harding way is the better way and it is the constitutional way of dealing with foreign affairs. In pursuing it the president and the senate are turning their backs upon autocracy in foreign affairs. They have restored the representative government set up by the constitution, and the effect of that restoration will he felt throughout the length and breadth of American affairs.

# Cut the Freight Rates.

One settled conviction in connection with the business situation in America today is that the cost of railway transportation is too high. On almost every commodity the tariff is such as checks production, and so not only retards the so-called liquidation of labor, but actually prevents the accumulation of capital that is needed to relieve the railroads. In this way the high rates made possible by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission have defeated the end for which they were permitted. Farmers have suffered more than any other class because of the situation. They have been forced to sell at a tremendous loss to themselves. While such of them as could have withheld their produce, practically all of them have been driven from the buying market. Forty per cent of the population of the country is rural, and with these entirely out of the market, the effect on general business is easy to see. Building operations, in fact every line of endeavor, are affected adversely by the railroad situation. While these strangling rates prevail there will be but little recovery, and that little will be slow. The remedy is plain. Reduce the freight rates to a point where producers can afford to ship their wares to markets. This will induce manufacturers to resume, will permit the farmer to send his stuff to market, will revive payrolls all over the country, and so stimulate general activity that the roads will get business they now need and without which they can not endure. None understand this better than the magnates who control, and why they do not apply the simple remedy is inexplicable.

# Clearing Up the Newberry Record.

While the campaign was on in 1920 the democrats made a great deal of fuss about the "convict" senator. While the senate of the United States had accepted Truman H. Newberry as senator from Michigan, instead of Henry Ford, tom-tom beaters for the Cox ticket maintained a continual hubbub over the allegation that the senate had been organized by the republicans through the presence there of a convict. The federal court jury at Detroit had brought in a verdict of guilty, although both the sufficiency and the propriety of the proceedings had been challenged. Now the supreme court of the United States sets aside the verdict and dis-

misses the suit, giving to Senator Newberry a clear title to his seat. We have no thought that the decision of the supreme court will check the cry of corrption and "convict" raised by the opposition, but apprehend that in the next campaign the decision of the greatest tribunal in the world will be questioned, for partisan purposes solely, yet the fact is that the voters of Michigan made their choice and it was not satisfactory to the democratic leaders, therefore it was to be

#### About the Bridge Bonds.

Wide difference of opinion, to say nothing of some degree of heat, has been evidenced in the closing days of the discussion over the voting of a million dollars in bonds for building a new bridge across the Missouri river. Yet despite the display of energy by a few interested partisans, pro and con, the general public appears to have little interest in the result.

The question should not be overlooked on the ballot today. Voting a million dollars for any purpose is something worth consideration. In the present instance, this is but an initial step. Should the bonds be voted by the city of Omaha, there is still the question of a bond proposition by the City of Council Bluffs and Douglas county is listed as a further future contributor to the cause. Once the bridge is built, it must be maintained and interest on the bonds must be

These things make the question one of even more importance than appears on its face. The value of a free bridge to the city and the necessity of building a new bridge rather than taking over the present toll bridge have been discussed at length by advocates and opponents of the project. The decision rests today with the voters, who should choose for themselves one way or the other.

#### Pick Good Men for the Jobs.

It is the first duty of every Omaha voter to decide on the merits and qualifications of the men who seek office. Efforts of self-constituted committees and interested slate makers to do this for the voters deserve to be rebuked at the

While the maintenance of law and order is of prime importance in a city, it does not comprise all that is expected from government. Modern municipal housekeeping includes many matters of detail beside the management and direction of the police force and fire department. Both of these are essential, but the parks, streets, buildings, accounts, health and general administration demand careful attention. Then there are the plans and designs for accommodating the city's growth, to secure the greater comfort and convenience of its citizens, to improve

living conditions and facilitate communication. Omaha is coming into a new period of growth; it has weathered the stress of war, and the enterprises checked by the interposition of the military demands of the world are being taken up under the head of "unfinished business," and will be pushed through. Just as private employment for capital is looking up, so the execution of many public improvements impends. It is well to leave the carrying out of these to the men who have conceived and planned

Each man on the city commission today has a good record of public service. Each is qualirience he has had in the last three years of troublous times. When the voters nominated these men for re-election at the primaries, it was something more than a vote of confidence in them. It was a request that they be continued where they can give the city the benefit of their knowledge and ability

Now the voters have an opportunity to make good on that request. It can be done by voting for Ure, Ringer, Zimman, Falconer, Towl and

# Cut Expenditures to Reduce Taxes.

A statement from Secretary Mellon with regard to the Treasury operations contains one great illuminating truth. The "nation cannot continue to spend at this shocking rate." If anything in our future is as clear as the noonday sun, it is that retrenchment in national expenditure must come. Only through that will it be possible to lower taxes. Revenue under the present law is dropping off because the business operations that produced it have so shrunken that collections are correspondingly less.

Whatever of a program is finally adopted, congress is assured in advance that the revenue derived from incomes and profits taxes will be less and less cach year, because incomes and profits are less. Therefore, it is imperative that a more reliable basis for levying the tax must be found. This may be on sales, on turn-over, or any one of a number of expedients or devices suggested, but the shift must be made. Also, many of the existing makeshifts will have to be dropped, because they produce more vexation than revenue, permit chicanery, allow grafting at the expense of the public, and generally defeat the purpose for which they were adopted.

When all these matters have been attended to, then the cost of running the country must be lowered. Much along this line will come through the announced intention of reorganizing government departments. If it were possible to save more than a million dollars a day in 1912, through a proper arrangement of departments and bureaus in the administrative service, it still is possible, and perhaps the sum may be almost doubled. Cost of government has increased, just as all other costs have, but waste in government should be rigidly eliminated, just as it has elsewhere. Taking up the lost motion in the machine, as proposed by the president, will help a lot, and a more careful scrutiny of expenditures, as made possible under the budget system, will do more to bring the outgo down to where the income will cover it.

Uncle Sam is about to redeem his promise. to give the slackers some public attention. A lot of curiosity has been aroused over this matter.

In the booths today Omaha voters will register their verdict on the issues. What is your

One more day for making claims, and then the count will settle all doubts as to the winners.

The "reds," like Bottom the Weaver, roared lion as gentle as a sucking dove.

Write your own ticket, but remember the men who have been faithful. Chicago's rent war is the biggest thing on

the domestic map today. At least, Germany knows what to expect. Getting Back to Normalcy

How Business Men Are Meeting The Problems of Reducing Costs

Answers received by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States from about 2,000 business men to questions designed to ascertain what they were doing to meet present conditions contain a variety of interesting information. The answers indicate that business concerns are lowering expenses rather through the reduction of the number of employes than by cutting wages. Only about one-fourth of those answering had made any direct wage reduction.

One of the questions asked by the chamber was what should be done to help bring the cost had an attack of fever, according to to give hostages to the Barbary pir of merchandising to a normal basis and the several sketches and of scarlet fever ates than to suppress them. greater number of answers to this brought the suggestion: "Do something to lower freight

About 58 per cent of those answering have reduced the number of employes, these having discharged one-fifth of their workers. One-fifth have abolished or reduced commissions and

Generally the answers show that business men are cutting down their overhead costs to meet the public demand for lower prices by calling for more work from fewer men, demanding greater efficiency per inch on advertising, depending more on budget and cost accounting system and by scrutinizing credits more closely. Little has been done by business men on cutting down service. Only 6.39 per cent reported

any decrease in delivery service, while 2.02 per cent had increased deliveries. One firm reported: "It costs us today 20 cents each to deliver packages, while before the war it cost us Within a year thereafter her educacharging interest on all accounts which run Later other very able teachers aslonger than the 15th of each month following date of purchase. This has reduced the monthly balances on our accounts approximately 25 per

There was no considerable reduction in advertising space used. One of the questions dinary ever known in the educaasked was: "What have you done to reduce tion of the blind, deaf mute. She is your publicity to a normal basis?" More than a great philosopher, sociologist, lina fourth of those answering said they had cut down advertising space, but this action was baldown advertising space, but this action was bal-anced in part by others who found depression a has produced a long list of people justification for increased use of advertising. There has been an increase in circularizing as a of age her brain was cut off from undo, it cannot do in the beginning means of publicity, "an indication, perhaps," says the domestic distribution department of the National Chamber, "of a desire to move quickly ac-cumulated stock."

Some of the answers on the subject of pub-

licity were:
"We have taken no steps to reduce our ad vertising space, as it is our feeling that it is false economy to cut down advertising at a time when business is in need of a stimulant to keep

"We are economizing in space and size of the issues, but not oruning as to number of or kind of channels. Our newspaper advertisement rates have very materially increased, however." 'Are making special efforts in direct adver-

tising, by personal sales letters, and enclosures." We regard our advertising rather as an investment and as business insurance than as expense. Our effort, therefore, has been to maintain an adequate all-round campaign at a minimum total cost."

We use more mediums but smaller space with equal results. Space does not count; pounding away all the time is what tells." We do not feel that we should decrease pub-

licity; if any change, it should be increased. Concentrating more than ever on the consumer, by circular letters, house-to-house work and dealer demonstration. 'Have increased our advertising expenditures

to increase our business." We have increased our direct circularizing." "It is our idea that cutting the advertising would only increase the cost of selling mer-

chandize and we believe we are right." We have rather added to advertising, as this has always been our custom-advertise heavily when business is hard and 'go easy' when it is coming anyway

"Are trying to make what edvertising we do more effective. Have simplified the new catalogue we are getting out by eliminating all goods for which there is not an active demand."

We are striving for greater effectiveness in publicity by more careful selection of items advertised, requiring more careful merchandising preparation."
"Have stopped entirely the advertising in

so-celled 'charity publications.'"
"We have reduced the newspaper space, letters, etc., and in the place of this we have given more attention to extra values in our windows and in our localities. It shows good results, because we feel that the price is the thing that is most interesting to the trade instead of reading

"We kept our appropriation down to bedrock during the days when there was practically no sales resistance, conserving our funds for a time when they would stand us in good stead. feel we now owe it to our distributers and dealers and to ourselves to help keep things moving as satisfactorily as possible by securing the healthy flow of distribution, produced through consistent, well-directed and forceful publicity.

"We feel that there is greater sales resisance. particularly on our products, at this time than before, and in consquence we are taking aggressive action in the matter of space and direct-bymail efforts.

"Less white space in advertising."

#### What Had Changed the Picture?

From Paris in the shape of a dispatch to the Herald comes a story to the effect that one Gassy, a painter, when passing the shop of a prominent art dealer, saw displayed in its window picture of a dish of fruit which he recognized as having been painted by himself. It bore in one corner, however, the signature of Whistler, and on entering the shop M. Gassy found that \$8,000 was the price demanded for it. M. Gassy was able to prove that the signature was a forgery, and immediately its price was lowered to 100 francs, or about \$7 at present exchange rates.

This illustrates, or seems to illustrate, again what to the Philistine uninitiate is the strange fact that the value of works of art, or at least of pictures and statues-it is different with books, some of which also are works of art-depends so largely, that without much exaggeration in the case of acknowledged masters it can be called wholly, not on the intrinsic merit of a given production, but on the name and fame of the

man who made it. In this instance the painting certainly was no less admirable after it had been proved a forgery than it was before that had been done, and yet instantly all hope of selling it for more than a few dollars was abandoned. Why such drops in price occur has been variously explained by those who claim to understand such things, but none of the explanations ever has convinced anybody who asked for one, and the questioners have been left in their original doubt as to the existence of any definite standards by which to measure the money value of a picture or a statue,

Of course, even the skeptics can see that a work by a great artist, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, does have a value aside from its artistic merit-a value that would be lacking in equally good work by an unknown man, but this increment does not seem to be an art value it is what might be called a curio value, or a value from association, and one wonders that it is not treated rather scornfully by the truly esthetic -unless they happen to be dealers.-New York

# Brighter Days Ahead.

At the rate the cost of living is coming down in a couple of hundred years life will be so easy we will hardly notice it.-Los Angeles Times.

How to Keep Well By DR. W. A. EVANS

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

ABOUT HELEN KELLAR.

biographical sketches show that she ganization, not for combatting and was born in 1880 of a family from driving back, but for securing its whom she inherited superior mental support, for perpetuating it in effect. according to one. Whatever the kind of fever, when she was convalescent great constant power. was found that she was blind. deaf and dumb. One sketch said she which said she had scarlet fever was

correct. She must have known how to use few words, but she forgot this power after she became deaf and blind. evidently was blind, deaf and

any of the specialists my parents a job to leave little time for build-consulted was brave enough to tell them I should never see or hear."

A job to leave little time for building. So its holding power is most hard, because it hasn't time in a sinthem I should never see or hear.' tion under Miss Sullivan had begun. to speak, to modulate her voice, to carrying her through college.

guist, writer and public speaker. She has an excellent inheritance. of superior ability. But at 19 months most of the contacts with the outer world. It was like a telephone central with important incoming and outgoing lines cut off. How can a

learns most.
Of speech she says—"It is the deat child's one fair chance to keep in inevitably speeds up to discredit it.
touch with his fellow's." Of deafless she says-"In many ways deaf- I know believes it was for ness is a greater disaster than blind- because of it downing the saloon. have escaped the dread silence into be done most warily and in response which no message of love, no song to public sentiment. of bird, no happy laugh may enter." On many occasions she has written must be enforced. But enforcing it and spoken of the mental dwarfing by good government may play into

Her education, begun in the seventh year, proceeded rapidly. At 10 she learned to speak in one month. This marvelous training of the many muscles engaged in the production of speech was accomplished in the forces are bidding for the support of th blindness. seems to indicate that she merely had to recall to the speech muscles ing as to prohibition.

training which they were undergo
It comes to this, I think, that good training which they were undergo-ing when she was taken sick at 15 ing when she was taken sick at 12 government lays greater hardships months of age. When a little bit older than the average college age munity for a time but leads to much she was able to enter and then to she was able to enter and then to pleasanter places. Or, it occurs to maintain herself in Radcliffe. At 30 me, bad government has a rather she was a cultured, well read, philo-

sophic woman of the world.

Defending herself against the charge that she merely repeated the thoughts of her teacher. Miss Sullian, she admitted that she absorbed ideas and learning from Miss Sullivan and all other superior people with whom she had been in contact or whose writings she had read, but that she thought for herself as well. What's the answer? A fine inheritance, a good brain, five years of slow gain taken out of the heart of the period of greatest rate of gain, the best of teachers, individual in-struction, shielded from the waste of trivial experiences, opportunities for reading and thinking, constant as-

best in both heart and brain. It's Not Dangerous.

Subscriber writes: "1. I noted in your column that you speak of snipoing off the end of the palate which causes a sore throat or tickling sensation in the back of the throat. should like to know if having this should like to know if having this done is in the least way dangerous, and I cannot bear the sight of a knife. 2. Would a person have to take an anesthetic? 3. Would it do any harm not to have it removed? I was told that this was my trouble?"

was told that this was my trouble?"

a word for the small home-owner, who spends every dollar here, pays his share of every dollar of bonded indebtedness and is struggling to meet the payments on his home. Nine out of 10 of the latter never use the bridge, so I ask in all fairmans why movings their property.

REPLY. 3. If the answer was yes, why the operation?

Have An Examination.

B. I. N. writes: "Some five years ago I had an attack of appendicitis and peritonitis and was operated on. Since that time the place where the cut was made has swollen and hurts when I walk. Is another operation REPLY.

You may have a rupture at the point of operation. Have a physician examine and advise you.

Baby Is Overfed. Mrs. P. writes: "Why is my baby's nrine strong sometimes and smells like ammonia? She is fed on sweetened condensed milk and breast milk. She gets more of the bottle milk than the breast. She is fretful and does not sleep well through the day. Has been quite a

weight." When a baby has ammoniacal urine it is because it is overfed or because the food is too rich.

vomiting baby and is also under-

CORD FABRIC \$18.00 \$15.00

Tyler 3032

Sprague Tire Co.

ger ticket will win overwhelmingly, indebtedness that But conscience in thousands of voters is deluded or seduced or, for this occasion, locked up. For every-one knows that the Dahlman forces are the Tammany of Omaha and everyone knows what Tammany is. I am asked to write something an organization for giving hostages bout Helen Kellar. The various to lawlessness, and therefore an or-At 19 minths of age she It was less costly for the time being

Such a political policy is sure of into its net with fat baits thousands of men of trained but locked up conwas also without the sense of smell sciences. One doesn't despise these
The infection which is most dikelt men becaus economic warfare is not to cause loss of the special senses, child's play and many a fairly good such as sight and hearing is menin-man convices himself that he can't gitis. It is not beyond the range of afford to be choosy as to his weapons, possibilty, however, that the sketch This political policy has the advanover a brief period, of a better showing in cost of government against a her vocal organs in the saying of a political policy whose aim is good few words, but she forgot this power government. If a good government policy comes into power after a reign of-let us for brevity call it bad govmute for more than four years, be-cause she says: ernment—policy, it has not only to clean house but it has to build, and "I was about 6 years old before the house cleaning may be so great gle term to achieve convincing re suits.

A municipal election is usually a sisted in her training, teaching her contract, I take it, between an organization devoted undiscriminatingwrite on a typewriter, and finally ly to the progress of a community as whole and an organization devoted The Encyclopedia Britannica says to itself, and therefore to attaching her education is the most extraor- to itself certain groups and certain classes by making itself profitable am interested in a clean Omaha of and indulgent to them. This being my state. Dahlman nor his gang of true, as it indisputably is, I believe it's plain that good government is lucky, miraculously lucky, to embark upon power with favoring winds. Usually it has to plow through fierce counter-winds. For, with so much to without a budget and a disorder that makes retention of power most dif-

fleult. Planning the progress of telephone central develop or even keep in touch with things if the wires are cut? How can a brain develop without the educating effective wires are cut? How can a brain develop without the educating effective wires are cut? How can a brain develop without the educating effective wires are cut? fects of sight, hearing and speech? and extended, better paved and According to Minot's view the curve cleaner streets AND a bigger and of learning is highest at birth and higher paid police force. The police constantly decreases throughout life. alone make retention of power by the city's best interest at heart with A baby learns more the first day of good government hard. For the polife than during any day thereafter. lice under good government have Burnham says the ability to learn only their wage and it isn't high increases up to the second or third enough to bring fit men to the force. Year, is very high until the sixth or seventh year, then falls off gradually. Miss Kellar lost these five years ves, want a return of bad govern-during which the ordinary child ment and work for it in an election. In these circumstances all through a good government's first term, crime

I, too, was born again. I, too, That being so, taking reefs in it must time, not to fall into contempt, it so frequently results from the hands of bad government,

pleasant smack but an unsound core while good government is rather puckery but sound.

Civic Pride Against Taxes. Omaha, May 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: On Tuesday, May 3, we will be called upon to accept or re-ject the socalled "free" bridge onds, which in my opinion are as important as the selection of our ity officials, for the next three years, We can and do honestly differ as to our choice of the latter, each viewing it from the many angles which enter into a city campaign, but the voting of bonds at this particular time is a cold-blooded business proposition. Just one question enters into it. Do I want to encumber my property at this time? Much has been said for the "poor" autoist, who has to pay 15 or 20 cents bridge toll, when he is taking a "joy-ride" from Chicago to Denver or from New York to San Francisco, but not a word for the small home-bwner, ness why mortgage their property for the man who lives in Illinois, New York or some other eastern or western state? Some say civic pride should cause us to approve of these bonds. Yes civic pride has caused us many times to vote for school, park, water, gas and other municipal bonds and we will do it again but the bridge bonds are for the few, then why encumber us with this burden, at this time, when there are so many other things civic pride is asking of us. Mr. Taxpayer, bear in mind that our county bonds total

Omaha, May 1.-To the Editor of \$22,000,000, and with the near fu-The Bee: If the electorate votes on board is recommending taxpayers conscience beyond question the Rin-will be staggering under a bonded indebtedness that will cause the strongest to cry out for help. Den't forget that we are paying interest on millions of indebtedness, that we are spending \$800,000 repairing the court house, building a new state capitol, spending millions on our roads and that the legislature, just adjourned, made an appropriation of some \$29,000,000, a large part of this having to be raised by Omaha taxpayers, all of the above probably necessary, but must be met by the struggling masses, who have gradually felt the burden of taxation bearing down upon their shoulders. Don't misunderstand me, I am not interested in the street railway company, as they are able to take care of themselves. In fact I favor a free bridge at the proper time and when the expense is fairly distributed, my official record bearing me out in this, but I say stop, stop vot-ing unnecessary bonds, until we can catch our breath. Bridge building conditions are abnormal at present and as evidence which way the wind is blowing for the future, is shown by the new bids for paving in Doug-ias county, showing a saving of some \$200,000 in a few short weeks. This is not an educational proposition, not a civic pride problem, but as far as the present is concerned, a golden pipe dream by some en-thusiasts, which should be shattered

by no votes next Tuesday. FRANK C. BEST. Advice From an Outsider.

Geneva, Neb., April 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: The coming election in the city of Omaha, will be decided May 3d. I am disinterested only to the extent I am not a citizen of the great western metropolis, but colleagues ever made an attempt to suppress vice, but did encourage it, ple of Omaha want that regime of government again? Omaha has had only a few years of clean cut representatives to rescue it from the pit of vice and corruption. That the three "D's" placed it in. These three "D's" are Dahlman, Dunn, Dennison, Citizens of Omaha let me ask, have they changed? "Birds of a feather privi flock together." The few years that sure your present officers have represented you, shows a remarkable change for a cleaner and better Omaha. So voters of Omaha are you going to displace these efficient men who have a group of men, who for 12 years or made your city a dumping are going to be the judges May 3d. Here's trusting that you, every honorable voter will hit this three "D" gang so hard with your ballots that they never will be resurrected again. F. A. BRADSHAW.

(From the New York Times.) The four sets of census returns that are now complete indicate a decline of illiteracy so marked that,

Decline of Illiteracy

in the opinion of School Life, published by the bureau of education at Washington, "the coming generation of Americans will be practically free" from it "in nearly every part of the country." During the three decades between 1890 and 1920 illiterates have decreased in Delaware from 14.3 per cent to 5.9 per cent in the District of Columbia from 13.2 per cent to 2.8 per cent; in Arkansas and in Alabama from 41 per cent to 18.1 per cent. In Alabama especialthe results are encouraging. Up to 1900 there had been an increase in the number of illiterates, though the percentage declined slightly. The first compulsory education law was not passed until 1915. In addition to poor whites, the state has a teeming negro population, so that the public shools falls upon a relatively small portion of the pub-

Hopeful as these results are, their import may easily be exaggerated. None of the states with a large foreign population has yet been heard from. Judging by experience in New York, moreover, census takers are none too diligent and efficient. The individual citizen is deponent as regards his own literacy and is not likely to underestimate it. In a population where large numbers can neither read nor write many must remain unrecorded. The reports of the army draft boards linger unpleasantly in memory. For the country taken as a whole, 24.9 per cent of drafted men, or only a minute fraction less than one in four, were reported as illiterates. The test was doubtless more severe than a citizen sets for himself when filling in a censur blank, but it was a real test and there could have been no disposition to reject or handicap a man who was

fit for use in the army. Granted, however, that the effi-ciency, or inefficiency, of census takers has remained approximately the same, and that the four reports in hand are characteristic—and these are natural assumptions-it is evident that the country is advancing toward literacy. Compulsory edu-cation is doing its work. Yet the fact remains that in 1917 one-quarter of Americans of military age were not sufficiently educated to become private soldiers. We shall have no sure means of reckoning progress until similar tests are again applied.

How to Americanize.

Now is the time to go into the chickens and tell the profiteers the exact spot in the lake where they may jump in.—Chicago News.

Constitution Forbids.

Gas is to be used in carrying out the death penalty in Nevada. Will the poor victim be shown his month-ly bill?—Minneapolis Journal.



COMMERCIAL PRINTERS - LITHOGRAPHERS - STEEL DIE EMBOSSERS LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

# Every Man His Own Printer

Many a serious case of the Printing Sickness has yielded readily to the Multigraph treatment. Once cured by this method, it stays cured for keeps.

The Multigraph prints nearly everything, and its work needs no apologies. It prints stationery, all kinds of forms, price lists, advertising folders, etc .- and it prints them in the privacy of your own establishment. Right now there is naturally

an extra strong demand for Multigraphs, but we are still giving prompt

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**Westbound Service Improved** 

FROM CHICAGO 6:10 P.M. No. 5 (Chicago Town Time 7:10 P.M.) ARRIVES OMAHA 8:10 A. M.

FROM CHICAGO 5:30 P. M. No. 1 (Chicago Town Time 6:30 P.M.) ARRIVES OMAHA 7:00 A.M.

Burlington

City Ticket Office, 1416 Dodge St. Doug. 1684