ТНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 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.

Between Now and Thursday.

Affairs in Europe are approaching a very in teresting situation. If it were not for Germany, the Polish revolt in Upper Silesia and the war between the fascisti and the socialists in Italy would afford ample topic for debate. The German situation, however, overshadows the others completely. By Thursday noon it is required that the Ebert government return a categorical "yes" or "no" to the terms submitted by the Allies. On this will turn the occupancy by French troops of the Ruhr valley,

The Simons cabinet resigned, because the doctor had lost in his little game of diplomacy. He sought, as all good leaders do, to divide his opponents. If he had met at Washington with less of a rebuff, he might have temporized still further at Paris and London, and maybe have brought off better terms for his country. Failure to achieve this, he preferred resignation to surrender. Dr. Mayer, who has represented Germany reambassador to France since peace was restored, is reported to have informed President Ebert of his inability to form a cabinet. Mayer is described as a thoughtful, tactful, persistent man, of the sort who expects to rehabilitate his country through hard work and by regaining the confidence and consideration of the world through fair dealing. If this estimate of the man is accurate, then it is to be regretted that he could not find associates who would with him accept the responsibility of officially announcing the surrender that seems inevitable.

Delay of the Knox resolution in the house is interpreted to mean that President Harding wishes it withheld, in order that the solidarity of the Allies be not disturbed until the crisis over reparations has passed. The administration has made plain to Germany the attitude of the United States on the points involved, and will take no further steps in the direction of the restoration of peace until such action will not be susceptible of disturbing the settlement which

week. Much may happen before noon on Thursday. The only certainty is that, as matters stand, unless the German government assents to the terms now proposed, the French army will take over control of the great Prussian manufacturing region. What may occur before or after that time belongs exclusively in the realm of conjecture. However, the truth is slowly being brought home to the German people, that Germany really did lose in the war.

About the City Health Department.

One job that has fairly well been looked after under the outgoing city commission has been the care of the public health. This department has several vexed questions to deal with, and the failure to solve them is in nowise ascribable to the men at the head. Dr. Edwards has brought to the administration of his bureau an understanding of what is needed in the management of a health department. It is therefore of interest to have Henry W. Dunn, prospective superintendent of public safety, announce in advance that Dr. Edwards will be retained in the service of the city. This decision meets approval of medical practitioners, who come in contact | with the city official in a professional way, a fact that is a splendid recommendation for him.

The Bee has no desire to anticipate any changes that may be made by the impending administration. It does wish to express a hope that the commissioners-elect will consider several important questions of municipal housekeeping that have not had the attention they deserve. One of these will fall directly under the health department, as has to do with the collection and disposal of garbage. Existing regulations are effective, so far as safeguarding public health is concerned, but householders endure vexations of various kinds, because the system is not as well devised as might be wished. It may be necessary to revise the charter, but a more modern method should be adopted.

Promises made during the campaign were numerous and inclusive. The fact that four of the commissioners are men of wide experience in city government means that each has definite ideas for the management of his department, That augurs well for the future, and we hope that they will give public health a prominent place on their program.

Bolshevist Gold Coming Over.

According to schedule the Scandinavian-American line steamer, United States, is due to arrive in New York tomorrow with seventy bags of gold on board, sent by the Lenine-Trotzky government from Sweden. This gold, said to be worth several millions of dollars, is a portion of the ninety tons remelted and refined by the Swedish mint for the bolshevists. To its possession attaches the taint of questionable ownership. How it came into the hands of the "reds" is not stated, but surmise runs to the effect that most of it is the loot seized from private homes and banks by the usurpers. It was on this gold that the trade relations were to rest. Advocates of the bolsheviki have contended that the United States has no right to inquire as to the source of the supply of wealth, but some of us are still a little squeamish about handling money we know is the price of murder or has been seized by rapine. The gold will very likely be brought ashore at New York, since it is coming as first- been found who is ashamed to be rich.

class mail from a friendly government. How it will be dealt with after it comes into the hands of the American postoffice is yet to be disclosed. The shipment will probably be the last for some time, as the steamship lines from Scandinavian ports are refusing to accept any more such 'mail."

Mr. Bryan and the Late Charles Darwin.

Although some years delayed, William Jennings Bryan valiantly puts on the gloves and proceeds to punch the stuffing out of Darwinism. The great commoner holds that the theory of evolution is responsible for all the present woes of the earth. Men have, he asserts, through the insidious teachings of science been led to dogmas of the superman and all that sort of nonsense, and so he demands that everything pertaining to modern thought be tossed overboard, and that we return to the simpler basis. It is inferable that his way of life will be found between Genesis and Revelations.

And this peculiar outburst from Mr. Bryan excites some wonder. He surely must be aware that modern biology has gone far beyond Darwin in its exploration of the mystery of life, and has evolved and developed facts that are not mere theories concerning the origin of sentient beings on earth. This has been accomplished without violence to the underlying truths of religion. When men like Sir Oliver Lodge, among the most eminent of scientists, not only accept but insist they have proven the existence of a soul and the life after death, it scarcely becomes a layman to accuse modern learning of being atheistic in its tendency. Unless we accept a narrow definition of atheism, and set outside the pale all who do not agree without question to the claims of theologians dead and gone these many decades. When we recall the experience of Copernicus, and the whisper of Galileo, "Nevertheless, it does move," we wonder if Mr. Bryan hopes to turn the tide of thought back to the Seventeenth or the Fifteenth century.

Men may still believe in God and a future life, holding fast to all the great truths of morality, and devoutly worship Him who made us all, and not insult the intellect He has illumined by rejecting the discoveries to which that intellect leads in its efforts to advance humanity.

Pershing's Plan for Defense.

Pershing, being a professional soldier and head of the American army, may be assured in advance of earnest opposition from the pacifist element of our population, as well as from that even greater number who are merely careless. One of these groups relies on the prevalence of the era of good will and neighborliness engendered by resolutions that denounce war; the other pins its faith on the Bryanitic picture of "a million men springing to arms between sunrise and sunset." Each of these is alluring in prospect, but neither has worked out well in practice. Sad as the thought may be, the "war to end war" did not do away with the possibility of future war. Even should a million men spring to arms, in event of their need, they will require to be trained in the use of those arms before they can be considered effective.

General Pershing himself is opposed to war. He has made this clear on many occasions. But he understands the problems of war, knows the difficulties that surround the improvisation of an army, and has enough of sound judgment to realize that a little preparation in advance is not wasted. The Bryan policy, successfully supported by Newton D. Baker, cost the people of the United States thousands of millions of dollars. That mistake may be repeated, if we will, or it may be avoided by just being careful.

Militarism has nothing to do with the question, for the American people are not militaristic; "the man on horseback" has no place in our common life, save as a bugaboo to frighten timid folks who do not look close enough to detect the sham. A citizenship that is fit to enjoy the blessings of liberty, and is safe to be entrusted with the perpetuation of that boon, will be ready to defend it. Pershing simply asks that to the willingness be added the efficiency that comes from proper training.

Are Husbands Property?

The inquiry of the suffragists used to be as to whether or not women were people. That question was answered in the affirmative by the granting of the vote, and now it is time to ascertain the exact status of the other half of the

Police in Chicago found William Sweeney lying wounded in his home, and when his wife was asked if it was she who shot him, her resentment was white hot. Such interference with her family affairs she considered uncalled for. She could run her household without the aid of any police. "Shoot him? What a silly question. You understand me right here: Bill is my hus-

band and I'll do what I like with him." There always have been, of course, differences within the home with which the law does not interfere-it was once legal for a husband to beat his wife if the club were not more than a certain thickness, and quarrels of considerable bitterness are customarily considered nobody's business. But isn't Mrs. Sweeney a little in advance of the times?

Misunderstanding America.

The outbursts of Japanese jingoes against General Wood are not surprising. It is the object in life of jingoes, in whatever land they may be, to sow suspicion and rouse nationalistic hate. It is noteworthy that among the arguments presented in Japan against America is the baseless one that President Harding has declared his opposition to a limintation of armament. Lack of information on American policy is clearly indicated in many other ways.

The belief is being built up in Asia, and in South America, too, that Uncle Sam is a hypocrite, secretly bent on economic imperialism. The selection of General Wood to study the proper disposition of the Philippine Islands has also been misunderstood. According to the super-patriotic Japanese jingoes, his main mission is to determine whether or not the islands can be defended, and how. The fact that in his service in Cuba he proved himself an admirable colonial administrator, and that it was as such and not as a military leader that he was sent across the Pacific to investigate the possibilities of freeing the islands, is either unknown or concealed by the Oriental critics.

About 500 Amerian soldiers stationed on the Rhine, who have married German girls, are coming home, and perhaps we will learn something new about home brewing.

With all the muckraking, no one has yet

Secretary Mellon's Warning

Congress Notified That a Halt Must Be Called on Spending

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The secretary of the treasury has written a letter to the chairman of the house committee on ways and means and the chairman of the senate committee on finance that calls to mind the state papers of Alexander Hamilton. It is firm in tone, straightforward and clear in terms and deals with the all-important question of federal finances in a way that the average citizen can understand, and with a soundness of reasoning that the expert in finance will be quick to appreciate and applaud.

Secretary Mellon makes a series of recommendations for the revision of the revenue laws o meet governmental expenditures for 1921 and 1922. But he precedes his recommendation with a stern warning to the executive and legislative branches of the government that is certain to evoke an echo of endorsement from the country at large. This warning is based upon this find-ing of facts, towit: That the nation has been spending, during the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year, at the rate of about five billions a year. He estimates that the ordinary expenditures for the next fiscal year will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000.000. Fronted with these stupendous figures, he is forced to the logical conclusion, and prompted to sound the timely warning alike to his colleagues in the cabinet and to the republican leaders in both houses of congress, that "the nation cannot continue to spend at this shocking rate." Why? Because the burden is "unbearable by the people why pay the taxes." Secretary Mellon sees only two avenues of escape from the present conditions: Reduction by the appropriating, and economy by the spending, branches of the government. He proposes that both avenues of escape shall be simultaneously employed, and his recommendations for revision in the revenue laws are made upon the assumption that congress intends to retrench, and the spending branches of the government intend to economize, at every point in the use of each appropriation. He bluntly tells the republican leaders that "this is no time for extravagance or for entering upon new fields of expenditure." The fact that the nation's finances are sound and its credit the best in the world only means to him that "the nation thus blessed cannot afford reckless or wasteful expenditures' if its finances are to continue in health and its

credit to be protected against impairment. Among the retdjustments recommended are the repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of a modified tax on corporations, and the repeal of the existing \$2,000 exemption applicable to corporations, to yield an aggregate revenue of between four and five hundred million; changes in the income tax rate to a maximum combined normal tax and surtax of 40 per cent for the taxation year 1921, and of about 33 per cent thereafter; the repeal of the so-called 'nuisance" taxes, including those on soda water and other soft drinks, and the retention of the miscellaneous specific sales taxes, excise tax, including transportation, tobacco, and admission taxes, and a levy of new taxes of "wide applicacation," including a new stamp act, and licenses

on automobiles. The failure to recommend at this time any general sales tax will not surprise those who have come in contact with recent sentiment on Capitol Hill. The truth is that the republican leaders in both houses are suffering from a bad case of "cold feet;" they fear that the imposition of a sales tax at this time may cost the republican party the control of the house of representatives two years hence. Secretary Mellon is believed to favor in principle a general sales tax, but he is evidently willing to withhold his recommendation until congress shall have tried and failed to find elsewhere the revenue neces-

sary to run the government this year and next.
Of course congress will not adopt the sweeping recommendations of Secretary Mellon without co-operation and support That assistance will not be forthcoming unless the activity of organized minorities that are supporting the creation of new departments is over-We believe that the country will agree with Mr. Mellon that the present tax burden is 'unbearable;" that the nation is spending today at "a shocking rate," and that the only relief from this condition is to be found in letting old economies precede new taxes. So believing, we cannot regard the creation of a new Department of Public Welfare as warranted, much less necessary, at the present session, or the creation of Department of Education or a Department of Medicine or Transportation. The time may come when new departments may be desirable, but this year is not the time. The politicians may think they can escape the necessity of general retrenchment and general economy by paralyzing the military establishment and dumping the few millions thus saved into various uplift ventures that are temporarily the fads of well organized minorities. But the politicians have not succceded in fooling the able gentleman who is at the head of the Treasury department today, and his stern warning will be taken to heart the country over by those who pay the taxes, and who will not hesitate to rebuke at the polls the party in power unless its leaders in congress develop the gumption and the grit to face the facts so clearly set forth by Secretary Mellon and to legislate and compel the executives to comply with the public need.

The way to retrench is to retrench; the way to economize is to economize, and the retrenchment and the economies must be both general and immediate. The secretary of the treasury deserves both the support of the president and the co-operation of the congress in putting through his program, for it deals with the overshadowing issue today and deals with it wisely and fearlessly and without regard to partisan politics. His letter is a document that may well serve as a model for state legislatures and city councils. Secretary Mellon sees the handwriting on the wall.

Then and Now.

A Philadelphia connoisseur has returned from England with a manuscript of Shelley's for which

It is said that the total amount Shelley received in his lifetime from the publishers of his poetry was about \$250.

As one reads of the fantastic sums that change hands in the auction room today for books. manuscripts, pictures and other works of art, one is moved to moralize upon the difference a small part of the price would have made to the artist in his lifetime.

een to escape slow starvation, since he was too proud to disclose his utter penury; and now a few words from his hand would bring enough to support him for years! In the last year of Schubert's life six of his

Chatterton poisoned himself ere he was eight-

songs were sold to a publisher for 20 cents apiece. When he died, not 32 years old, his unpublished music was valued at \$2 and his whole estate was appraised at about \$12. Septimius Winner, of Philadelphia, sold "Listen

o the Mocking Bird" to the publishers for \$35. They are said to have made \$3,000,000 out of it! "Lives of great men all remind us" that posterity has succeeded in capitalizing patriarchs who in their time found it hard to live. Seven cities claimed great Homer dead

Through which the living Homer begged his bread.—Philadelphia Ledger,

An Every-Day Demonstration.

Leaving home at 8:30, brisk walk takes the commuter to the station in time to catch the 7:44. This gives him some faint notion of what the professors mean when they talk about time being only relative.-New York Herald.

George Is Found.

At last the possible origin for the expression "Let George do it." has been found. other name is Lloyd George of Great Britain, whose people are letting him "do it" to an unlimited extent.-Florida Times-Union.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS by DR. W. A. EVANS

tuestions 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.
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PROGRESS SINCE NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

Napoleon Bonaparte died May 1821, at 5:49 p. m., on the island of St. Helena. The cause of death was cancer of the stomach and, in all probability, of the liver as well. The record is not so illuminating as it

As a royal personage, he was entitled to his own medical attendant and spiritual adviser. He asked his mother to send him a good physician and a priest sufficiently learned to discuss theological questions with him. This good old, ignorant, superstitious Corsican mother was not equal to the task of making a proper selection, and she sent a priest not capable of talking on Napoleon's plane and a physician who was poorly trained and otherwise incapa-

The British army surgeons were called in at the end, but they could not do much to clear up the situation. A mask was not made until several days after his death, and the art of preservation of bodies was not

For a time it was thought that his iliness was feigned as a part of trigue. A part of the supposed in-trigue was a demand for removal from St. Helena on the ground that the climate was unhealthful, since it begot liver trouble. So strong was the belief that the liver climate argument was being worked for a pur-pose that no one would admit that he had liver trouble before his death or for 20 years afterward. Napoleon knew he was a sick man.

His father had died of cancer of the atomach at 38 years of age, and Napoleon recognized the symptoms early in the course of the disease. At the present time a man with the alert mind of Napoleon, sur-rounded by skillful physicians, would have an operation, and the changes are good that it would save Knowing the symptoms of the disease and being keen minded, ble and sought for further informa-

Physical examination, chemical and microscopic tests, and X-ray examination would reveal the presence in permanent cure of a certain proportion of these early cases.

Napoleon kept on telling his physiwhat the trouble was. physician made no examination. Cancer of the stomach and liver is known an intelligent business man go of large affairs to go within one month of death without consulting a physician or suspecting anything to be seriously wrong, and to be within 10 days of death before a no excuse for Napoleon's physician, for the patient more than once told his physician the meaning of his stomach pains, nausea, vomiting, loss

of flesh, and faundice. The treatment given for relief of symptoms was abominable, and Napoleon was justified in being bitter toward his physician. His pain and nausea were characteristic. The death mask showed that he had wasted as cases of cancer of the upper digestive tract do.

We sometimes despair of solving have made even in this difficult field.

You Need More Sleep.

W. M. B. writes: "I am 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weigh 140 pounds. I am and have been for the last six months working evenings and attending school. also averaging only six hours' sleep. My friends say I am failing in health which I am inclined to doubt. I exto come. Am I getting enough sleep Occasionally my eyes feel If I get glasses to relieve me would same weaken my eyes, making necessary the use of glasses in the future?' REPLY.

1. You need eight hours' sleep. If you get only six you will have to pay for robbing yourself at some time in your life. The sins against the laws of hygiene committeed in youth unfortunately are not paid for until after the years of maximum vigor. During the years of maximum vigor one's reserve power is so great that the threshold of symptoms is not often passed. 2. If you start wearing glasses it

is probable you will have to continue. However, that does not mean you should delay putting on glasses if you suffer from eyestrain.

Causes Are Various. Inquisitive writes: "Will you tell me why the pupils in the eyes vary so much in size? Some are so very while others are extremely small. Has it anything to do with the state of one's health?" REPLY.

One factor is the amount of light. The iris is an adjustable curtain arranged for the purpose of shutting als. It was only last January that out excess light. When more is the line of the cost of living curved needed the pupil enlarges; less it contracts. Another is the amount of light required by the back of the eye for purposes of sight. Some eyes require more, some less. There are certain drugs on the market which affect the size of the pupit Furthermore, t -belladonna, morphine. People of in the cost of certain temperaments have Nervous, blushing, mobile faced people are apt to show large pupils. Albinos are apt to have very large pupils. Certain brain and cord diseases manifest themselves by large pupils, small pupils, unequal pupils, and other pupil peculiarities.

pupil, irregular pupil. Sherry Disguises the Egg. Mrs. V. D. writes: "What effect loes sherry and egg have on a run-

down person? I am taking one a I do not drink any other liquor. Is it a builder, or is it harmful to REPLY. Raw egg is a very wholesome food, good for people who are rundown if there is no organic basis for the

egg. There is no particular advan-tage in taking the egg in sherry. except it appeals to the taste of some people. Unsafe to Procrastinate. Mrs. B. W. writes: "I have a nervous goiter which chokes and makes me very weak and has lately caused my heart to beat fast and sometimes stop. My physician told be to have it taken out. Is there My physician told

REPLY. ment too long and have some one tion in business at about the present tell you that nothing can be done level of prices and a greatly inment too long and have some one

Why Central City Complains. to the casual observer that Central of cases of charity, and the city and is being made a sort of dumping They seem to think that they are beng taken advantage of, and that the burden is becoming almost unbear-It is a fact that nearly every transient case requiring assistance from city or county has come almost directly from a large city. The county is now supporting patients in the insane hospitals, dements and widows as well as others who rightly belong elsewhere and, it may be, advantage is being taken of our charitably-inclined people. We learned only a few days ago of a family who came here some time ago, who would are not able to help yourselves. They not send their children to school because they did not have clothes; the good people furnished the clothing. Since they have been accepting charity form the Red Cross and others. The facts are their family owns a farm and they are receiving a cash income besides of nearly \$200 per month. While this latter case that no instruction nor any contracts does not come under the city or are given, nor any notice sent as to county charity class, still it shows when the read is ready or when the that there are those who are under high-salaried state employe will serving, who will accept charity, come. Recently several of these emwhen the sometimes needy who have ployes came to Central City to gravel spent their lives in this county will a portion of Lincoln highway. They live in almost abject poverty rather

than ask for help. Every case of transient quaran-tineable disease in our city during

It seems to the city and county officials that these cases either come to us through intent or through the carelessness of the health officials of the city from which they came. Just a short time ago a case of smallpox came to us direct from a large city. According to the story of the victim. he called a physician who told him he had some form of blood dyscra-When he came here his face hands and feet were covered with fustules as big as the end of your little finger. He had no money; the help keep up the work, and do it county and city had to care for him. A few days later a lady came out is keeping that money in Lincoln to from Omaha and the diagnosis of help swell the bank deposits of Lin-

Within the last week our city physician was called upon to take care of a confinement case: parties were from a city, in fact had a home there, but they were destitute and the county had to foot the bill.

These are only a few of the case that have come to us and are making our board of supervisors wrathy, and is only one of the many things that is causing our taxes to mount highe and higher. Taxpayers are register they are kicking they want to tavel back in imagination a few years and not always easy to diagnose. I have ask themselves whether they want to with its inconveniences and less ex-

give up present conveniences, etc., even though the burden is hard to carry, if we had a chance to retrograde to old times with less taxation. I do not believe the taxpayer obfects so much to the high rate of taxation as he does to the manner in which his money is spent. They ar gue that there is no system in the use of their money, and state that if they would conduct their affairs as does the state in the management of its road fund, they would soon be compelled to go into bankruptcy.
Our city officials have been severe

the cancer problem. Reading the history of Napoleon's last illness down at the spring election because down at the spring election because

Two Peaks of Graft

(From the New York Times.) The major significance of the sta-tistics as to building costs which have been published by the Depart ment of Labor is that, having leaped suddenly upward during the of 1919-20 pect to continue this for four months | lar period since then, declined a most as suddenly and quite as far The present index figures range be-tween 165 and 215 per cent of the figures at the beginning of the war Incidentally it may be noted that the maximum rise in wages was small in building materials-180 as agains 345. The firm of architects which prepared a chart of figures for las Sunday's Times was asked for an explanation of this difference laconic answer was: In this profiteering, as we know well, the Brindells of labor played

hand in glove with the Hettricks of the labor leader individually profited mightily in the adventure. What we did not realize was that the rank and file of laborers came out at the little end of that ignominious horn of plenty. Some deduction must of course be made for the fact that in the cost of materials are included items for the labor of manufacture and the labor of transportation; but at most this can account for only a small part of the difference between 345 and 180. In point of fact, the siderably behind the rise in the cost of living-which, in turn, during the bulge of 1919-21, rose a mere frac-

below the line of wages. reckoning. Leaders of the Brindell type levied ceaseless tribute from their union members and intermittently pulled them off their jobs Furthermore, the mountainous rise large paralyzed building, so that consider able unemployment ensued. dentally the shortage of housing fell the class of laborers. Members of the unions that permitted themselves to be led by crooks and grafter were pretty thoroughly sawed." This is no co This is no copy-book pil, small pupil, fixed pupil, uneven preachment about honesty and poli cy-a lowly strain of morality at Unquestionably the vast

jority of trade unionists would prefor honorable dealing. Their lies in blindness or indifference as to the character of their leaders. Trade unionism can never fulfill its high destiny until it produces and give full scope to men who are as intelligent and far-sighted as they are ac tive and able. For the immediate future of bulld-

ing the prognostications are prixed Horough President Curran. down" condition. The sherry watches with paternal tenderness over the infantile "boom" in buildmerely serves as a capsule for the low-priced dwellings, reports that it has cut a new tooth. An increase of 450 per cent is less impres sive however, when one remember tow nearly building was at a stand still when the tax exemption ordinance went into effect. Yet it is much that the corner is turned. Equally significant, but to the opposite effect, is the fact that manu facture of bricks and other materials has been brought dangerously nea canger in such an operation? Would it lay me up long? Is there not standstill by the chaos into which both wages and prices have fallen something to stop the choking and Commenting on their chart of the heart beating? It has bothered me labor bureau statistics, the firm of Monk & Parsons predicts some fur-It is never safe to neglect a goiter, prices for materials, but only "of a very brief period." They foresee it which causes rapid pulse and chok-ing. You are liable to put off treat-the near future a general stabliza

creased activity in building.

The Bee's Letter Box it was thought they were spending Central City, Neb., May 7 .- To the too much on the streets of Central

City in helping to make it one of the it cannot be said that they sent th money outside the city to get help as does the highway managemen every dollar that possibly could be kept in Central City was kept here when work was done on our streets and many a poor man got work an was able to make a living who other wise would not have been able to get anything to do. A party went out west of town and asked for a way boss; all their employes being foreigners, that is, nonresidents o Merrick county. County officials are being censored because they are spending so much money. They back at you and ask you what you down at Lincoln as a sort of autodoes not care whether he gives then any advice or instructions or not. It seems that everything connected with the state engineer's office and the counties is in a state of chaos: brought their machinery and gravel and the only thing the board of supervisors know about it was what they obtained from the boss of the

the last year has come from a large gang.

When they looked over the road there were several holes in the road bed made by automobiles, and it had to be level; so the county put teams to work to fill these holes, but the reman, instead of closing the road, left it open, consequently the heavy automobile traffic dug the dirt out of the holes as fast as it could be put in. Of course, the county is able

to pay for it. Our people pay a good many thousands of dollars into the state reasurer as automobile license to willingly and freely. But the state smallpox could not be questioned coln when it rightly belongs in Cen-when she reached here. tral City.
We don't object to paying the

money for this work but we do want our money kept at home and used to give employment to people of Mer-rick county and not those of Lincoln or some other place.

This article is written not to criti-

ize anyone but to point out some the many defects in our state road work. The county officials and state together for the greatest efficience f the taxes we pay were economical ly used every road in Merrick county could be macadamized inside of five years, but if the state is going to em ploy so many high-salaried officials when cheaper ones just as efficient could be had at home it is doubtft with all its conveniences, etc., and if even Lincoln highway will be increased expenses.

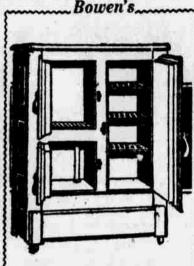
I believe that most of us would not graveled. Nothing but Sherman hill gravel will stick in this soil and the opinion of most people is that the

Woodwards CHOCOLATES INNER-CIRCLE

graveling being done now and as it s, is like throwing money to the Therefore, it is up to the state engineer to get in touch and keep in touch with every county be-fore and during the time work is being done on state roads in that county.

That's No Joke, Either. Say, congress, cut down every-body's income tax about one-half and you will be cheerfully allowed to do almost anything else you like.—St. ouis Globe-Democrat.

When the Heart Leaps. Those who can take no special in-terest in the regular news may get a big thrill out of reading over the moves in the latest chess game .--



Grand Rapids Refrigerators

will preserve your food longer and materially reduce your ice bills.

These are only two of the many better features of Grand Rapids Refrigerators, and these two will soon return to you in saving the purchase price of your Grand Rapids Refrigerator.

They are so designed, constructed and finished they have become nationally known as ice savers and food keepers.

Refrigerators\$1750 priced up from 1 0

We have a size for every home, be it the small apartment or the large residence.

Select your Refrigerators from the large stock we are now show-



Phone Douglas 2793 OMAHA PRINTING COMPANY was a first and a first and a first and a first and

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS - LITHOGRAPHERS - STEEL DIE EMBOSSERS LOOSE LEAF DEVICES

BANK STATEMENT.

Charter Number 1633 Reserve District Number 10 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE OMAHA NATIONAL BANK

AT OMAHA, IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON APRIL 28TH, 1921. RESOURCES Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc. 1,968,800.00 983,945,81 900,000.00 Cash in vault
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve).
Net amounts due from national banks.
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States.

Exchanges for clearing house.
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank. 432,517.84 1,524,868.06 1,234,245.36 reporting bank
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of
reporting bank and other cash items
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. 58,095.14 162,091.15 50.000.00-6,989,206.05 28,042.89 Total 25,441,168.35 LIABILITIES \$ 1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 626,930.45 Total
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid..... 2,580,052.49

Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.

Circulating notes outstanding
Net amounts due to national banks.
Net amounts due to State banks, bankers, and trust
companies in the United States and foreign countries.

Certified checks outstanding
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to
Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)
Individual deposits subject to check
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other
than for money borrowed)
Dividends unpaid
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30

Inan for money borrowed)
Dividends unpaid ...

Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days or more notice):
(Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).
Other time deposits
United States deposits (other than postal savings) including War Loan deposit account and deposits of United States Disbursing officers
U. S. Government Securities borrowed
Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank
Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks sold for

esters of Credit and Travelers' Checks sold for cash and outstanding

1,000.00 25.441.168.35 State of Nebraska, County of Douglas-ss: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas—sail.

I. O. T. Alvison, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. T. ALVISON, Cashier.

Correct Attest:

BERT A. WILCOX.

RANDALL K. BRO W. CARPENTER.

81.241.69 168,537.35

9,670,051.10

31,138.88- 19,010,024.85 319,400.00

1.800.000.00

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1021.
(SEAL)

H. H. HAWKINS, Notary Public.