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The Bee's Platform

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

Need of Lower Freight Rates.

While Julius Kruttschnitt is pressing a plea in avoidance on behalf of the railroads before the senate's committee on interstate commerce, governors of western states, among them Governor McKelvie, are wiring to the president information as regards the crisis that is approaching. It is not a local affair, nor one affecting a single line of business, but the whole life of the country is wrapped up in the situation. Farmers of Nebraska, cattlemen of New Mexico, lumbermen of the Pacific northwest, the great industrial centers of the east, all are alike affected and all are looking to Washington for some relief.

In one portion of his plea Mr. Kruttschnitt referred to the seemingly slight increase in freight rates, compared to the advance in commodity prices. This is deceptive, in that it does not show the actual advance in freight tariffs. Texas farmers have abandoned hope of marketing their cabbage crop, because the cost of sending it to market eats up all that is received when the vegetable is sold. In Massachusetts cotton and woolen mills, the leather industry, and other great enterprises are kept moving by use of automobile trucks; everywhere the situation is the same, and Mr. Kruttschnitt asks that the Panama canal be closed and the highways be allowed to fall into decay in order that shippers be compelled to patronize the railroads.

Coal mines are idle, the building industry is of freight rates is removed. Commodity prices | private distilling. are coming down; the retail trade is beginning to reflect the situation at the factories; banks are lowering the discount rate, and generally the outlook is one of encouragement, the controlling factor being the almost prohibitive cost of shipping materials. An order from Washington establishing a horizontal cut, immediately effective, will cut the bonds that now hold business back. The wage schedule can be adjusted later.

Nicholas Murray Butler a Failure.

Here is occasion for astonishment. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, a leader in world thought, prominent in all public affairs, failed on a simple test. The Engineering society of the university took him on for a trial, and he flunked, ingloriously. What was it? He merely was asked to differentiate the odors of ten familiar substances, cloves, sassafras, anise, citronella, wintergreen, carbolic acid, lemon oil, bay rum, alcohol and turpentine. Of these he recognized only bay rum. This is a more formidable inquisition than that provided by Mr. Edison. The average man would probably fail as did the distinguished scholar, who says the sense of smell is not an intellectual attribute. Most of us are with odors as General Grant was with music. We recognize two kinds, one pleasant, the other not. Our way in life does not require a keen sense of smell to get about. We follow trails by sight or sound, and not by odor. Things that are dangerous usually send off such exhalations as warn even the bluntest of olfactory nerves, and beyond that man has little use for his nose, and rarely regards it save when he takes cold in the head.

Helping the World Cool Off.

Friends of the League of Nations are having a great deal of fun over the instructions given George Harvey, now ambassador to Great Britain, to sit in the allied conferences as a limited member of the supreme council. This is an outgrowth of the Council of Four in which Woodrow Wilson sat during his time in France. but is not to be confused with the Council of the League of Nations. General policies to guide Italy, France and Britain in their international moves are determined by this body.

The ambassadors' council, of which Hugh Wallace, United States ambassador to France, has been made a member, meets at Paris, and likewise forms no part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It considers minor matters which the alfied council of premiers is unable to find time for, inasmuch as the latter meets only at intervals and the former is always able to

The reparations commission is the only one of the three bodies on which President Harding has accepted membership that owes its existence to the Treaty of Versailles. Roland W. Boyden. who is called once more to represent America on this board, made a noteworthy record for straightforward conduct when he was serving although some of them do not get a great deal there under direction of President Wilson. He withdrew last March by order of Mr. Wilson, in order to leave President Harding free to arrange his own international policy. It was Mr. Boyden who, almost a year ago, warned the allied nations not to look to America in those matters in which it was possible for them to help themselves. His frank statement at the international financial conference in Brussels that Europe could not expect an unceasing flow of loans from the United States did much to bring a return to sanity abroad. He is a prominent financier of Boston, and fitted in every way for his position.

None of these three delegates will act in more than an unofficial capacity, being without power to bind the American government to accept or act upon any proposals. European statesmen have been growing a little too hot under the collar of late, and to the extent that | vorces are usually public.

they can be familiarized with the more calm American point of view, some benefit to the world may be hoped for from the renewal of these international associations.

Dve and the Democrats.

When the war broke out in 1914, America suddenly awakened to the fact that this country as well as most of the world was dependent on Germany for certain basic as well as finished materials. Among these were dyes, optical and chemical glassware, some forms of scientific instruments, and other needed articles in which the Germans had specialized, and on which, by means of government subventions and rebates, they were able to make prices so low that competition in America was strangled. In order to keep going in this country it was necessary to not only set up plants, but to discover certain processes and formulas for making the things needed. A dye industry has been established here, as in England, and its product equals the best the Germans ever turned out. The color card contains the wonderful collection of hues needed for the textile industry, and in every way the business is going ahead.

But Germany is again in the manufacturing business, and the chemical plants over there, no longer needed for making munitions, are once more turning out dyes, which must find a market. This country just now offers the most attractive field in the world for the dye maker. Therefore the democrats in the senate violently assail the tariff measure, because it puts a duty on dyes that will prevent the foreign competition from coming in here and destroying the business born from the war. Our Senator Hitchcock denounces it as "one of the most vicious provisions ever adopted in a so-called protective tariff measure."

Perhaps that is true, when viewed from the standpoint of the foreign manufacturer. But the control and protection of the dye industry will insure Americans that they will not again be at the mercy of Germany or any other country as regards needed chemicals in peace or war.

Moonshiners Lose Prestige.

Certain events of a national character have tended to strip the mystery and romance from the moonshiners of the southern mountains. In an era in which knowledge of the art of manufacturing alcoholic liquor has spread into so many basements a critical nation questions why men still continue to carry on their trade in those mountainous regions where revenue officers are supposed to be thicker than juniocr.

Apologists of another era used to point out that the denizens of our southern highlands, having raised a corn crop, could not get it to market except in the concentrated form of whisky. The grain was too bulky to be hauled through the mountain passes, according to this explanastagnant, and trade in general is at a standstill. tion. High freight rates might be offered as an There will be no revival until the strangle hold | equally plausible excuse for middle western

Moonshining and bootlegging has become now a sordid, unromantic business. Sympathy of all who have known what it is to have a still or a blind pig operating in their neighborhood will go out to the law-abiding West Virginia farmer who informed on his industrious neighbors. It is, however, too late for the sympathy to be appreciated, for the man has been killed. But at least public opinion has advanced far enough to respect him and not to be confused by the sneaking admiration that sometimes used to be felt for the embattled moonshiners.

Where Does a Good Road Go?

. Farmers along the Washington highway who are striving to force the pavement of a threemile gap through Nashville do not bear out the contention of a correspondent in The Bee's Letter Box that it is only the automobile manufacturers and the makers of road building material who desire good roads. At the same time it must be admitted that some expensive highways have been built without as much consideration for the farmer as for tourists.

This thought brings out one bad feature in the Townsend bill under which a further appropriation of \$100,000,000 for federal aid in road construction would be made. This measure contemplates a system of cross country paved thoroughfares, a proposal which is far from serving the farmer, whose main need is for a road designed to lead directly to market. National speedways, such as one running from New York to San Francisco, and another from Chicago to Jacksonville or New Orleans, will add little to the utility afforded farmers to reach their shipping points.

This part of the bill which will shortly be considered in the United States senate, to center federal appropriations on a few interstate trunk lines, ought to be fought. For the rest, the bill represents a praiseworthy attempt to bring more economy and efficiency into the laying out of highways. The safeguards which it throws about the expenditure of public funds are good. but in so far as it would diminish the right of each county to plan its local system of marketing roads, it is based on a wrong theory.

There is apparently no doubt in Mr. Kruttschnitt's mind whether the nation exists for the sake of the railroads or whether the railroads exist for the sake of the nation.

Green is said to be the favorite color for bathing suits, and the old query, "Do you see anything green?" can henceforth be answered by saying, "Just a little."

Erance announces that it will pay its debts. which may be taken as notice to Germany and Russia that it is going to collect from all its debtors as well.

There are no dollar-a-year men in the pulpit, more, according to the figures given out by one denomination.

No fear of Colonel Harvey forgetting his animosity to the League of Nations, even though he may sit in at the sessions of the supreme

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bryan did not sully his mind by reading anything Darwin wrote on evolution before condemning it.

Every parent who is without a motor car enjoys reading criticisms of those who allow their children to gad about in them.

Edison is deaf, so there is no chance of springing his own questions on him. Some marriages may be secret, but the di-

The City and the Jungle

More Danger on Streets Than Exists in Pathless Wilderness

(From the New York Times.) A guest of the Adventurers' Club of Chicago. arl Akeiey, told the members a day or two ago that Chicago was too dangerous for him-he was going back to the jungle, where there was quiet, security and peace of mind. Perhaps it had not occurred to his hosts that, if a man craved the thrill of hair-breadth escapes and constant familiarity with peril, there was no need of quitting the streets and boulevards of their city, destined, they believed, to be the center of the universe. It was Mr. Akeley's conviction that they were all adventurers, though they never left the lake side. He declared to them that the rush of Loop traffic, the swarming of high-powered automobiles and the imminence of death at the hands of "holdup" men, in spite of the orders of the chief of police to shoot to kill, had jangled his nerves more than the hazards he had faced in equatorial Africa and chance encounters with hippopotami, rhines and trumpeting elephants. So he wished himself back, and would soon be

"You will escape the thousand perils of the cruel city," exclaimed Juvenal to a friend who was about to take up his residence in the country. It might have been in the darkest Apennines, or in the wilds of Calabria, but the city was not so saie; and there were no juggernaut trolleys, no swooping automobiles in those days-not a single traffic policeman in Rome. The modern city teems with perils, so much so that life is a continuing risk; one's nerves are taut the moment one steps out of the house. The only difference between cities nowadays is that some are more dangerous than others-that is to say, some have more lines of trolley cars, more motor trucks, motorcycles, automobiles, fires, pestilences and miscellaneous snares and pitfalls, animate and inanimate, than other cities. Life is one hazard after another. In 1920, as the Adventurers' club must know, 559 persons were killed by automobiles in Chicago, 25 per cent more than in the preceding year. New York is, of course, preeminent in this respect; its record for 1920 was 707. The late Gen. Joseph Wheeler declared that the junction of Broad and Market streets. Newark, had more terrors for him than the field of San Juan. He crossed over twice in one afternoon and survived by a miracle. John Muir always contended that the Sierras, with grizzly bears and rattlesnakes for daily companions, were safer than any city. His failure to induce Ralph Waldo Emerson to camp out for one night filled his soul with scorn for the philosopher, who insisted upon returning to the city.

Of course, it would be vain to attempt to convince the urban dweller that there is nothing much to fear in the jungle, and that life there is all relaxation and ease. It must be admitted that risks are met with, besides sleeping sickness. C. G. Schillings in his "In Wildest Africa" confesses there are occasions for "cold feet:"

I myself am conscious of a steadily increasing distaste for face-to-face encounters with rhinoceroses, and with elephants still more. There are, indeed, other denizens of the East African jungle whose defensive and offensive capabilities it would be no less a mistake to underestimate. . . : To be chased by an African elephant is as exciting a sensation as a man could wish for.

Mr. Schillings adds that he has been pursued by an entire herd. Sometimes in nightmares he lives over his "close calls" and wakes in a cold sweat. But it is only when one stirs up the animals that the jungle folks become inhospitable. Besides, they are getting killed off very rapidly. There can be no doubt that if a man minds his own business the jungle is safer than

Mr. Bok's Error

Edward W. Bok autobiographically wastes his sympathy for those men in business who continue the habit of hard work until they drop out of the game. He is sorry, very sorry, in his individual way, that men should be so foolish, and so inconsiderate. He finds the man of years who clings to his life job a selfish man. The old bandit is robbing the young generation! To this doctor of destinies the grim hanging on of men to labor after a certain age is all wrong, very wrong. They should be "lifting their eyes and hearts to the infinities of art and contemplation."

Well, Mr. Bok is a preacher by habit, and preachers must find texts. But he is wrong. The pace that really kills men is the slow one, and so long as a man is vital he should work, and he will love his work, and while he is able to produce work he is robbing no one. On the contrary, he is enriching his own life and contributing to the good of the world.

There is Mr. Depew still wondering, at 87, whether he is going to be a success in life. There is Mr. Gompers just beginning a real career by marrying at 71. Mr. Edison would be ashamed to work less than eighteen hours a day, and it has been a long, long time since he cast his first

As a matter of fact, the busy, hard working men are the only men who really live, and they usually live long because they do work hard. 'The pace that really kills is the crawl." writes Dr. Woods Hutchinson. He's right. The lotus land would be no place for real men. The placid, plodding, "retired" individual, even with lifted 'eye and heart fixed on the infinities of art and contemplation," is a candidate for early extinguishment from mortal affairs. Mr. Bok is a nice, pleasant, pink tea sort of a philosopher, but his conclusions are refuted by the lives of multitudes of men whose vigor and success continue unabated despite hard work, which, after all, is the only enduring panacea for those who would be healthy and happy.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Bergdoll Blunder.

The main trouble seems to be that the army, from the adjutant general to the Bergdoll guard, failed to sense the state of public feeling toward Bergdoll. He was a particuarly offensive draft dodger, using his money and ingenuity not only in running from the government authorities, but also in outwitting them to their great humiliation. He represented in a way the case of the country against those who refused to serve it in a crisis. The army seemed to have been awed by his wealth and perhaps influenced by the standingof his counsel, and it committed a series of blunders for which it must answer in harsh criticism and lowered prestige, if not in appropriate punishment for those directly responsible.-Indianapolis News.

Our Obligations,

A moral obligation rests on us not to countenance a policy which means that the well-roofed German shall live comfortably while his victim, the unroofed Frenchman, is exposed to the fury of the elements; a financial interest concerns us, for Germany's payment of her debt will enable Europe to discharge her debt to us; a political consideration weighs with us, for if Germany successfully avoids the consequences of her great raid we may expect a raid to be made against us.—New York Tribune.

No Victorian Dotage.

The prudes of both sexes can howl until red in the face, but it is a safe bet that American women never will be lured back to the slavery of Victorian primness and dowdiness .- Detroit Free Press.

Ever Deceitful.

Germany is declared to have more prosperity than she cares to admit, but, if she thinks she Miss M. writes: "What do you think of a jumping in the right eye?" can deceive the allies by playing possum, she is going to get a rude jolt.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Texas Steer.

The skeleton of a monster with tusks twelve feet long has been dug up in Texas. Maybe it is Joe Bailey who has been again exhumed.— Los Angeles Times.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS
Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of
The Bee, will be answered personally,
subject to proper limitation, where a
atamped, 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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TOO MUCH OF A GOOD

THING. The Chicago Demonstrators' as sociation is against prohibition, complaining that under prohibition it is not able to get bodies enough for dissecting purposes. In consequence the medical schools are finding it difficult to teach properly human anatomy. Before many years physicians may not know anatomy as well as they should.
Under the old dispensation a man

would get drunk on pay day, lay around on the floor of a saloon or sit around a hot stove, contract pneumonia, be carried away to a hospital, and die friendless Nobody would claim his body and the dissecting room got it Now that whisky is hard to get the hospitals receive very few Saturday night drunk-pneumonia cases. Saturday night drunk-pneumonis case had about as much chance to get well as a snowball not to melt, and so on. The good of society de-mands that its doctors know an-Who will volunteer?

For 20 years students graduating in medicine in Chicago have not seen a case of smallpox. The Detroit health department says that city has 40 times as much smallpox as New York City does. Medical students graduating in New York City get no chance to see smallpox. In fact, the statement is true of medical stu-dents in every section of the country. ot one physician in 20 now prac ticing medicine has had experience with smallpox or can recognize case in the early stages if it is at all out of the ordinary.

Recently a physician who had been attending a woman with an acute skin disease was not able to make a diagnosis of her case as smallpox until he became sick him-self with an eruption diagnosed as smallpox, for which he was taken to the smallpox hospital in an ambulance. When he got in the am-bulance there sat his patient. They spent their time while riding to the hospital discussing the diagnosis of

Smallpox is a very important disease. Early and accurate diagnosis is essential. What are we going to

do about it? In Chicago typhoid fever has be come an infrequent disease. same is true of nearly all the large cities. Few students now studying medicine get to see a single case of typhoid fever. There is still considerable typhoid in the smaller cities and in the country. It will be a quarter of a century more before the disease will come well under control in these districts. In the meantime it is necessary for the public welfare that physicians able to make an early diagnosis in case of typhoid. In no other way those about be properly pro tected.

In the great Salem (O.) epidemic of 1920 the diarrhoeas which prevailed for weeks should have been recognized as forerunners of typhoid recognition followed by prompt action would have saved money and spared much illness. Malaria is becoming so scarce that many physicians do not know it when they meet it. In the mos-quito season a case of malaria that goes undiagnosed and untreated for a considerable time may cause such

sickness. Few physicians know leprosy when they see it. Students in training never get to see a case of lepro-Like the man who was selling certain not popular brand of snuff, "I am asking questions, not answering them." I know this-the community cannot afford to have poorly

Probably Ear Trouble.

trol, representing on the one hand the college and on the other a comvery definitely says that no replies are promised, except to those who send stamps and whose questions are within our field.

the students themselves. lection thus made is striking. Eng-lish and literature head the list, folof the ear or the tubes leading to it or its nerves. Pain does not usuallowed by economics, history, ele-mentary law, physiology and hy-giene, the "origin and evolution of the earth and of life," psychology and "appreciation of art." Such a ly accompany head noises. The only treatment that avails is treatment of the ears or some nearby related structure. Even that is often unsatisfactory.

F. S. Z. writes: "I live in a spidery house and am for all the world like little Miss Muffet in my antipathy for spiders, never having been able to outgrow my fear of them. They are mostly drab color, but some have a bright yellow spot on their backs. How virulent is the poison if one should bite me? What remedy should be applied, and is there anything which will induce them to seek other quarters?" REPLY.

der has a fairly dangerous dose o poison. In addition, spiders are no

For Hardened Liver.

1. Heavy drinking generally

REPLY.

have no eyestrain you may need to slow up somewhat. Maybe you need

to slow up on worry.

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY quence in the cause or cure of cir-Answer Is "No." M. M. writes: "Is scrofula al-ways accompanied by an eruption of

the form of a pimple or blister?' REPLY. Might Worry Less.

of the world. I judge the twitching is in your eyelid. The symptom comes from fatigue. If your glasses fit and you on reservations.

The Bee's Letter Box

ward a wider and more severe de-pression in economic readjustment, school performs its greatest func-It is now the time of the year when tion, not in causing the student to big things ought to be booming. But millions are jobless. The past comparatively prosperous years have enabled some of these men and women to save a little money, so they are still able to exist without flying in the teeth of the law. But now it is nearly summer, and millions are about next winter?

This depression may continue for a while without serious consequences but matters will come to a climax, and I am inclined to think that that climax will be no humorous proposi-

It is well known what is the mat ter. Capital has revealed the cards it is playing, and there is no excuse. We are face to face with the dictatorship of autocracy and it seems to be frankly assumed that labor will bow its head under the iron heel and be crushed. Nothing of the sort is apt to hap-

it is doubtful if they can be crushed into serfs and lose their attained rights in society. The ruling powers are heading us

toward Niagara, and we are already in the rapids. I am not writing as an anarchist, nor as a destroyer of home or society or law, but as an American citizen, who believes in our early

liberties. CLARENCE SJOBLOM. Where Edison Is Wrong.

Omaha, May 10 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Your reference in The Comaha Daily Bee of May 10 to Mr. Edison's "Scholarslip Test" and his assertion that college graduates are these few lines from one of the "amazingly ignorant." In the first place, I submit that if college gyaduates as a class are "amazingly ignorants then those who have not had the advantages of college training are more so. Generally speak-ing, the university man reads more, studies more, because by training and association he has acquired a greater desire for broader learning. That, however, is not the issue. Mr. Edison argues from a wrong hypothesis. The purpose of the colevelopedias. It fails in its mission if its curriculum but seeks to cram its students with voluminous facts and figures coldly intellectual and

cipient mental training, to develop within him to its highest possibility his human nature, to implant in him high ideals and ambitions that he uay the better attain success in life. It is true that technical educa-

college education is to give

unemotional. The true purpose of

Working Women as Students Bryn Mawr college is to try a mmer school experiment this year that will be a novelty in this coun-

try, although somewhat similar ventures have proved successful in Engand. It is of unusual interest, and if it works well, may prove to be of great value, not merely to those who will benefit directly but to industry at large. This summer school, to be held for two months beginning June 15, is to recruit its students from the ranks of women workers in facfrom all parts of the country. Can-

influence in the social and industrial

Therein lies the signal value of

such a school: it recognizes that the

primary need of labor is better, more enlightened, more fully

equipped leadership. Such educa-

to ideas based upon inadequate knowledge of elemental facts.

But it is also significant that the

college in giving this opportunity is

ter who is willing to help. The school is to be under a joint con-

mittee of the women workers them

choice, made by more or less ma-

ture young women without class

predisposition, is in itself a fine testimonial of faith in the practical

The British prototype of this

lege, Oxford, in 1899 on a small scale, If the idea works well at Bryn Mawr, there is no obvious reason why other college and uni-

versity "plants" should not be put

experiment will be worth watching

BUSINESS IS GOOD THANK YOU

- Michelas -

value of cultural education.

didates as young as 18 years will be admitted if they show sufficient qualification, but it is expected that most students will be older women up to about 35 years. The primary purpose is stated to be the developlive lines of young women of charac natural aptitude for leadership so hat they may exercise an increasing

C. A. writes: "1. This is my third attempt at writing you, but have never received an answer, although "2. For the last two months I have a strange noise in the left ear just as though a strong wind was blowing. Would you kindly give me your opinion of what this is and can it be cured? Would you advise me what to do? I have no pain. I am what to do? I have no pain. I am assuming no attitude of granda married woman, 33 years old. Is it necessary to see an ear specialist, authority. Its attitude is rather that as I understand they are very ex- of the elder or more fortunate sis-

1. The heading of the column

selves. And the courses of instruc-2. Noises in the ear mean disease

At the Sign of the Spiders.

No North American spider packs a dose of paison that needs to be feared. Possibly the hour glass spiat all aggressive. On the other hand, they prey on flies as well as some poisonous biting household insects. If bitten apply ammonia water. As a rule, spiders leave if their webs are persistently brushed away, Sulphur fumigation is effective against

C. T. writes: "1. What causes hardening of the liver? 2. Is there any cure for it? 3. What kind of food is good for that trouble?"

REPLY. given as the cuase.
2. Treatment is not satisfactory.
3. Diet is not of major conse-

Bock Travel Agency the skin? If so, what is the nature of the eruption? Does it appear in

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W. E. BOCK, Agent 407 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

Omaha, May 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: We are traveling tolearn and retain in memory the detailed holdings of voluminous court decisions; but rather in giving him that mental training which enables him to recognize the legal principle involved in a given statement of facts and tells him where to look to find the court decisions on the sub-

> True it is that many men have succeeded in life without the train-ing higher education affords. But I submit that in 99 cases out of 100 those same men, equipped with a proper college training, would have attained even greater success.

The intimate knowledge of the details of all subjects, of every art and science is much to be desired. But in this day of specialization it is impossible. Because the college graduate has not accomplished the impossible he is not "amazinly ig-When Mr. Edison makes such a statement unqualifiedly he fails absolutely to realize the foundation purpose of collegiate training

CLEMENT L. WALDRON. Omaha National bank bldg.

EDITORIAL SNAP SHOTS. It's when a man has sense that the

dollars take care of themselves .-Bride, don't try to make your ubby happy. Just let him be.-

hubby happy. Just let hin Columbia (Mo.) Missourian. The world's problems call for more arithmetic and less triggernom-

etry.-Norfolk Virginia-Pilot. About 4,500,000 silver dollars have been coined since February under the Pitman act. What's being done

with them?-Cleveland Plain Dealer. The way to be successful is to begin at the bottom, unless you are going to dig a well.—Norfolk Ledger-

By what a happy chance the los Atlantic sank before John Bull and Uncle Sam had to go to war about her!-Boston Herald.



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gives him the supreme artistic pleasure and satisfaction he craves.

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He serves man well who speaks to him in truth of human frailites sins of age and of human frailtes sips of age and youth!
Who tells the story of and, human woos To each and all, as on through life.
See sees.
But let one teach such hitterness of life, Or name but this with which the earth is rife.
And through the breadth of an ungracious land.
Will come abuse from each and every hand.

He, too, serves well who speaks of love olone, olone to each stick and stone of his praise of everything, ignores there who see no thorn beside the springs Rare laurel growths and full-fledged angel wings.

He is most loyal, both to great and Who points the bitter and the sweet in Who, with true reason, pressures earth's With balanced weight of pleasures, glad

ring.
And only years full meed of justice bring.
But Time must mark him truest to
manitind
Who to no virtue and no vire is blind. -Lurana Sheldon in the New York



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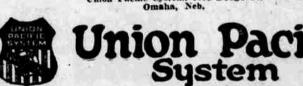
tional expense. \$2760 to San Francisco and Los Angeles and return. One way via

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Angeles and Salt Lake City. Or route may be reversed. Includes Denver, too.

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