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te Branch Exchange Ask for AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.: OFFICES OF THE BEE

Main Office: 17th and Farnam 15 Scott St. | South Side, 4035 Sou Out-ol-Town Offices: 286 Fifth Ave. Avashington 1311 G St. Bleger Bldg. Paris. France, 420 Rue St. Honors

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.

Publicity for Tax Dodgers.

Tax Commissioner Osborn is putting forth a plan for a publicity campaign in connection with tax dodging. He urges that counties publish the assessment rolls, the purpose being to call attention to the property that is listed, and thus to stimulate public interest to the end that those who know their neighbors are concealing property will come forward with needed information. The value of such an endeavor may well be questioned.

To begin with, success for the plan rests on one of the poorer traits of humanity. While none will challenge the duty of each citizen to see at all times that laws are being obeyed and the reasonable regulations of the government are complied with, the ordinary citizen is extremely reluctant to become an informer. He will put up with imposition until it becomes unbearable, as a rule, before he will lodge complaint with the authorities, and, however much he may growl about the insufficiency of the assessment rolls, he will not rush to headquarters to notify the taxing powers that his neighbor is not listed high enough. He knows full well that the law of retaliation may turn against him.

Again, it has not been proven that any great amount of property is escaping taxation. On several occasions the Omaha roll has been challenged before the state board, but it is not recorded that any manifestly notable addition to the total ever resulted from the inquiry that followed the complaint. It is true, though, that widely varying estimates of value have been put on similar property in different parts of the state. Some endeavor at equalizing the figures thus presented might be helpful in producing the revenue needed.

The tax blank prepared for personal assessment for the current year is as completely searching an inquisition as well might be devised. The citizen who scans that remarkable document and then properly fills it out has pretty nearly disclosed his wealth or poverty to the scrutiny of the taxing powers. To have that bors but strangers as well will operate to make the system odious as well as oppressive.

If the tax commissioner feels that any considerable amount of value is evading the assessor, he should go about instituting a proper inquiry, for which the law makes ample provision, His plan to turn the entire citizenship of the state into one huge smelling committee will bring him only trouble. A more effective remedy already is in his power. It is scarcely possible to make taxation of any kind popular, but it very easily can be made so onerous that a revolt will follow.

Five More Paramounts.

William Jennings Bryan is nothing if not industrious, and he is as hopeful as he is energetic. Just now he is engaged on his summer tour of the chautauqua stations, spreading sweetness and light and prophesying the return of the democratic party to power. He has evolved five more or less new and original paramounts on which he feels certain some good democrats, say one who has a winter home in Florida and another in North Carolina, and at legal residence in Nebraska, may ride into office.

One of these great issues is the establishment of an official paper at Washington, to be the medium through which the pee-pul will get the pure and undefiled information they are entitled to have with regard to what is going on in Washington. It is Mr. Bryan's pronounced belief that a partisan newspaper colors its news unconsciously, and that an independent newspaper editor is also subject to human bias, and so the plain, unvaraished truth never gets to the public. He would have the government paper edited by a group composed of two from each branch of congress, selected from the parties, and one to be named by the president. These would be charged with the duty of giving in full all the officials news each day, subjecting it, of course to such tests as will assure its chemical purity. Subscription rates will be nominal, but enough to show the buyer's good faith.

You bet it would, for anybody who would turn from the Congressional Record to take up the Official Bulletin would surely have faith. However, we are inclined to endorse some details of Mr. Bryan's plan. If we are to be afflicted with another government newspaper, we earnestly trust it will be no such sheet as once was fulminated under presidential authority by Creel. An easier solution might be for the Commoner to establish a branch office in the national capital. Mr. Bryan's other paramounts include prohibition, which he persists in regarding as an issue. In all probability, the American electorate will continue to disagree with the great commoner as enthusiastically as

it has in the past. End of Air Mail Service Impends.

Unless congress makes provision for its con tinuance, the air mail service will terminate on Tuesday. Only \$125,000 is lacking to continue the service in operation until the end of the fiscal year, when the new appropriation will be available, but this comparatively small amount must be forthcoming or the flyers will have to shut up shop. The air mail has fully justified its existence. It has expedited communication. saving thirty-six to forty hours in delivery from coast to coast. That it should be permitted to go out of business for want of a few thousands

of dollars is not encouraging, particularly at a time when private enterprise is extending its efforts to adapt the flying machine to commercial uses. Postmaster General Hays is before congress, seeking relief, but the outcome is uncertain at this writing. For the credit of the postal service this element ought to be preserved.

Democrats and the Tariff Question.

Devoted to the tradition of their party, the democrats decline to look with favor on any attempt to readjust the tariff. Senator King of Utah resolutely insists that any move of the United States to protect the industries within its borders will be considered an unfriendly act by other nations. He is thus perfectly consistent with the policy of the party for the last eight years, when American interests always came second, and when the most important steps were taken only after due consideration had been given to outsiders. Representative Garner of Texas, speaking for the majority of his party in congress, and undoubtedly out of congress, deprecates the Fordney emergency tariff, because it "will do no good."

Maybe his prediction will not be verified by experience, but his mind will not change on that account. Wedded these many years to the dogma of free trade, these partisans can not conceive the need of preserving the home market for home producers. If the United States is to become the dumping ground for the producers of the world outside, it will only be a little while until the home mills and factories will be silent, and their chimneys as smokeless as they were during those days in the early 90s, when the prospect convinced even so ardent an advocate of free trade as Grover Cleveland that the plan was a mistake, and drew from him the statement that it was a condition and not a theory that must be dealt with.

From the repetition of this state of affairs the republicans are pledged to save the country. Our foreign commerce is of immense importance, but unless we can preserve the home market, we will have nothing to sell abroad, for nothing will be produced at home, excepting it be under conditions that prevail in other lands, and that is exactly what Americans seek to avoid. Our mission is to set the foreign standard on a level with our own, not to lower ours,

"Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

When President Harding spoke in New York on Monday, he was addressing not only the people of America but of the world. His utterance on that occasion is a message to all mankind. The heart of the mightiest and most progressive nation ever organized under the providence of God beats in unison with the sentiment expressed in these words:

No one may measure the vast and various affections and sorrows centering on this priceless cargo of bodies-one living, fighting for, and finally dying for the republic. One's words fail, his understanding is halted, his emotions are stirred beyond control when contemplating these thousands of beloved dead. I find a hundred thousand sorrows touching my heart and there is ringing in my ears, like an admonition eternal, an insistent call—"It must not be again! It must not be again!" God grant that it will not be and let a practical people join ir co-operation with God to the end that it shall not be. I would not wish a nation for which men are not willing to fight and, if need be, to die, but I do wish for a nation where it is not necessary to ask for that sacrifice. I do not pretend that millenial days have come, but I can believe in the possibility of a nation being righteous as never to make a war of conquest, and a nation so powerful in righteousness that none will dare invoke her wrath. I wish for us such an America.

And the world knows it is not lip-service America affords, but the active, genial sympathy and practical help of a people devoted to the highest of ideals. None of these were abandoned, when the citizens declined to risk their ark on the troubled waves on which the Wilsonites would have launched it. Providing security for our national institutions merely preserves them for the service of all mankind. We were neither selfish nor recreant when we declined to throw our all into the maelstrom of Europe. A better way will be found, in fact our country already has set out on that road, and by keeping clear of the storm we are enabled to assist in salvaging the wreckage, and will in time have done more than any other to restore order and quiet to the distressed world, only because we have kept free to act in our own way for the good of all.

Out Among the Neighbors.

If any of the Omaha business men who are touring the southern part of Nebraska lacked confidence in the ability of the state to come back after the knockout that was administered by the break in prices of farm products, they will return with an entirely different opinion. It is a good thing to get close to the soil now and then, and find that nature and man are cooperating on the job as usual.

These business men are intelligent and quare. Those of them who did not realize it before will gain a new understanding of the necessity for team work with the farmer and for co-operation with the small towns. They will be impressed with the fact that the farmers, although they have lost billions through the slump in prices, have not lost heart, and they wilf have it impressed upon them that problems of farm credit, marketing and transportation must be solved before conditions can be restored to their former state. Farming must be put to the fore in national policy, and business men of the middle west must get behind a program which will assure the farmer a profit for his labor and at the same time give the consumer the benefit of reasonable prices.

"Brother Charley" Bryan has taken his seat in the Lincoln city commission, an indication that he is willing that Bre'r Flansburg should try conclusions with Frank Zehrung at the by-election. A "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" always.

Election returns from Ireland will be scanned with much interest this morning, even if the South parliament was selected without contest at the polls. Pleas for peace from the leaders of both factions may have the blessed effect of restoring order to the Emerald Isle.

Mrs. Bergdohl thinks her son Grover may yet be president of the United States. That might be a good way to get him back again-offer him a

Omaha's trade excursionists bid fair to forfeit the traditional title of "rain makers," but they yet have four days to go.

The weather man is doing his warmest, all

In "Tipless" Italy Abolition of the Gratuity Has Not Stopped Graft or Helped Service

(J. G. B. Morse in Boston Transcript.)

There are many ways of abolishing the un-desirable practice of tipping, and one of the most commonly suggested is that a certain percentage of the total amount of a bill shall be added for service. Exactly how this would work out has been up to the present a subject for much argument; but during the past six months we have a concrete example of what would happen if this system were actually put into effect. In Italy such a scheme is in vogue, and the results are both interesting and instructive. In the experience of the writer, covering a stay of over five months during which he traveled from Brindisi and Naples in the south to Milan and Turin in the north, the system does not work at all. Here are a few ways in which it is abused and some of the results

First of all, no definite rule was applied as to what or how much should be charged over the entire country; but each municipality was left to apply its own conditions. Consequently the rules are many and varied, ranging from tipping being openly allowed as before in some towns, to a regular and fair charge for service in others, while in still others a most unfair tariff is not only in effect but rigorously enforced. As a rule the hotel men of the town consulted with the local chambers of commerce and then with the heads of the Hotel Workers' union before putting these rules into effect; but the people most directly concerned, the travelers, were not consulted. Each town, as before stated, has different rules, but the most common one is the following: The hotels of the municipality are divided into three classes, with a different charge being openly allowed as before in some towns, divided into three classes, with a different charge for each. At those that are considered first-class, 15 per cent is added to the visitor's bill for service if he stays a week. If he stays longer the charge becomes 12 per cent. At the hotels of the second class 7 per cent is added each week for service, while at those of the third class 5 per cent is put on. This is the usual charge, but as before remarked, it is sub-

ject to variations. For instance, in the city of Siena, a Tuscar town of some 30,000 people, the hotel charged 18 per cent for service. A protest brought nothing but a shrug of the shoulders. On the other hand, numerous good pensions were found in Rome that charged but the regulation 7 per cent for hotels of their kind. In many cases, however, it was found that many real second-rate hotels charged for service as though they had been first-class ones, and for the traveler there was obviously no redress.

Another abuse of this system lies in the fact that in almost every case the charge for service was figured on the bill after the government tax of 3 per cent has been added. Result, the tourist was paying the government tax and a tax for service on that, a figure which though small in each case, mounted up in a stay of five months. Again, case, mounted up in a stay of five months. Again, if there was a mistake in the bill which should not have been there, as very frequently happens in Italian hotels, in deducting the sum the hotel in Italian hotels, in deducting the sum the hotel keeper always neglected to take off the amount for service. This sum again was in each case insignificant, amounting to perhaps a few cents; but after the writer discovered that it amounted in four months to 16 lire, he began to see that it was made straight each time.

Meanwhile what of the service itself? Actually it is at least 50 per cent poorer than Not only are the servants ready as formerly. before to accept tips, but it is much harder to get waited upon than prior to the installation of this system. Maids do not appear when rung for, waiters are slow and careless in serving meals; these are a few of the annoying things that happen to the traveler in tipless Italy.

The sentence above should read, "supposedly tipless Italy." for the servants are just as ready tipless Italy." for the servants are just as ready to accept tips as before. To experiment, the writer offered small tips to servants in almost every hotel in the kingdom, and the only person refusing to accept money was the station portion of the Hotel de l'Europe at Turin. All honor to him! On the other hand, the rest not only accepted tips but seemed to desire it for what they termed "extra service." Just what extra service consists of is hard to say; some travelers declare that carrying bags upstairs, calling cabs, etc., are extra service; but it is the opinion of the writer that if the present custiving man of 85. the opinion of the writer that if the present custom is continued, in another year servants will be accepting gratuities for opening doors or running an elevator up two floors.

Meanwhile how does it all work out from the point of view of the servants themselves? The writer has had many conversations with servants in many different kinds of hotels in Italy and one and all declare that they are dissatisfied with the present system and that they are earning less than formerly. Of course they are unable to examine the books of their employers, and as help is plentiful at present in Italy, if they protest at the sums given them weekly they are at once discharged. To the writer the system of service charges as now in force in Italy seems merely another means of enriching the hotel men of the country, the worst profiteers in all Europe.

The abolition of tipping is something that heartily desired by all sensible people. But if it leads to such abuses as at present flourish openly in Italy, the percentage charge on the bill is not the way to accomplish it.

Do Sinners Stay in the Fold?

Frederick Rapp, manager of "Billy" Sunday, announces that the evangelist has converted more than 400,000 persons since quitting base ball for the tabernacle. . . . How many of the 400,-000 who "hit the sawdust trail" were church communicants within thirty days after the evangelist's departure from their midst? How many of those who joined are still active? How much have the stage, dress, dancing and the personal habits of Americans, criticized by Sunday, been improved by his exhortations? The test of Sunday lies not in the number who promised to lead better lives, it is in the number who kept the promise.—St. Louis Star.

Doctors Should Know.

The Medical Society of the County of New York is considering a resolution requesting con-gress to consult with medical authorities before prohibiting the manufacture of malt beverages for use under prescription. The society assumes that a physician is more likely than a body of politicians to know whether or not beer is of use as a remedy. The assumption is indisputably correct.—New York World.

Must Be Something "Doing."

Secretary of State Hughes doesn't believe in vatchful waiting." In a note to the republic of Panama he tells what he expects done, when he expects it done, how he expects it to be done and what will happen if it isn't done.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Troubles of a Congresswoman. Reports from Oklahoma have it that the

ployed a man for secretary. As if women were not fit for the job!—Hartford Courant. Wolfish Instincts. The republican job hunters in Washington show their wolfish instincts by growling and

vomen voters of that state are indignant over

the amusing fact that their woman member of

congress, the only woman in the bunch, has em-

snarling around the fleshpots. They will be trying to rend poor Mr. Harding before long .-Houston Post (Dem.) Without a Difference? Announcement that a Louisville girl "prefers

matrimony to a vocal career" moves sundry

taciturn husbands to wonder what is the distinction intended.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bes.

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

BISHOP AN EXAMPLE. To be a city preacher looming large in the public mind is no small ob. There are the Sunday sermons, multitude of public functions which such a minister is called on to attend. Public addresses at the rate of several a week, public meetings to be opened with prayer, dedications, corner stone layings and so on with corner stone lavings, and so on with a long list, all time consuming and

would say so.
_Some of the ages at death of Bishop

oldest brother, 93; father, at 84, from a fall. A living brother is now 92. In the second place, living habits. The bishop eats mainly cereals, fruit, vegetables, and very little meat. He neither smokes nor drinks. He walks at least two miles a day and regularly takes simple physical exercises night and morning. He sleeps well for at least eight hours and frequently nine hours a night. Mental habits? I quote sketchily from a statement made by the bishop in the American magazine a few years ago:

statement made by the bishop in the American magazine a few years ago:

"I refuse to worry. The future consists of things you can help and the things you can help and the things you can help. Why worth about the things you can help? That only impairs your ability to correct them. What gain is there in worrying about what you can't help? Especially I don't worry about what is done and over with. When I make mistakes I extract a lesson from them and, treasuring the lesson, I forget the mistakes."

He is not de-energized by fear. "I see the prices for our wheat, corn and oats. Well, they wheat, corn and oats have all gone lower."

The McKinley law was in force from 1890 to 1894, the Wilson law from 1890 to 1891 our price level fell from 112.7

In 1892 it fell to 106.1, in 1893 to 105.6 and in 1894 to 36.1.

Then the Wilson law went into effect and in 1895 the price level fell to 93.6, in 1896 to 90.4 and in 1897 to 83.7.

He is not de-energized by fear. "I see the prices for our wheat, corn and oats have all gone lower."

The McKinley law was in force from 1890 to 1891, the Wilson law from 1890 to 1894, the Wilson law from 1890 to 1895 to 105.6 and in 1894 to 96.1.

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He is not de-energized by fear. "I don't fill my mind with anxiety about the present or the future." He has his moods under control. "Never give in to a mood. Make the mood give in to a wood. When gloom of

good enough, whistle. If whistling fails, sing."

A suggestion of his philosophy is given by this quotation:

"When boys were being drafted for the world war some mothers came to me with tears and begged me to use my influence to have their boys exempted. I told them being a soldier was best for the boys, that I had been a soldier and that I got a lot more out of it than being made colonel and being brevetted brigadier general. I got knowledge of men, self-reliance, and a passionate love of

self-reliance, and a passionate love of

self-reliance, and a passionate love of country."

But you say, "Why live on passiour score and ten, a doddering old dement, useless in the world, selfishly holding on to life?"

You say your interest is in the prolongation of the period of efficiency and not in extreme longevity.

Can You Do This?

I. G. H. writes: "The catarrh remedy offered by J. W. C. in your department sounds good, but I think I have a better way. I place on the end of my tongue a piece of some good cream preparation or carbolated vaseline about the size of a small field bean, run the tongue up back of the soft palate to the openings of the nostrils, and smear the nostril thoroughly, then he will may back while the salve melts and spreads. Try it on yourself, doctor, and see how easy it is." and see how easy it is.'
REPLY

You have a very acrobatic tongue. Few people can use their tongues to grease the posterior nares.

Better Be Examined.

Worried Reader writes: "If the left lung is weak can it be built up in any way? Does everybody with a weak lung develop consumption? Will a change of air help?"

A weak left lung means consumption or it means nothing if you have

tion or it means nothing. If you have consumption get busy. If not, forget about your supposititious weak lung.

Gulbransen Player-Piano



Instruction rolls included!

Learn how to play in 10 minutes! Without musical knowl-

edge you can learn how to play a Gulbransen

Player-Piano

Made in three models. White House model. \$700. County Seat model, \$600.

Suburban model, \$495. Either in mahogany, walnut or oak. Terms if Desired

.. Mospe Co.

1513 Douglas Street The Art and Music Store

The Bee's Letter Box By DR. W. A. EVANS

Kruger, Mont., May 21.—To the money he puts on a 20 per cent discount sale, or even a 33 1-3 per cent Kruger, Mont., May 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I recently had the pleasure of reading an editorial of yours published some time ago in your paper. In it you say: "But the public would put on a 20 per cent discount the public would put on a 20 per cent discount. The public would put on a 20 per cent discount the working classes will have to work.—Punch (London). in your paper. In it you say: "But the public would patronize the rallwhen the Cleveland congress took hold, it framed the Wilson tariff measure which contained as many elements of the democratic dogma as could safely be embodied in law at that time. The complete failure at that time are at the complete failure at that time. The complete failure at that time are at the complete failure at that time. The complete failure at that time are at the complete failure at that time. The complete failure at that time are at the complete failure at the complete fa as could safely be embodied in law at that time. The complete failure of this tariff was exemplified in the the funerals, marriages, and christen-ings and the well established parish visiting. On top of this comes a multitude of public functions which

solutely unfair and misleading from beginning to end. The Wilson tariff law failed to bring prosperity be energy demanding.

Could a man 85 years old stand up under such a load? Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago is the answer. Although in his 86th year, discharging the manifold duties of a preacher greatly in the public mind, he doubles are given by the standard of the property of the property of the property of the bartenders' union who is still paying dues."

A Kansas editor says an optimist is "a member of the bartenders' union who is still paying dues."

He has have never been known or a member of the bartenders' union who is still paying dues."

The price level was falling from the public mind, he doubles are given by the property of the bartenders' union who is still paying dues."

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The price level was falling from checks one of these days.—Des 1889 to 1897 and they were hard Moines Register.

as a civil war veteran, an active grand years, especially for men who were army man, and the outstanding doing business on borrowed capital. spokesman for all meetings of a The price level reached its low point and began to rise in 1897, and times became better. The Dingley law happened to be nassed at that That the Dingley law did not ture. by two facts: First, the rise of the price level

and the beginning of good times ex-tended through all gold standard countries. In fact, it began in England in 1896. Did the Dingley law cause that? Second, the McKinley law failed

utterly to have the effect claimed for the Dingley law. Everybody but a purblind partisan knows that the falling prices from '89 to '97 were caused by a scarcity of the world's money and that the rising prices that began in England in 1896 and in the United States in 1897 were caused by a very wonderful increase in the world's production of gold.

A farmer-friend of mine in Case county. Iowa, said to me one day Young came out here and told us that if we would elect Harrison we would get better prices for our

law was in full force from October, 1890, to August, 1894. If tariffs cause prosperity, why didn't it show up? Your history is like that published

in partisan newspapers that has aused thousands of the most intelligent people of this country to believe that the Wilson law that went into effect in August, 1894, caused the panic that began in May. 1893. HENRY HEATON.

Suggested as an Editorial.

O'Neill, Neb., May 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I think a good article, well written in your paper count on railroad fares would help If the article could be written

along these lines:
"Railroads are crying about being short of money and hard up, etc. If the railroads would fall in line with the storekeeper and do as he does when he gets short of money, t would make it better for said railroads and the public as well. For

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We make it right. Our satisfied customers are our best asset.

Have your Cadillac attended by efficient, capable me chanics, who, through con-stant practice, can do it for less in the long run.

M. Hansen Cadillac Co Service Department

-BOWEN'S-

The Right Thing to Do

when moving day comes is to phone for the

METROPOLITAN Van and Storage Co.

Owned and Operated by H.R. Bowen Co.

and let them do your packing, crating and hauling, relieving you of all the hard work.

Experienced men, only, employed-men who have had years of experience in such work-men who will do the work without delay or injury to your household effects.

The manner in which they go about their work and in seeing everything is properly wrapped and protected is always appreciated by those they have moved.

> Phone Atlantic 3400 for particulars

SAID IN JEST.

"Has Crimson Gulch a base ball club?"
"Not any more," replied Cactus Jee.
"When a game was on we didn't dare let
the umpire carry a six-shooter, and we
couldn't find one willin to work emptyhanded."—Washington Star. instance when a storekeeper needs

travel by rail and leave the automobile home, and people would be planning and taking pleasure trips and they would have more traffic than they could handle.

"Let the railroads give a 33 per cent discount sale if they want."

"I haven't any sympathy for the man who beats his wife." said a passenger in the smoker of the 5:15.

"Well," said another, a timid, undersized fellow, "a man who can beat up his wife doesn't need any sympathy."—
The American Legion Weekly.



Real Optimist Is Found.

Puts Blame on Palmer.

What Is Most Needed.

dustries is old-fashioned industry .-

Where Agitation Is Wanted.

ngitate a hoe out on the farms the country would be a lot better off.—

H. K. BURKET & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Linn County (Mo.) Budget.

If some of these agitators would

-Los Angeles Times.

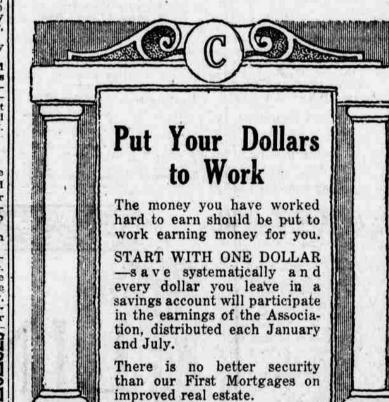
Washington Post.

lighest priced Mighest praised

Some Makes We Have Represented 47 Years Kranich & Bach, Sohmer, Vose & Sons, Brambach, Kimball, Bush-

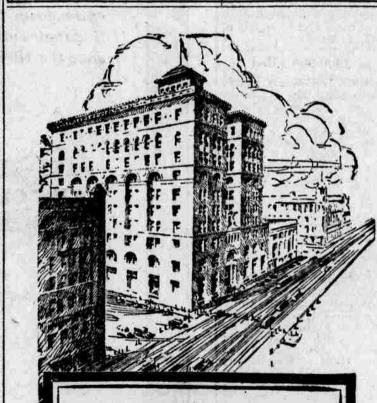
Lane, Cable-Nelson. Terms if Desired A. Hospe Co.

1513 Douglas Street
The Art and Music Store



The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION 1614 Harney

PAUL W. KUHNS, President. J. A. LYONS, Secretary. E. A. BAIRD, Vice President. J. H. M'MILLAN, Treas.



Your Opportunity Will Come

When it does, nine chances out of ten you will require capital.

Will you be ready?

The answer depends upon your ability to save NOW.

The Omaha National Bank

Farnam at Seventeenth.

Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000.