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 pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Ireland and World Conscience.

Determination of the British government to swamp the revolution in Ireland under a tidal wave of soldiery does not presage an early disposal of the question of Irish independence. The world has lost some of its faith in the efficacy of brute force in conflict with a fixed idea, and may well ask if every resource of reason, mediation and arbitration should not be tried before bloodshed turns the Emerald Isle ruby-red.

A sinister suggestion is found in the report of Lord Birkenhead's speech which is interpreted as threatening a military campaign such as that used against the Boers unless the southern parliament functions. This body has sent a memorial to Premier Lloyd George requesting alterations in the present act to give more popular power, and much may depend on the reply of the government.

In many ways the struggle of the Irish revolutionists resembles that of the Boers which lasted from 1899 to 1902. Resistance in South Africa was kept up through hope of foreign intervention and lasted longer because of the sentiment of opposition to the war that prevailed among a large section of the British people, Lloyd George himself being an outspoken opponent of his country's campaign. Altogether the British used 450,000 troops, while the Boer force, depending to a large extent on guerilla warfare, numbered only 75,000. While the British lost 22,000 men, their opponents suffered only 3,700 killed, but 32,000 were taken prisoner.

The policy of attrition, with its weeding out of the rebel leaders and separation of their forces ended finally in surrender. All noncombatants had been gathered into concentration camps, and the high death rate among the women and children so confined aroused bitter criticism of British methods that filled the foreign press.

There may be some of the present Irish leaders who saw this campaign themselves, for sylapathy there lay with the Dutch settlers and more than one Irish lad volunteered under Oom Paul Kruger, the Boer president. While the Union of South Africa is now a faithful part of the empire. and such former rebels as General Smuts are the appointment is bound to be a popular one as not only reconciled but actually favorable to British rule, there are still many British people and many in all other nations who feel that the conflict was shameful and should have been avoided.

Whatever the fate of Ireland in the new war, Great Britain is sure to feel more keenly than ever the disapproval of any methods lacking humanity. The people's conscience has been stimulated by the ideals so widely advertised in the world war, and those at the head of public affairs can not safely countervene the new sense of morality.

Psychology and the Farmers.

A Washington correspondent, undertaking to analyze the recent and still continued business depression, contributes this paragraph:

The main trouble in almost every instance has been psychologic. The moment orders have been cancelled or prices have dropped certain producers have grown panicky.

The comment is not original; it has come from many sources. Farmers of the western states are inclined to believe that it is true, too true, although not in the way the eastern writers mean it. As the farmer sees it, there was no psychology and too much loss last fall; since then there has been too much psychology and

too little action. The prices of farm products took a decided drop last fall. That, as the farmer sees it, was anything but psychology or any other "highfalutin'" thing. It was plain downright loss. Then the depression spread to other industries. In some of these losses were taken and deflation accomplished, as with the farmer. But in many cases, the depression was mere psychology-and still is. It didn't produce lower prices. That is why the farmer today still is rubbing an aching

Business Men and War.

Commercial intercourse between nations may do much to bring them into close understanding with each other, but there is always danger of rivalry in trade creating antagonism that makes other differences between governments difficult to settle peaceably. Cognizance of these opportunities and dangers was taken by a resolution at the international meeting of Rotary clubs recently held in Edinburgh, Scotland. This pledge of business men to counteract the growth of unfriendly feeling was introduced by the Halifax club. It asserted that the race for foreign trade "promises the active prosecution of a commercial war as keen and merciless as a struggle in arms." This economic warfare, it was stated, "contains the seeds of contention that may lead to a more terrible and disastrous war than the one recently

terminated." International friendship will be rendered more secure by the open recognition that hostility over trade has real perils. The Kiwanis club, another organization of business men, at its national convention in Cleveland, went on record as favoring an international conference on limiting armament and specifically expressed its support of continued amicable relations with Canada. These two examples, frank and perhaps un- recipient of plums.

diplomatic in their admissions, show a high sense of citizenship that is willing to put patriotism before profit and not mix them up in one hysterical jumble as they have been at times.

Back on a Basis of Service.

A speaker before the bankers of Nebraska in their convention in Omaha was outspoken in his denunciation of the members of that profession whose policies had resulted in failure and in hardship on their community. Welcome signs of a similar positive stand by the honorable and responsible members of business and trade organizations against malpractice are noticeable on many sides. It is but fair to say that in every association of this kind the overwhelming majority are scrupulous and high-principled. However, it often occurs that they have been less active in the control of their organization's affairs than were the minority who represent bad practice.

The building investigations in New York and Chicago have revealed complicity between the corrupt elements among employers, material concerns and union labor to plunder the public and share the spoils. In some instances improved appliances were not permitted to be introduced in competition with the supplies of old established firms without the payment of graft; conspiracy after conspiracy has been upturned in these probes.

In Chicago eight indictments have just been returned, one of them against a lawyer, another against a builder's and architect's superintendent and the others against labor leaders, all on charges of extortion. At the same time two leaders of the street cleaners' union were indicted on charges of robbing the mails of \$350,000. It can not be alleged that this reflects on the rank and file of the labor unions any more than the arrest and conviction of members of New York building companies reflects on the honesty of their associates.

In reality the process of justice is aiding in the cleanup of bad conditions in industry. Honest men are now getting their opportunity; a reorganization of labor affairs and leadership has resulted both in Chicago and New York, and the business men's organizations are beginning to show a new spirit of competition rather than combination. The question is not only one of ethics, but of efficiency and service. New emphasis must be put on production, and that agreement to this end is possible through honorable understanding between the better elements on both sides and the driving out or ignoring of the men have been misled, is the fervent hope of the

Organizer of Economy.

In Charles G. Dawes the federal budget system will have a director who is not afraid to use the pruning knife on government expenditures. Under the new law he will prepare a complete estimate of expenditures and revenue, being free to cut the estimates submitted by the heads of the various departments. He will be responsible only to the president, who may revise the schedule or submit it unchanged for the consideration of congress.

The fiscal training of Mr. Dawes is such as to give assurance of new economy in administration. He is chairman of the Central Trust company of Chicago, was controller of the curunder McKinley, and during the world war was a brigadier general in charge of purchases for the American expeditionary forces. The outspoken character which he displayed not | and official remarks of General Swinton: has made him a favorite in the public eve, and well as wise.

A Request From the Ladies.

Fifty-fifty, says the national woman's party. Such is the meaning of the proposed 20th amendment to the constitution of the United States. Equal representation by women in congress, on the supreme court and on all federal and state tribunals and commissions is the goal of this militant organization.

.The measure which it is announced will be presented to congress as the first step toward amending the constitution is declared to be designed to "revolutionize the legal tradition of eleven centuries of common law subjugation of women and substitute a new principle of legal equality."

In regard to one of the aims of the amendment there will be little disagreement. This is the provision nullifying the old law under which an American woman who married a foreigner lost her citizenship and assumed the nationality of her husband. The late war, with its restrictions on wives of enemy aliens undoubtedly worked some hardships that were not altogether

Woman suffrage is no longer on trial; although it has not brought in the millenium, its success and justice is unquestioned. Having won this much, it is but natural that the suffragists should seek further equality. The amendment they propose is called "woman's bill of rights," and with the sex competing with men in industry and every line of activity, they could not fairly ask any special immunity nor could they be expected to accept any inequality of opportunity. The whole fabric of the law of domestic relations would be altered by this simple little amendment. Probably husbands could no longer be held liable for the actions of their wives, married women could not be barred from teaching, property rights would be extended and many other technical matters of which few except lawyers are cognizant would be altered.

This may have a new appearance, but as a matter of fact it is only the sudden flowering forth of a project outlined by the first woman's rights convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, when the movement for securing social, educational, political, legal and economic freedom for women was begun. There is a difference now, however-while 70 years ago only a few women gave thought to these problems, now millions will not only give them their attention, but probably their indorsement as well.

If Representative Johnson, who has introduced a bill forbidding women in the District of Columbia from smoking, were not himself free from the habit, it might be suspected that he was afraid there was not enough tobacco to go around.

Opposition to the proposed investigation of the disorders in the West Virginia mine country will serve to convince many that conditions there must be pretty rotten.

Now that it is announced that John T. Adams, republican national chairman, has a say on all matters of patronage, Iowa may rival Ohio as a

Tactics of the Next War Civilization and Humanity Might Perish, Writer Says

Will Irwin, in "The Next War."

Here is a projectile-the bomb-carrying airplane-of unprecedented size and almost unlimited range; here is a killing instrument-gas -of a power beyond the dream of a madman; here is a scheme of warfare which inevitably draws those who were hitherto regarded as noncombatants into the category of fair game. We need but combine these three factors in our imaginations, and we have a probability of "the next war" between civilized and prepared nations. It will be, in one phase, a war of teroplanes loaded with gas shells. And professional military men in all lands are remarking among themselves that the new warfare may-some say must-strike not only at armies but at the heart of the matter-peoples.

A Prussian officer of the old school said to his American captors in 1918, "France is the sheepfold and Germany is the wolf. The French army is the shepherd's dog. The wolf fights the dog only in order to get at the sheep. It is the sheepfold we want." Upon such sentiments the allied world looked with some horror-then. Even the Germans somewhat withheld their hands. I can not find that gas bombardment was ever used on the cities behind the lines. Yet the Germans were preparing in 1918 a step toward the method.

Had the war continued, Paris would have been attacked from the air on a new plan. first wave of airplanes would have dropped on the city roofs tons of small bombs which released burning prosphorus—that flame can not be extinguished by water. It would have started a conflagration against which the fire department would have been almost powerless, in a hundred quarters of the city. Into the light furnished by his general fire, the Germans proposed to send second and third waves of airplanes loaded with the heaviest bombs; they could pick their objectives in the vital parts of the city as they could not during an ordinary moonlight raid. From that the gas bombardment would have been but a step. I have shown what we might have done to Berlin in 1919 with giant bombs carrying Lewisite gas. The allies, I can testify personally, did not intend to use this method unless they had to." But the elimination of ivilians by the hundreds of thousands, perhaps by the millions, through gas bombardments, was possibility had the war continued until 1920.

In "the next war" this gas bombardment of capitals and great towns is not only a possibility but a strong probability-almost a certainty. Military staffs have had time to think, to carry out the changes and discoveries of the great war to their logical conclusion. They see that even with the known gases, the existing airplanes, Paris, Rome or London could in one night be changed from metropolis to a necropolis. If any military man hesitates to apply this methodand being human and having a professional dislike of killing civilians, he must hestate-the thought of what the enemy might do drives him on to consideration of this plan of warfare, and to preparation. There are at this moment at least two elements in the world quite capable of turning this trick had they the means and control. The method is so effective that if you do not use it, some one else will. You must be prepared to counter, to reply in kind.

Brigadier General Mitchell of the United States army, pleading with the house committee on appropriations for more defensive airplanes, said that "a few planes could visit New York as the central point of a territory 100 miles square every eight days and drop enough gas to keep the entire area inundated. . . . Two hundred tons of phosgene gas could be laid every Two eight days and would be enough to kill every

Let us take testimony again from the public long ago in discussing war costs before congress | ray warfare. I imagine from the progress that has been made in the past that in the future we will not have recourse to gas alone, but will employ every force of nature that we can; and there is a tendency at present for progress in the development of the different forms of rays that can be turned to lethal purposes. We have X-rays, we have light rays, we have heat rays. . . We may not be so very from the development of some kinds from the development of the lethal ray which will shrivel up or lethal ray which will shrivel up or The

paralyze or poison human beings. . final form of human strife, as I regard it, is germ warfare. I think it will come to that; and so far as I can see there is no reason why it should not, if you mean to fight . . . prepare now . we must envisage these new forms of warfare, and as far as possible expend energy, time and money in encouraging our inventors and scientists to study the waging of war on a

wholesale scale instead of o much about methods which will kill a few individuals only at a time." In the war just finished—according to neu-tral and scientifically dispassionate Danish historians-nearly 10,000,000 soldiers died in battle

or of wounds; probably 2.000,000 or 3,000,000 soldiers were permanently disabled. Yet we were killing only by retail, where in "the next war" we shall kill by wholesale. In the same late war, according to those same Danish statisticians, cost 30,000,000 more human beings-mere civilians-"who might be living today." Yet taking Armageddon by and large, the

weapons were deliberately turned against civilans with comparative infrequency. Declining birth rates account for a part of those 30,000,000. The rest, for the most part died of the "acci dents," of such warfare as we waged. Unless some general staff in Europe is hugging a deep and sinister secret, we have not yet found the killing ray. That lies beyond the present frontiers of science; its discovery involves pioneer work. If it comes, it may change and intensify warfare in many ways we cannot at present conceive. But warfare by disease-bearing bacilli is already preparing in the laboratories.

Here, for example, is one method which I have heard suggested and which, I learn from men of science, seems quite possible: Find some rather rare disease, preferably one which flourishes in a far corner of the world, so that people of your own region have no natural immunity against it, just as the American Indians have no mmunity against measles.

Experiment until you find a good, practical serum which may be manufactured on a wholesale scale. Cultivate the bacilli until they are strengthened to that malignant state with which the recent influenza epidemic made us familiarthat can be done with some species of bacilli. Innoculate your army; if necessary your own civilian population. Then by night-flying airplanes, by spies, by infected insects, vermin or water, by any other means which ingenuity may suggest, scatter the germs among the enemy forces. In a few days you will have a sick enemy, easily conquered. It takes time to discover a specific or a serum for a new disease. The mischief would be done long before the laboratories of the enemy could find a defense for this especially romantic and valorous form of battle. As germ warfare is at present conceived, it would be directed against armies alone. But any one who followed the late war knows what human chains bind the troops in the trenches to the general population. With almost every one ministering in some capacity to the army, soldiers and civilians are inextricably mixed. Armies simply could not be quarantined. Among the possibilities of the next war is a general blighting epidemic, like the black plague of the middle ages—a sudden, mysterious, indiscriminating rush of death from which a man can

save himself only by fleeing his fellow man. Then-there are easily cultivated, easily spread diseases of plants. What about a rust which will ruin your enemy's grain crop and starve him out? That method of warfare has been suggested and is now being investigated.

Minden, Neb., June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: Much is said already about the prospective candi-dates for United States senator to succeed Senator Hitchcock, and several names have been proposed, all of whom are well qualified and would make most excellent senators. It is only with a view of bringing out the best timber that the suggestion is herein made. In the past political map has been largely divided according to the North Platte and South Platte divisions. There is no reason for the existence of this division, but it has become largely the unwritten political law

It is fully recognized that Omaha, the metropolis of Nebraska, contains one-fifth of the population of the state, naturally it is the doorway in and out of Nebraska, and the state as a whole is proud of its great growth and prosperity, it has interests peculiar to Omaha and in common with the state of Nebraska. The prospective candidate who, by his environment and training may think in terms only as they affect Omaha, or the prospective candi-date who may think in terms and represent interests out of Omaha only is not big enough for the position of United States senator. should know the interest of Omaha as well as the interests of the state at large. The man who has had training in both these parts of Nebraska is the man who should be nominated by the people of this

If Senator Hitchcock becomes a candidate he will have the advantage of experience in the United States senate, and the candidate opposing him should, if possible, have experience to set off that asset in

Senator Hitchock's candidacy.

The writer of this letter is an outof-the-state citizen. He has never been a resident nor interested in cither of the two places, Kearney or Omaha, and can therefore speak from the vantage point of nonpreju-dice. The man who the writer has in mind as the logical candidate for the office to succeed Senator Hitchcock is ex-United State Senator Norris Brown of Omaha, formerly of

Mr. Brown's early training was in the western half of Nebraska. He knows its needs as completely as anyone. He has practised law in Omaha since he left the United States senate and in now fully conversant with the needs of the me tropolis of Nebraska. He has had six years' experience in the United States senate, which offsets any experience that Sonator Hitchcock may claim for himself over a candidate who has had no experience. Senator Brown is a republican and if elected will have the advantage over Senator Hitchcock in that he will be with the raling party in con-

The writer is not informed, nor has he heard of any rumors that rest will fall over as quickly as any Senator Brown is a candidate, re-ceptive or active. If he can be inother object which is balanced upon a duced to become a candidate his experience and qualifications will more completely and fully represent all the interests of the state of Nebrasks in or out of Omaha, than tioned in the republican fold and all of them are indeed men of high OUT-OF-THE-STATE CITIZEN.

Mutual. My Dear Sir. Omaha, June 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: I feel that I must express my appreciation and thanks moving object will continue on a constant speed in the same straight issue-of The Bee, about "A Bright Spot in Europe," the Czecho-Slovak republic. I am sure that our peo-ple (over 10,000 of them) in Omaha line for an indefinite length of timeas well as in the state (over 50,000) will feel as warmly toward you for your kind words as I do. And may I be permitted to be so bold as to wish "many returns?"

STANLEY SERPAN,
Consul Czecho-Slovak Republic. upon all moving objects, so that this law is extremely finite in its practical

Questioning Prohibition.
Ingleside. Neb., June 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been a reader of The Bee for some years turn it. The only real friction is because I like your paper and your editorials, politically, coincide with that caused by the wheels upon the road, for the friction between the air But I cannot refrain from making an observation with respect to the much discussed prohibition question. Personally, prohibition does not affect me one way or the other as I settled that matter for myself several years ago. I admire the man who is a total abstainer from inclination and desire, but the prohibitionist, the professional reformer and fanatic, I have

Your reference in an editorial today to selfish interests endeavoring o wrap themselves in the American flag applies more aptly to the prohibitionists than the people you have in mind, for they have done that very thing.
What I desired to suggest more

particularly is this: Dry writers are continually claiming that the eighteenth amendment represents the will of the majority of our people. How they arrive at his conclusion is a mystery. If you, dear editor, or any other dry writer can present any real argument or authentic figures substantiating this theory you will do more good for the prohibition cause than all the enforcement officers in the country. It is the very opposite belief of mil-lions of good citizens that causes so much disrespect for the dry law These citizens are all good Americans and if you can satisfy them on this very particular point—that the minority does not rule, you can save the taxpayers a lot of money. While they are law-abiding citizens they to not believe the dry law is constitutional or that it represents the will of the majority. Satisfy them on this point, beyond all doubt, and you will be agreeably surprised at the results.

I believe thousands of your readers would appreciate an editorial explaining this question.

R. B. EISENBERG.

Obstructive Vision.
Omaha, June 19.—To the Editor
The Bee: A repressive regime of enlightened opinion is, indeed, a most obstructive vision of democracy. The accursed sequence of so negative a tenet is the refuge of the incongruous elements of the social order. For here are the darkened councils of conspiracy—whose voice is in eternal protest against the dissemination of truth. While civilization is weighed in the appalling balance of an utter catas-trophe Admiral Sims spoke against the machinations of this refuge, of these councils. How logical then is the voice of protest that terrorizes thousands into ignominious silence. The brave and noble admiral car drink the political hemlock without tragedy to the republic, for its foundations were laid in security against the foes of American free-dem. Foes that plead for a freedom whose politics are exotic, and whose authority is not local.

I hope the future will bring a civilization of America, whose greatest glory will be an individual hon-est-to-God opinion fearlessly de-clared. Then, and not until then, will the men against whom Admiral Sims spoke call to the mountains to fall on them in lieu of the in-dignant wrath of America. In the historical words of American free-"Give me liberty, or give me "Liberty of opinion and all

J. BRAXTON GARLAND.

How to Keep Well

WONDERS OF RADIUM. Minneapolis writes: Please ex-

somewhat of a task. Radium was discovered in pitchblende in 1898 by present nearly all the radium manumined in southwestern Colorado and sections of surrounding

far lesser degree. It has been claimed that cancer cells treated by diathermy (heat) are changed into ordinary cells, and the suggestion is made that radium acts in the same way. So far as science has gone now it is held that radium in the treatment does not take the place of surgery but is used as an aid. It is sometimes used before operation ind sometimes after to reach cells that cannot be removed.

Radium is used to treat papil-loma of the bladder. It is used for uterine fibroids. It stops excessive hemorrhage not due to fibroids. It used in the treatment of goiters.

It has a considerable surgical field. investigations along this line were pretty well stopped temporarily by the world war. It is supposed to be a valuable ingredient in baths used the treatment of rheumatisms and neuralgias. In accordance with this belief the government has determned the radium content of the water from many of the mineral Even more promising is the sub

ject of the physics of radium. This study threatens to revolutionize everything we know about the earth below and the heavens above. In the light of the revelations made by radium we may have to scrap our works on astronomy, on physics, and

Does a Bicycle Stay Upright?

In considering this question we of

course understand it to mean "Why

very narrow support, and owing to

sideways, it is extremely difficult to

cause a machine of this type to

stand up straight unless balanced

Newton, in considering the entire

question of motion, made a large

number of experiments with a hoop

-which is nothing more than one

wheel of a bicycle and answers to

theoretically forever-unless it is

acted upon by some other force.

Friction, of course, is always at work

application-but it explains the prin-

ciple of the bicycle which, being bal-

anced upright at the start, remains

in this position continuously when in

and the person who is riding the

bicycle is negligible and is also bal-

rider, therefore, is entirely safe as

long as he balances himself proper-

ly at the start and does not mater-

ially alter this balance while he is

moving. (Copyright, 1921, Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

anced equally on either side.

rom above.

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naked as a new born babe. boasted materialistic philosophy plain what radium is and for what founded, as we thought, on the solid ground of established fact, we REPLY. may come in time to regard as fanciful as Greek mythology. In the first place, these new dis-

coveries may teach us that the old slopemists may have been right. The Curie and her husband. At alchemists may have been right. The elements are not elements at all. factured comes from carnotite ores Maybe we can convert a baser metal iron into a higher metal gold. Slosson says in his fascinating reative chemistry: "Uranium lived creative chemistry:

In 1901 the medical properties of 5.000,000,000 years and begot Uraniturally those who read this column are interested in the medical uses of 2.000,000 years and begot uranium X2, which lived 2.000,000 years and begot ionium, radium. These uses may be divided which lived 200,000 years and beinto two great groups—medical and surgical. The surgeons use radium in the treatment of superficial cancers. It is supposed to destroy the cancer cells and leave attentions which lived 3.85 minutes and begot radium A, which lived 3 minutes and begot radium B, which lived 28 s minutes and begot radium B. cancer cells and leave other cells which lived 26.8 minutes and begot unharmed, or rather unharmed to a radium C, which lived 19.5 minutes and begot radium D. which lived days and begot polonium, which lived 136 days and begot lead." The elements uranium, ionium, radium, polonium, and lead are all

one element if we go back enough. Radium produces heat and light far more efficiently than does erdinary exidation and with infinitely less waste. Some day scientists may cheapen radium and thus per-mit us to use it in place of coal and wood. Just now it finds but few uses in the arts. We illimuinate our watch and clock dials at night by bombarding the figures made of zinc with radiations from a small store of radium. Thus we see the present practical uses of radium are few. It has a well established field in surgery. No one disputs its value there. Its field in medicine value there. Its field in medicine remains to be determined. The great industrial field offers possiblities which stagger the imagination once the basic discoveries have been

Change the Diet. Mrs. P. C. C. writes: "My baby is 14 months old and weighs 27 ounds. Ever since the hot weather began a week ago his bowels have

been very bad. He has diarrhoes constantly. He has nothing but boiled milk (48 ounces) each day. Since this condition began he has cut one tooth (having five in all now). The upper gums are swollen and one day bled a little, although nothing to speak of. Is this diar-rhoea caused by the teething and hot weather, or lack of proper food? I have diluted the milk recently to wo parts milk and one of water, but he is losing weight. What can on chemistry and begin again as I do to stop the diarrhoea and what else can be done to nourish him without causing him to get worse?"

REPLY. The trouble is with the food, the food entirely for 24 hours. During this period give water plentifully Some feed cereal gruels for a day or two. Some give some albumin milk of which there are several on the market. back to milk for several days. the condition shows any tendency to persist get a physician. baby has fully recovered from this spell give some cereals, bread, soups, vegetables, and fruit juices. Milk is not enough for a baby 14 months

Too Much Sweets Bad. H. S. writes: "Is much sweet stuff

REPLY. Yes, it leads to pimples, obesity, and diabetes.



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