THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Ne-braska 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.

4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Framing Next Year's Campaign.

Democrats in congress are busy laying plans for next year's campaign, using for their material alleged failure of the republican admin-Istration to redeem all its platform pledges, particularly the one with reference to economy. Senator Fletcher's attack is part of this, just as are the tactics employed by Senator King, who does not let a day pass without bringing forth some new cause for complaint or demand for investigation. The Omaha World-Herald rerently shed some tears over the fact that the 20,000-odd supernumerary clerks at Washington had not been dismissed, and so it goes through the whole phalanx of the opposition.

The insincerity of these attacks is so obvious that they almost carry their own answer. Senator Fletcher grudgingly admits that the budget bill holds the prospect of great savings. Others of the chirping critics know that the admin-Istrative departments are being reorganized as tapidly as possible, despite the solid front of the bureaucracy, reluctant to be dislodged from its stronghold. As to the actual expenditure of noney, the appropriations for 1922 show a decrease below the totals of any recent years. Inread of the \$6,000,000,000 frequently quoted by democratic commentators, the total set aside by tongress for the current fiscal year is just over \$3,538,000,000, or \$2,500,000,000 less than the temocratic charge. These figures do not intlude \$351,000,000 of deficiency appropriations, necessary to take care of expenditures made under the expiring Wilson administration, and which have nothing to do with the 1922 budget.

The prospect for lessened taxation is made the more certain of realization by reason of the reduction in appropriations. Some of the more experienced congressmen are of the opinion that not more than \$2,500,000,000 will have to be raised by internal revenue, relying upon misrelianeous receipts and duties on imports for the remainder. When the new revenue measure is brought out of committee, and it is looked for in the near future, the promise is made that material reductions will be noted in the tax rates.

The truth is the republicans are steadily reducing the cost of government and rearranging its processes to secure greater efficiency and less of red tape. To restore prosperity after clearing away the muddle left by a mismanaged war is not a light task, and can not be accomplished in a short time, but the record of the administration so far is clear because it does show headway on the big job. Failure does not follow because Harding could not rub Aladdin's lamp and restore normalcy.

A Row Over Education.

Opposition to the new federal commissioner of education, J. J. Tigert, who recently succeeded P. P. Claxton, an appointee of President Taft, is an outgrowth of the long fight for a department of education such as is provided in the Towner-Sterling bill. Attacks on Mr. Tigert at the convention of the National Educational association in Des Moines indicate the determination of educators and of many women's organizations to obtain a separate department of education, national in scope and with membership in the cabinet. Such an arrangement prevails in most important European countries, and it is safe to say eventually will come about in America-Mr. Tigert is a young man, not yet 40, and

is complaisant with the opposition plan for a department of welfare which would absorb the duties of the proposed department of education in addition to handling medical, labor and many other questions, Since completing a course as a Rhodes scholar in England he has taught philosophy and psychology in various southern colleges, leaving the University of Kentucky to go overseas with the Y. M. C. A., and later serving as an extension lecturer in the A. E. F. university at Beaune, France.

Capable as he may be as a lecturer and entertainer, there is no evidence of his particular fitness to preside over the educational affairs of the nation, and that this comparative newcomer into the field should oppose the carefully planned proposal for an independent department to cope with the problems of illiteracy, Americanization, and all that come under the head of training the one-fifth of the population that should be in the schools, naturally does not sit well with those who have come so close to victory, only to be threatened with the subordination of education to a minor place in a department of general welfare.

Kemal and the Treaty.

An epportunity for the Entente Allies to make good is offered in the present situation involving Constantinople. Kemal Pasha, head of the socalled Turk nationalists, declines to accept terms of the treaty as applied to his country, and for many weeks has been carrying on more or less of a warfare in the interior. Venizelos had made some headway against Kemal in Anatolia, the object being the Grecian hold on Smyrna, when superseded by Constantine. The latter boasted soon after taking his throne again that he would dispense with Kemal by a single puff, but the net result of his effort so far has not encouraged confidence in his power, Regardless of other considerations, the nationalist army is now re-

ported to have a clear road to Constantinople. and to have penetrated the neutral zone, in lofty disdain of the regulations laid down by the powers in the treaty. If this be true, the first job for England, France and Italy will be to turn back the Kemalites, who are now marching to the ancient capital. Possibilities involved in this are many, chief among them being a continuation of the war until the rebel army is put out of action and peace in Asia Minor actually is restored. That might not be such a bad thing for civilization, now in a bad way in the Near East. Whatever is done, the outcome will determine if the powers are impotent before the flouting of a ragged army of fanatics.

Prize Fighting and Reformers.

The ex-post facto activity of Dr. Wilbur F Crafts will perhaps be as effective in stopping prize fighting as was the telegram he sent from Lincoln to the Department of Justice, demanding that it be forbidden. It is, perhaps, no credit to the nation, but the incontrovertible fact is that the folks who have an interest in prize fighting outnumber those who are opposed to it. Moreover, the support given such exhibitions is not passive. McCutcheon's cartoon illustrates this point exactly; the affair at Jersey City got momentarily more attention than did the Battle of the Marne. This, however, can not be accepted as a measure of the importance the public attached to the respective affairs. Only this is true: Americans prefer to read about things that are not intensely serious, and Dempsey and Carpentier had far cleverer press agents than did either Joffre or von Bulow. Moreover, no censor sought to hide any of the doings at Atlantic City, Manhasset or Boyle's Thirty Acres.

We are saddened at the progress prize fighting has made, in spite of the reformers. Memory recalls when Arthur Mudge came to this land to settle a difference of opinion as to the lightweight supremacy, and how he and his opponent were watched and driven from pillar to post, until only a chosen few were permitted to see the famous encounter, somewhere near Buffalo. That was about half a century ago. Since then

lot of water has run under the bridge. John L. Sullivan arose, and following his encounters with ambitious aspirants for his laurels and with more or less pertinacious and energetic minions of the law, the P. R. has assumed such eminence of respectability that it no longer hides, but openly invites such crowds as are the wonder of the thoughtful. More people saw that one fight than ever were assembled at a similar event in the world; perhaps more than attended all the fights between the day of Arthur Mudge and Bob Fitzsimmons. State after state has enacted so-called boxing laws, under which such contests as that at Jersey City are permissible. If this is true, who is to blame for the changed attitude of the public towards prize fighting? May it not be possible that the group which Dr. Crafts so energetically represents has been mistaken in its strategy, or in its tactics?

Thank You, Gentlemen of the Council. Speaking in the name of the thousands of small homes in the city, where an iceless Sunday would be a real terror, The Bee thanks those gentlemen of the city council who declined to vote that no ice should be delivered on Sun-

In this we do not relax in the demand that drivers of ice wagons, and those who carry the chunks into the houses and flats as well, be given a respite of one day off in seven. We know that this work can be arranged, just as have other continuously operating industries, on a six-day basis with the seven-day service uninterrupted. That is a problem for the companies to solve. It can and should be done.

For the man who suggested to the council that ice on Sunday is a luxury, we suggest that he try going to some home where children are being reared, especially one where there is a baby in the house, and after he has made a careful survey of the situation, let him stand forth and say whether ice is not needed there every day, just as is milk or bread and butter. Nothing is more essential to a city's health in the summer in this latitude than ice.

Again, in the name of those on whom a great ardship would have fallen had the delivery of ice on Sunday been forbidden, we say to the commissioners who voted to kill the plan, "For this relief, much thanks."

Shall Canada Arm?

The imperial conference which is being held n London is not receiving much notice from Americans, although its actions may have important effect upon the peace and stability of the world. One of the purposes, beyond the idea of signifying the equal partnership of the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in the affairs of the empire was to reach an understanding over the question of naval armament. The British cabinet has for a long time wished to see Canada, Australia and the rest build up fleets of their own to co-operate with the main British navy, and Australia has been constructing warships for it-

self while English construction has fallen off. Such deliberations are complicated by the movement started in America for a limitation of armament. Canada has never had more than a few warships and taxpayers there have been well content to count on the support of the British fleet without building one of their own. Most of the deliberations of the imperial conference are secret, but the decisions concerning colonial armament and the Japanese alliance will be too important not to be made public.

There is this difference between the publicly owned water plant and the other public utilities -the one can brag of its earnings and the others feel it incumbent upon them to pull a poor mouth in order to keep rates up.

If the army can be reduced by merely calling for volunteers for discharge, why not try the same plan on the 83,000 civilian clerks in Wash-

Surely there are more than 20,000 thirsty persons in New York City, but perhaps the parade was limited to the former bartenders.

Perhaps the thieves who stole three pouches f diplomatic mail are only protesting against secret diplomacy.

Nebraska ranks fifth in the production of hogs porcine and not rent. No baby ought to suffer for want of cool

milk in Omaha. The senate sets a good example for all.

Regarding Chief Justice Taft

Appointment One of Best Made by President Harding.

(From the New York Times.) The president's selection of Mr. Taft to succeed Chief Justice White has met with the hearty public approval which was indicated in advance on reports of the forthcoming appointment. It was positively announced in our own Washington dispatches of March 29. Senator Borah urged on Thursday some minor objections to confirmation, but these were quickly brushed aside by the senate. It must have been gratifying to Mr. Taft, as it is pleasing to the country, to know that the confirming of his nomination was warmly advocated by the leader of the democrats in the senate, Mr. Underwood. On the score of fitness by training, temperament and public service, no better choice could have been

In naming Mr. Taft for the chief justiceship at this time, although the supreme court will not sit again until October, the president has been moved by the reasons set forth in The Times some weeks ago. The attorney general has advised Mr. Harding of the desirability of an early appointment, so that the interim work of the supreme court may be got in hand betimes. There yould be a calendar unnecessarily congested it the reorganization of the court were to be much longer deferred. An additional motive may have actuated the president. Having made up his mind whom to appoint, it may have seemed to him wise quickly to put an end to all uncertainty in the matter. This would have the advantage of at once relieving the White House from wearisoms solicitation and of assuring the nation that no mistake would be made in filling our highest judicial office.

Important litigation is sure to come before the upreme court while Mr. Taft is presiding over it. There are critical labor cases on appeal. Arguments will be heard bearing on the application of anti-trust laws. Railway cases are certain to me up. And it is altogether probable that the court will have to pass upon a multiplicity of legal questions growing out of the war-claims, damages, liquidated contracts, rights of alien property owners, and so on. The business of the supreme court has greatly expanded in recent decades, and doubtless will keep on growing. It evidently will demand all the industry and acu-

men which the judges can command. It is now common doctrine of lawyers and judges that the law, in its highest sense, is not a fixed code. It is continually being changed, not only by statutory enactments, but by one judicial interpretation after another. In the work of adapting and applying great legal principles so to make them answer to altered public needs, is believed that Chief Justice Taft will prove have the qualities which Burke said a statesman ought to have-namely, willingness to improve, combined with a determination to conserve. Mr. Taft has the humane instincts and the broad knowledge of his fellowmen which a judge ought to possess. He is not one who would wish to make the supreme court appear a cold tribunal functioning in Olympian aloofness from living men and women. But he has also made it plain that he has the strongest convictions on the subject of maintaining the solemn guarantees of individual and property rights written into our constitution and laws for the express purpose of erecting permanent bulwarks against the flooding prejudices and passions of the hour.

Budget in Operation

The forceful way in which Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, outlined the principles on which the budget system will operate must have been a revelation to the country. The latter has not been used to seeing cabinet members and bureau chiefs talked to in such manner. Obviously it was no mere new and improved method of setting forth the government's estimated revenues and expenses for a fiscal year that came into effect the other day. Rather a new and powerful governmental agency has been born. Mr. Dawes will occupy a position somewhat analogous to that of the British secretary of the exchequer, an official usually considered second in importance only to the premier himself. Washington has seen many an economyefficiency program fall flat. But here we have not a new program but a new authority. Granted its determined use, the past affords no precedents by which to judge what this system may ac-

Heretofore, the secretary of the treasury, in transmitting the reports of the various departments to congress, has been powerless to change them in any way. He acted only as an inanimate funnel through which they passed on to the legislative branch of the government. Now, however, the estimates will be more thoroughly revised and digested before they leave his hands. It will be the duty of the budget director to study the administrative machinery, to cut down expenses here, eliminate duplication there and finally to tell the president just how much money is needed to insure its smooth and efficient oper-

Thus in his own province, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate, the budget director will be supreme. The president has assured him of the fullest co-operation and support, and he is to take precedence over cabinet heads in all questions related to government requirements and expenses.

The creation of a budget in our government is, of course, an experiment. Yet the system has been so thoroughly tested in other countries that its success here hardly admits of a doubt. With the enthusiastic backing of the president, with the earnest co-operation of departmental heads, with the hopes of the people centered upon it, there is room only for optimism. Unless all signs fail, it will mark a long step toward rigid economy and businesslike administration in the nation's affairs.-Baltimore American.

Has a Kick in It.

According to the chemical experts, the grasshopper should be one of the best foods Wherever man or beast have eaten of them in large numbers they have thrived. The scientist says that the grasshopper is more than 40 per cent fat and that it is stuffed with proteins. Maybe the restaurants have been serving us grasshappers for lamb chops when we were not looking. We always knew that a grasshopper had a kick in it .- Los Angeles Times.

Government Ownership.

No system of government ownership of railways has been suggested which does not depend apon the public to finance the operations. The interests of the public, whether the system be government or private ownership, depend largely on whether the management happens to be in an expensive or an economical frame of mind .-Washington Star.

Two Strings to His Bow.

It is perhaps not generally known that Gen. Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, is a talented musical composer and performer. He is accustomed to harmonizing as well as expressing righteous indignation.-Springfield Re-

Bright Side of Bad Times. The one glorious fact about hard times is that to be poor is no disgrace and to economize is the common lot. This makes the restriction of expenditures natural and less humiliating.-

Concord Monitor.

Good Filling. We hesitate to spoil perfectly good sensa-tions, but the fact is that Harvey and Sims said what they said when front page stuff was as scarce as hen's teeth.—Shoe and Leather Re-

Lexington, Neb., July 3 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in a recent issue of The Omaha Bee "Aiming at Traveling Costs" is lack ing in facts. Ordinary news items are not expected to always be exact, but editorials are accepted by readers as opinions and facts gathered by men who know. If you were acquainted with the facts you would know that the cost of operating hotels in this state has more than doubled in the past few years. It is They true that there has been a consider at the erable decline in a great many food products, and this has been reflected in meal prices in the most of hotels in the state that are operating din-ing rooms. As a matter of fact very few hotels in this state operate dining rooms for the reason that they cannot be operated except at a loss, even though a great many food items are very much lower. It is the general expense that must be aken into consideration in the operation of any business and this holds true more in the hotel business than in many other lines, because the operation of hotels is continuous and there is little chance to reduce ex-

The hotel business in small towns s hazardous and very few of them ever make more than a living and wrecks of many of them at all imes. It is the exception for a country hotel to make money, as money is generally spoken of in business. few places on account of location do make more than a mere living,

As a matter of fact the patronzing public rarely ever pay for a notel built outside of the large To prove this will call your attention to the many hotel failures during the past few years in the of Nebraska, where palatial hotels have been built and have dis-

they were paying institutions.

During the past few years there has been built in this state a num-(outside of the large cities) of very fine and very expensive country town hotels; the most of these hotetls may be purchased for a frac-tion of their cost. Some of them were built by companies and the greater part of them are financial failures. Some were built by the people of the towns in which they are locatetd and very few of them have ever paid or will pay the in-terest on the original investment There is a reason for these things which is not understood by the people and public who patronize country hotels. It is the general assumption that hotels are mostly big paying institutions because the does not take into consideration the cost of operation at present time and from the fact that there has been a decline in some lines of merchandise used in the hotels. As a matter of fact the cost of operation is about as great now as at anyime during he past four years.

I am going to take the time to give ou some figures (comparative) on the difference in cost in the opera of this country hetel which is a fair example of the small towns in this state. This hotel is one that was built by the citizens some years ago; a very good substantial brick cost considerable money at the time good milk, whole wheat bread, bran, cereals, good meat, vegetables, and very good hotel for the town and time. The actual operation of this hotel for several years was a failure and she has straightened out on her hotel for several years was a failure stood empty for six years. In 1914 taxes on this property was \$254.62. In 1921 the taxes were! \$608.75, not counting a multitude of other taxes and assessments not known before. Wages paid to emoloyes in 1914 were \$224 per month. In 1921 had risen to \$565 per month. Rates for water, electricity, power, telephone and other public utilities large increases. Chinaware 200 to 400 per cent, silverware 100 per cent. Bedroom linens are cheaper than war prices, but in 1914 the best of sheets could be had for \$9 per dozen and towels at \$1.25 per dozen; now sheets have come down to \$18 and up, and towels from \$2.50 and up. The matter of repairs runs into money as carpenters, plumbers, into money as carpenters, plumbers, following as to stuttering and paperhangers, painters and all other stammering, claiming that their offmechanics and labor receive more than double pre-war wages, so that is rarely true, but O! the cases I've to properly keep a hotel building seen where the impediment has beand furnishings in good condition come worse as the afflicted one adtakes a lot of money. For this rea- | vanced in years. son there is considerable complaint that some hotels are not kept up

enough income from the business or who have fluent expression, to keep up the equipment and furnish the accommodations to guests influences and this that they are entitled to, and if the to operate his hotel by lowering stant observation the child's speech prices below costs he will soon find himself on the rocks. The matter of heating is also very expensive. In 1914 good coal could be had for from \$6 to \$7 per ton. We began buying our coal this year. We began that the fear described in the fear of buying our coal this year in June and are paying \$14 per ton. The actual cost for heating this building in 1920-1921 was \$2,115.39, not counting the depreciation terest on the investment and plant, and this with a complete vacuum systems of steam heat, giving the very best of service with the least consumption of coal consumed. In the year 1915 the daily expenses of operating this hotel was about \$30 per day. At this time the daily expenses of operation is right around \$75 per day. In 1914 a country town hotel that was doing a gross busi-ness of \$12,000 to \$14,000 per year was considered as doing a fairly good business; today with daily expenses what they are it keeps the most of small operators on the jump to break even, though the public to break even, though the public think these hotels are profiteering. During the war hotels did not raise their prices in proportion to other lines of business and had no stocks of goods that could be marked up from low levels to excessively high prices. During the whole period of the country room of this the war the dining room of this hotel never broke even and the operation was extremely difficult owing to the shortage of competent

These figures and this statement may seem insignificant to large con-cerns, but comparatively they loom large in a small town and I will venture the assertion that the average country hotel render as much or more service at a fair price to the public than many other lines of business who now say that he rates in hotels should come down faster. HENRY C. HECKIST.
Proprietor Cornland Hotel.

Why Blame Mrs. Dempsey? Dempsey says he wants to win the fight for the sake of his mother. Ap-

that ended November 11, 1918.-May He Cut as He Cusses. The people are going to see whether Mr. Dawes, the new director of the budget, can cut as well as he can cuts.—New York Herald. How to Keep Well

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

COWS AND MOTHERCRAFT, pression of his thought is ingrained I must be browsing around all the time looking for something that time looking for something that strong will power, intensely study may prove helpful to my people. The his own case, endeavor to find out term browsing around is appropriate just where he is lacking, etc. It term browsing around is appropriate just where he is too exclusive, in this instance because something might be that he is too exclusive, written by Meigs and Woodward too delicate, lack of indecision, written by Meigs and Woodward too delicate, lack of indecision, about milch cows should prove help- over-credulous, or ful to nursing mothers whose milk shortcoming may be. is deficient.

hey do?

First, the dry spell between calves of prime importance.

was lengthened, the intervals be-tween calves was lengthened. That during the last two months before contact apparently were intelligent, the calf came was increased considerably above the standard require-ment. That helped. But something more was needed.

The experimenters concluded the penses by cutting off of employes and other means which some lines cows needed more phosporus and lime than the ration was giving them, since milk is rich in those two They fed more alfalfa rich in lime, and they mixed phosphate of soda with the feed. charts showed that when they did this the amount of milk given shot right up.

This experiment proved that the

milk gland needs a longer vacation than a calf once every 12 months gives it. It also proved that food can be stored up for a month or two before the calf comes and then can be drawn on as a source of milk Finally, it proved that good milk production necessitated an abundant supply of lime and phosphorus and that these could be supplied by feeding inorganic salts.

We know that a good dairy dis mally failed in the operation of them, much as the public imagined them, much as the public imagined they were paying institutions. and pebbles to replace that which is shipped to the city as milk. The same is true of phosphorus. know that the foods rich in lime are the best milk producers. Therefore there was basis in everyday ex-perience and farmers' practical

knowledge for this experiment. Applying this to women: Lots of women write me that they would like to breast feed their babies, but their milk dries up in spite of every-thing they can do. This is the ad-vice they have received: To get at least eight hours' sleep out of the 24, and preferably more; to nurse he baby at regular times, and at no other time; to see that each breas is sucked empty at least twice a day; not to worry or to let her thoughts dwell on failure of the supply; final-, to eat enough, but to avoid in ligestion due to overeating.

Milch cows get plenty of sleep. They are kept quiet mentally, are fed regulated diets, are milked at regular times, and the udders are

stripped. This experiment suggests that the milk supply of the human mother can be increased by feeding a diet that is rich in phosphorus and lime. If the mother knows her supply of baby food is liable to fail, she could consider beginning her dieting one month or two before the baby came. career as a source of baby food she must carry out all the directions previously given. Her diet must be ample but not excessive. She must take considerable foods rich in phosphorus. These are egg yolk, eggs, cereals, bran. She must have foods rich in lime, and they are milk, cereals, whole wheat, bran, almonds, peanuts, other nuts, egg yolk, parsnips, carrots, turnips, alfalfa, oranges, prunes. If necessary, she can supplement

by a daily dose of phosphate of soda, about 60 grams a day. Too much will act as a cathartic.

For Those Who Stammer. G. T. S., who has had experience out of which he writes, sends us the spring will outgrow this defect. This

"My advice to parents is to place the afflicted one, when a defect in It all resolves itself into the ques-tion of country hotels receiving clined to prolong their words a bit child's mind is susceptible to outside nish the accommodations to guests influences and this association that they are entitled to, and if the soon will produce in the child a average country hotel keeper tries quiet state of mind, and from control his hotel has been stant observation the child's recent

that the fear connected with ex-

s deficient.

They found that the milch cows discovered his fault he must preat the experiment farm at Belts-ville, Md., were giving less milk and himself intensely along counter lines. drying up quicker than they should. The cows were of the best dairy strains and the ration fed was that determined by the very best authorities on the subject. What could

gthened, the intervals bearing the saw nor heard of a stammerer who was illiterate. All of the saw nor heard of a stammerer who was illiterate. All of them with whom I have come into person of their age. They are intuitive and tactful.

Liquor Not the Cause.

E. G. writes: "1. What is the cause of locomotor ataxia? A man 40 years old developed a slight case follows a severe and stubborn attack of

"2. He had his shoulder broken



- Michelas -

LV. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

a number of years, but has not been drinking for the last year." REPLY. 2. Neither gout nor fracture et

about two years ago. That affected

the nerves of that shoulder and arm. Could this be a result of those.

nervea? He has been a heavy drinker

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PERE MARQUETTE, 12 noon WABASH, 10:05 a. m.

a. m., 10:30 a. m. parently, the old lady was less interested in the outcome of the fight

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