HE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is so-clusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news publicated herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES Branch Exchange. Ask for AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 p. m.t AT lantio OFFICES OF THE BEE Msin Office: 17th and Farman 15 Scott St. (South Sith Out-of-Town Offices: Steger Bldg. Paris. France. 450 Bue St. Homore New York Chicago

The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Nebrasks Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

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

Need for Nonskid Dollars.

Life was made safer when the nonskid automobile tire was invented. Life might be made happier, to say the least, if someone would devise a nonskid dollar, a dollar which would not slip and slide through everybody's fingers like the pellet of quicksilver which children are wont to abstract from grandfather's thermometer.

Particularly in the public treasury would the nonskid dollar be a welcomed resident. Year by year, the people's dollars have shown a steadily increasing inability to stick to the fingers of those chosen by the people to handle them. Representative Charles L. Knight estimates that the per capita tax in the United States for all purposes amounts to 40 per cent of the earnings of individuals. Another statistician estimates that it requires \$60 a year for every man, woman and child in the nation to maintain the federal government, with \$22 added for local government, a total of \$328 a year for a family of four.

But it isn't only the aggregate amount but the disposal of it that troubles the taxpayer. There are taxpayers in Omaha who are worrying about the public school finances. There is now a deficit of \$1,800,000, accumulated in six years time; the people have voted bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 have been issued, and still the city is awaiting the building of schools which it needed and favored in 1916.

At a meeting of the city council, Mayor Dahlman finds it necessary to warn fellow city commissioners against carelessness in spending city money. Commissioner Butler charges openly that some officials are paying political debts by patronizing favored merchants, instead of calling for competitive bids.

State and county officials have been perturbed considerably over indications of carelessness at least in the mixing of concrete for

of the latter are imperative and paramount, and should not be denied if our city schools are to completely discharge their function.

Congratulations, Mrs. Buell.

Attorney General Harry Daugherty is said to be looking about for a woman to take the place of assistant attorney general of the United States, made vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Adams of San Francisco. We offer for his consideration the name of Mrs. I. C. Buell of Ashland, Neb., who has just vindicated herself and the law by winning a notable victory. The Bee has no desire to debate the merits of the case as to its origin. Ashland is divided sharply over the rights and the wrongs of the situation. But, "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and Mrs. Buell at least had the town ordinance on her side.

Those who do not agree with the provisions of the ordinance have recourse elsewhere; as attorney for the public, it was her duty to see that each and every rule and regulation is lived up to. In the classic language of the dead and gone Mississippian, "She knowed her duty and she done itl" No amount of threat or persuasion could sway her from her appointed task. Whatever her personal sympathies might have been, and we can conceive that Mrs. Buell, learned in the law, and with experience in life, may not be averse to the harmless ebulition which found expression in the discharge of "sparklers" on the eve of July 4. She probably has human impulses, and maybe some of the weaknesses of ordinary mortals, but it was her obligation to the public, a sense of duty above all else, that impelled her to proceed in the name of the people to enforce the laws made by the representatives of the people.

It is that sort of devotion that has saved this republic on many occasions, and never did the land stand more in need of it than right now. If all could be assured of a rigid and exact enforcement of the laws at all times, we would have far better order, and we might have fewer damfool laws. The Bee congratulates Mrs. Buell on her victory, and the people of Ashland on having such an inflexible monitor to look after their public interests.

Easing the Money Strain.

Removal of the progressive rediscount rate in this federal reserve district is to be welcomed as a further step toward normal conditions. The plan of progressive increases in the interest rates charged to member banks, by which they could borrow a certain amount at 6 per cent, more at 7 per cent, still more at 8 per cent, and so on up to extremely stiff charges has been in use only in the district containing Omaha and Kansas City. By this means the brake was applied to credit and pressure to retrench was put on banks that had loaned too freely.

Decision to suspend this method August 1 would seem to indicate that the purpose, which was deflation and liquidation, has been achieved and that the money strain is about to be eased. Since no other federal reserve district has adopted the progressive rate, it has been largely an experiment, and opinions differ as to its value. Some claim that the existence of the system heightened the cost of all loans and others assert that legitimate business, which could not afford high interest payments, were placed at a disadvantage compared to speculators, who count on larger profits and are willing to pay high for loans. However this may be, such restriction soon is to be removed, and this is symptomatic of the recent improvement in the financial condition of this great agricultural region, brought about largely through the liquidation that has accompanied the unprecedented flow of wheat to market. Even under the new rate, the Tenth Federal Reserve district will continue to bear heavier interest burdens than will three castern and one western district. There the rate has been lowered to 51/2 per cent, while it will rest at 6 per cent here. There may be reasons why higher interest should be charged borrowers in the middle west than in New York (possibly it is thought that it can be better borne here) but it is full time that the farmers, merchants and industries of this region should be given some explanation.

THE BEE: OMAHA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1921.

Lake-to-Ocean Waterway Possibilities of Power Generated by

Water from St. Lawrence River Dam.

The following article relative to the proposed St. Lawrence river waterway develop-ment is the most amazing, in many respects, of the series now being published by The Bee. It deals with the hydro-electric power features of the project.

By VICTOR B. SMITH.

The people of the middle west are interested in the development of the St. Lawrence river as a Lakes-to-Ocean water highway because of the probable reduction in the cost of getting their products to market. The people of the eastern states are interested in it for an entirely different reason. As a shipping proposition it may do them harm; it may lessen the monopolistic grip of north Atlantic ports upon the nation's commerce. But these states are interested in the project as a power development.

To know just what the St. Lawrence project means, as a producer of electric energy, it is de-sirable to review the general industrial situation of the north Atlantic states

The north Atlantic states-meaning that territory north of the city of Washington, east of the Alleghenies and south of Vermont and New Hampshire-are facing a power famine. Expert engineers declare that when business resumes its normal growth, there will be a demand for oower which cannot be met by existing facilities. Factories, they declare, will be unable to expand simply because power will not be available at an economic price.

Some of the biggest consulting engineers of the country have given most of their time for the last year to this problem, under the chairmanship of W. S. Murray, the engineer who electrified the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. They have had the support of railroads. public utilities, coal producers and factory own-ers generally. These men made a survey of the entire power situation in the north Atlantic Their report declares the present methstates. ods of developing power to be extravagantly wasteful. Their recommendation is that independent power plants, including railroad locomotives, be eliminated, that all power be generated in huge central stations with a unit capacity of at least 40,000-horsepower.

Some of their figures are literally amazing, as follows:

As the railroads operate today, it requires an average of seven pounds of coal per horsepower-hour.

Central stations of 40,000-horsepower minimum could produce energy at an average coal use of 1.02 pounds. This would cut the coal cost of passenger service to one-fourth the present amount, of freight service to one-fifth, of switching service, to one-sixth. The maintenance of electric locomotives

would be but one-third of steam engines.

The average private industrial or public utility plant requires from 1.5 to 4.5 pounds of coal per horsepower-hour. The central station plan would cut this to slightly over one pound.

The resulting saving of coal is stupendous. Mr. Murray estimates it at 49,000,000 tons a year in 1930, the earliest date at which the new plants could be in complete operation. The total annual production of coal in the United States is less than 600,000,000 tons, of which less than 400,000,000 tons is used for the generation of power. The saving estimated by Mr. Murray amounts to 8 per cent of the entire coal production of the country, to 12 per cent of that part devoted to the production of power.

In view of the gradual but certain exhaustion of the nation's supply of coal, this saving becomes tremendously important, not only to the indusrial states of the east but to the entire country The 49,000,000 tons saved would furnish one-third of all the fuel required for heating purposes in the entire country. The cost? Here is another amazing fact. The investment necessary to substitute large centra stations for existing small units, including junking of present equipment and electrification of railroads in the area considered, would be apfor them, and when they receive inproximately \$1,100,000,000. The operating exterest they get a somew pense would be about \$350,000,000 a year. Butamount-yet not only is the correspondence by no means complete, but there is in addition a feeling on the this is worthy of careful attention-the saving in cost of power, according to these engineers. part of the non-exempt members of would enable a return of better than 14 per cent the community that a privileged on the entire investment. class is growing up among them. On the basis of power consumption in 1919 One of the chief reasons, for inthe saving of waste due to the substitution of stance, why the higher brackets of more efficient methods of producing power would our income are yielding continually amount, it is estimated, to \$240,000,000 for the public utilities, \$190,000,000 for the industries and smaller revenues is because of th temptation on the part of the wealthy to invest in tax-exempt \$80,000,000 for the railroads, each year, a total of securities. As a result of our system over \$400,000,000 annually. not only does the government lose England, it is pointed out, uses one-horsehundreds of millions in annual revenue, but the income tax, inpower per workman to produce \$1,500 worth of product; the United States uses 3½-horsepower per workman to produce \$3,700 worth of product. stead of being borne primarily by those who can afford to pay, is What England has done, the United States can borne primarily by the unwary and do and must do. those who find it difficult to convert What has this to do with the St. Lawrence the sources of their income into taxexempt securities. The actual deroproject? Just this: gation from the principle of uni-The figures here given do not contemplate versality of taxation at the present time in the United States is perhaps the generation of electricity by water power. They simply indicate the saving possible by more the chief indictment of the entire efficient use of coal. The engineers have prefederal system. The elimination of pared plans for the utilization of water power in our present forms of exemption is the area considered, to the extent of from 15 to the most crying demand of re-20 per cent of the total. This would require the form. investment of approximately \$45,000,000 in addi able to our present situation are not tion, but would cut the operating cost \$70,000,000 difficult to draw. In the first place. a year. the needs of governmental economy Suppose, in addition, that the St. Lawrence and efficiency are paramount. Un-less the total expenditures are reriver be developed as a shipping highway and also for hydro-electric power. There is a drop duced to of 326 feet in the St. Lawrence between Lake Ontario and tidewater. Fully utilized by a series of power plants, this will yield a total of devised can fail to be burdensome and injurious. Expenditures must always bear a certain proportion to 4,000,000-horsepower. One development alone, just above Cornwall, Canada, will give a head of seventy-four feet and yield 1,470,000-horsepower. Half of all such power may properly both consumption and production, be allocated to the United States and half to and, except in the very-unlikely event that the government spends Canada. The cost at the switchboard is figured its money in a more economical at \$15 per horsepower per year. Any manufacturer can testify to the cheapness of power at that figure. The St. Lawrence project is within 200 miles of Utica, N. Y., and other cities of New York and New England. It is entirely practleable to transmit electric power that distance. Power from Niagara Falls is delivered at preserve the balance between taxes Windsor, Ont., today-220 miles away-and is with the understanding that, inasdue to go across the river into Detroit in the near future. It can be delivered at New York expenditure, the larger share of the shoulder. or New England factory centers at a price of taxes should come from wealth. Since the opening of the great war, less than one-half cent per kilowatt-hour. Four million-horsepower of hydo-electric power means a saving of from 25,000,000 to 50.-000,000 tons of coal a year. That saving amounts to from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. To haul this coal from mine to factory would require one trip of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 cars, a furlocal taxes, which are almost exther saving in money and, what may be more important, in transportation facilities. surprising that the strain has be-This is a feature of the St. Lawrence project which is entirely independent of the shipping feature. It was this which led seventy eastern business men and engineers to join the recent indeclining, but the regrettable conspection of the St. Lawrence. The territory these sequences upon business and entermen represent needs power, needs it hadly. The St. Lawrence affords the only practicable opportaxes on wealth should be reduced. tunity for getting it. That is why opposition to the project on the part of New York and New This means that the excess-profits tax must be eliminated, and the higher brackets of surtax in the in-England, due originally to selfish fear of damage come tax be reduced. to their commerce, is giving way under the pressure of manufacturers who feel the need for careful not to go too far in the other cheap power. direction. The proposal of a general



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

service will send anyone who writes mouth of froth, sand or other forfor it a booklet entitled "The Safe eign material.

Vacation." vester method is done. Its interest is in health and for this reason it advises every man who covering. can afford it to get away for a little vacation. But-and notice that but allowed to bleed well. -the prospective vacationist must take certain precautions or he may lose more than he gains. Before he selects a resort he should have a satisfactory answer to such questions as:

the water supply safe?" "Is there a sewerage system?" "If not, is sewage properly disposed of? "Are the kitchen, pantries and lotion:

dining rooms clean and protected against flies?" 'Is the milk pasteurized ?"

"How about mosquitoes? Those who are going into the wilds are advised to take 2 gauze bandages 2 1/2 inches wide, 2 cotton bandages 3 inches wide, 1 roll, of adhesive plaster 1 inch wide, 1 dozen safety pins, 1 ounce of absorbent cotton, 1 yard of plain sterile gauze, 1 ounce tincture of iodine, 1 dozen compound cathartic pills, soda ounces of bicarbonate of dram of permanganate of potash. ounces of castor oil, 1 clinical thermometer, 1 hot water bag. If one of the campers gets a headwound. ache give a cathartic and place cold water, in the bag, at his head. Pain minutes.

in the abdomen calls for heat and a 20 minutes. cathartic. Most cases of diarrheal and some cases of fever yield to a 24-hour fast. Camps should be pitched on

Illegal in Some States.

L. A. S. writes: "1. Kindly give your opinion of a marriage between first cousins. 2. Would their children be normal?"

REPLY.

llegal in some states. 2. If the parents have inheritable dren would suffer; otherwise not.

Depends on the Degree.

as one with a perfect body? cally Will it hinder her health or maturity she bear children without passing the defect on? "2. Will the insurance companies this young generation will not b

REPLY.

As a rule it does. heritable.

Mrs. J. B. writes: "What is the cause of milk leg after childbirth?



American Democracy. Omaha, July 23.-To the Editor flag is co-operation of all law-abidof The Bee: I want to express my of the law for discipline is the safety candid and earnest opinion in re- valve of our nation. in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans "THE SAFE VACATION." The United Strates public health ervice will send anyone who writes in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans foot from the ground. Hold in this position as long as water runs out of mouth. Use finger to clear the ervice will send anyone who writes

law obedience there is discipline; path of American democracy, then the nation's destiny will be the light-Artificial respiration by the Sil- vica versa, there is chaos. Violation of a city ordinance leads to house to all nations. Wrap the legs with warm, dry violation of federal laws. Omaha

has a city ordinance concerning the It is advised that small clots be cutting of weeds in empty lots but there are many lots in the main When a fish hook sticks in the part of the city that are immune flesh it is advised to push the point from the law. Why should the and the barb forward until it comes property owners openly violate this may yet prove his undoing .-- Washand the barb forward until it control property owneds opening on the ington Star. out of the skin, then to break off the ordinance while thousands of men ington Star. harb and withdraw the hook. To prevent chiggers, the skin is cannot be blamed, for he cannot be

well lathered and washed. To get all over Omaha in a day. The peorid of them, a needle sterilized by ple that live close to a weed patch should report the same to the health For sunburn apply the following, commissioner or the police chief, that would be co-operation. Federal, state and municipal of-

A tablespoon of boric acid is dissolved in ½ pint of hot water and 20 drops of carbolic acid is added. spontaneous and unreasonable critics This is well shaken and dabbed that delight in fault-finding, but are every 30 minutes if desired. Blisters are not to be opened. officials to enforce the law.

Poison ivy is prevented by wash-We are, no doubt, the greatest law-making nation in the world, but ing with soap and water. To relieve irritation when the erupwe are also the slackest in enforcing the same. We are also great in tion appears wash with salt water or

1 teaspoonful boric acid in a glass promises, but we fail to fulfill the of hot water or apply a soda paste. same. Promises were given to the For snake bite a tourniquet is apoverseas men who went to Europe plied above the wound. The wound to crush military despotism. They is burned with acid or caustic or were told that their jobs would be They gunpowder, or 1 per cent solution kept for them and that they would of permanganate is injected into the be taken care of when they came The binder is left on 20 back. But unfortunately they were then taken off for 30 min- abandoned upon the highways and byways. The business element that made these promises had nothing to utes and then reapplied for another

To combat shock, aromatic spirit give to the defenders of democracy. of ammonia is given internally and A big noise is going around criticisheat is applied externally.

ing the present administration for not doing something for the over seas men, but the noise came from the democratic wing, of course President Harding has done more in four months with an empty treasury than the Wilson administration had accomplished in two years following the armistice for the welfare of the

ing nower. Let the people back their

lawmakers and officials for obed

TRADE

WHY NO

NICHOLAS

OILS

1. The marriage of first cousins is overseas men. Harding had also the undertaking of clearing the

wreckage of the previous administradefects or diseases, or if their par- tion. I realize it is true that the there would be danger that the chil-made these unkept promises bought Liberty and Victory bonds and furnished food, clothing, guns and am-

munition to the boys. They have S. M. writes: "1. Is a girl of 18 done their share in helping to crush years fully developed who has a military despotism, but God knows curvature of the spine since child- they were well rewarded for their hood and considered as well physi- troubles. True American democracy is obedience to law and promises. These in any way in years to come? Can two are the bulwark of true Americanism. If the present ruling gen-eration leads the young one wrong

accept her?' able to right the wrong they have inherited when they become the rul-

1. She may be. Depends on the degree of curva-

on the location and the degree of curvature. Ordinarily it is not in-2. Depends on the conditions

"2. What is the hest remedy? "3. How long will it take to get

gery of a passport.

You Piano Buyer Hot Weather Prices on

My principle

His versatility

JESSE MARTEL.

3668 Davenport Street.

Grover Has Quit Laughing.

Canada wants Bergdoll for the for-

Renewed ANOS

Emerson, Mahogany\$275 Hallet & Davis, Rosewood. . 115 Kohler & Chase, Mahogany 140 Hobart & Cable, Mahogany 225 Cable & Sons, Walnut... 195 Marshall, Oak 215 Hale & Co., Rosewood.... 85 Steger, Walnut 235 Smith & Barnes, Mahogany 275 Netzow, Walnut 215 Harvard, Ebony 160 Karlbach, Mahogany, 175 Segerstrom, Walnut 225 Segeratrom, wainut 225 Everett, Ebony 140 Bush & Lane, Walnut 295 Camp & Co., Walnut 235 Chase Bros., Mahogany... 215 Kimball, Oak 310 Kimball, French Walnut... 285 Kranich & Bach, Walnut. . 225 One Dollar Fifty Cents Per

Week Buys One.

Player Buyer Can You Beat It

Johnson, Mahogany415 Johnson, Fumed Oak 485 Segerstrom, Walnut 385 Karn, Mahogany 420 Schmoller & Mueller,

hands under the lower part of the abdomen, and lifts the hips and

(Edwin B. A. Seligman, in the North American Review.) Equality of taxation is the very cornerstone of tax programs. . . . The continued exemption of billions of state and local securities is scarce-

ly defensible from any point of view. So far as the exemption of federal securities from federal taxation is concerned, the problem is somewhat more involved. From the point of view of principle, there is always a choice between upholding possible the credit of a government and securing equality of taxation. That is to say, if it becomes a matter of life or death with the state in a great

The practical conclusions applic-

manageable proportions,

viduals would do, it is bound to re- it.

Secondly, care must be taken to

lowing suit. Not only is the revenue

the other hand, we must b

prise are only too apparent.

ment of all income taxes,

kept. From three-quarters to bill.

The

emergency to market its securities at a reasonable rate, the exemption from taxation may be a cheap price to pay. If we have to choose between political existence and economic equality, the latter will have to give way. But in the United States, when our existing debt was

created there was no such alternative. It was simply a question of

ridge in sandy or gravelly soil. The instructions for the recovery of drowning persons are not only given in detail, but they are illustrated. After the unconscious per-son is taken from the water he is turned on his abdomen and the rescuer stands astride him, places his

lower part of the trunk about one The Tax Situation

Whether or not she can bear children depends

present in the case at issue. Will Improve Slowly.

county road pavements, a matter which is declared by State Engineer Johnson to have imperiled the investment of many thousands of dollars of the people's money.

Meanwhile over in Illinois, the governor stands indicted for misconduct as state treasurer for alleged appropriation to his own use of hundreds of thousands of dollars of money carned as interest by state funds in his care.

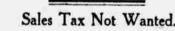
These various items have no direct connection. They range all the way from ordinary bad business judgment to possible criminal misconduct. The connecting link is that in each case the public money has slipped away without satisfactory demonstration that the public got its worth in value returned. All in all, it is time to put on the chains, drive slowly and avoid skidding.

Substitute for the Norris Bill.

What is accepted as the administration plan for dealing with crop movement has been offered in the senate by Senator Kellogg as a substitute for the pending Norris bill. The new measure, authorship of which is ascribed to Secretary Hoover, differs in at least two essential points from the measure it is intended to supersede. Instead of a flat appropriation of \$100,000,000 to finance a corporation for the handling of export war products, the Hoover bill places the matter in control of the War Finance corporation, which has practically unlimited funds; half a billion dollars of a revolving fund is made available, with the added authority of increasing it to a billion. But the government is restrained from actual purchase of grain, as was contemplated by the Norris bill. This seems to be a wise provision, as the presence of the government as a purchaser of surplus in any commodity is not desirable. Assistance in the movement of crops, especially in export operations, is welcome and probably needed at the present, but compulsory purchase may also mean compulsory selling, and the government might easily be forced to appear as an unwelcome competitor with the grower. The main point of interest is that the Harding administration is moving as fast as possible to relieve the distress in the agricultural industry.

Omaha's Growing School Needs.

An increasing problem faces the Omaha Board of Education. While it is bending its energies chiefly in the direction of getting a group of buildings to house the high school activities, the demand for accommodation in grade schools is pressing more than ever. Returns from the last school census show an increase of more than 1,400 in one year of persons of school age in Omaha. Admitting that one-third of these are above the grade school age, the thousand left are enough to occupy a twenty-room building. These are scattered all over the city, to be sure, but they serve to increase the pressure on the grade school seating capacity. It is a common experience of growing communities, but that does not answer the problem. Arrangements must be made to take care of the steadily increasing army of youngsters who trudge away to school in Omaha. The big program, for which a five-million-dollar bond issue was voted, includes additional grade school facilities, and these ought to be provided as soon as possible. Some part of the high school program may have to be postponed younger pupils may be made, yet the demands he did.



Indorsement of the enactment of a turnover, or sales, tax by the United States Chamber of Commerce probably has come too late to affect either the action of congress or the decision of public opinion. Straw votes of the kind represented by this referendum of commercial organizations are always interesting, but seldom indicative of the ultimate disposal of the matter.

In spite of the prodigious efforts to arouse the enthusiasm of the people for the principle of the sales tax, it has failed to appeal. Touted as the one way of painless taxation, it was bound to arouse public suspicion, since any one who has stopped to think knows that the mere act of levying on the people's pocketbooks is bound to pinch, no matter what method, direct or indirect, may be adopted. Taxation on useful production ought to be avoided as far as possible, but to slam the entire burden on consumption, as would be done by some proponents of the sales tax, could easily become an obstacle to business, and furthermore, would lay a disproportionately heavy burden on the people who have to spend almost their entire income to meet living expenses. As E. R. A. Seligman, an economist of note, expresses it, "The sales tax is virtually an inverted, or upside down, income tax. It puts the burden where it can least be borne, and it prevents the utilization of the graduated feature which has become an indispensable accompaniment of all income taxes."

President Harding, on the advice of his physician, is to take up horseback riding. It

has been thirty years since he has been in the saddle, and surely a president has the right to pull leather if he feels himself slipping.

Morris Hillquit, who has not been allowed to land in England, ought to be grateful for having something else to kick about. Anyway he is in the same boat as Frank P. Walsh, who is having

difficulty in getting a passport, too.

Postponing The Bee's fishermen's contest is going to result in an awful strain on the imagination of a lot of anglers.

An aviator landed in an extinct volcanic for a time, in order that arrangements for the crater. The trick was to get out again, which

sales taxes is unwise for several reasons fiscal and administrative . (Tomorrow's article will deal with the cost but chiefly because it would unduly of the project and how it can be financed, repress the balance in the other di without expense to taxpayers either of the rection, and cause the major part United States or Canada.) of our revenues to be derived from taxes on necessary consumption. The sales tax is virtually an inverted or

Times Have Changed.

Something is wrong over in the Dark and Bloody Ground when one Kentuckian sues another for alienation of his wife's affections. They didn't use to do things that way over there.-Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

REPLY. at a higher rate of interest. We sacrificed equality of taxation not to Infection of a vein or lymphatic. fundamental necessity, but to 2. Keep the leg warm and still ephemeral convenience. While it and follow your physician's direc-Keep the leg warm and still is true that the holders of exempt tions.

securities do not entirely escape 3. It will improve slowly. You taxation—for when they purchase will be a little lame for a long time in all probability. the bonds they pay somewhat more

> Facing the Farm Drive

grimly to fight it out.

ness."

be overlooked.

soldier bonus bill.

The

farmers are

countries.



They Revise Upward. First National Bank of Omaha Where did the idea come from that the producer of oil is a reduction company .- Detroit News. That Will Make Them Wilder. being sold Player planos are now being sold a Africa. No doubt they will be sed to tame the savage beasts.

upside down income tax. It puts the burden where it can least be borne, and it prevents the utilization Why Reformers Never Have 'Em. of the graduated feature which has It is a happy disposition not to desire to "improve" others.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. come an indispensable accompani-

dangerous to use it.

Hastings Tribune.