THE BEE: OMAHA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921.

hand."

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-

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

Nebraska's State Seal.

A 1115

A committee has reported to the governor that the "old seal of the State of Nebraska is antiquated and nearly obsolete, in that it does not show the present sovercignty of the state." Just so. Objection is made to the log cabin, to the steamboat and the railroad train, and to the mountains, and generally to the whole design.

Perhaps the esthetic notions of the men who adopted the design of the seal of the State of Nebraska were not so highly developed as those of today. It is a difference in standards, "however. The sturdy men who laid the foundations of the great commonwealth had vision. They had loity aspirations, and they were inspired by a hope that is being daily realized by "their descendants. And they selected a fairly

comprehensive design for the state seal. The principal figure in the foreground is a blacksmith, who typifies labor. Maybe a farm hand trying to rest on a barbed wire fence would be more up to date, but usually the depicted artisan stands undisputed as the type of honest, purposeful effort on which all greatness rests. If the steamboat has been superseded by the airplane and the swift-moving automobile truck, it is well to contemplate it as a token of how far we have progressed. Just as the blacksmith is a symbol of labor, on which all prosperity rests, so the steamboat may recall the beginnings, and it ill becomes a people to look back from fortune's height and disdain the honest way by which the ascent was achieved. The river and the mountains show forth the castern and western limits of the state, and ione can'say that the wheat sheaves, the cattle and the railroad lack any element in telling the story of the state's expansion. And the log cabin reminds us of the pioneer's humble abode, from which the rays of hope and faith lighted the path to sublime and solid achievement. its proponents observe all the laws. se things are not to be ignored. It is not welf to dwell too much in the past; man must ever look forward, but he should not, or that reason, forget the lessons of the past. Teachings many millenium in age still are vigprous, both in theory and application. It might pay Nebraskans to recall occasionally the days when that great seal of the state represented a vision, to revive not only the hopes but the principles that animated the fathers and to practice some of the virile virtues of their times. Our progress has been notable and justifies pride in recorded accomplishment, yet it should not lead entirely to discard the enduring basis of that success. The simple things represented by the seal of the State of Nebraska deserve perpetuation in the life of its people, and will shine the brighter as we increase in wealth because they are simple. "Faith and honor and good intent" are shown in that seal, and no modern design can set out more.

and a larger number in June. The railroads may convince themselves that the long haul is still theirs, but the possibility looms of a great deal of industry being localized so that there will be less and less shipping of products back and forth across the continent.

Readjustment in Meat Packing.

Addressing the American Institute of Meat Packers, its president, Thomas E. Wilson, told his hearers that their line was more nearly readjusted from the effects of the war disturbance than any other industry. Profits were compared to the disadvantage of 170 non-packer industries, indicating a greater propensity to achieve inordinate gains, while the decline of prices was shown to be to a point below the 1913 level on some of the by-products, with a essened domestic demand for lard.

All of this is interesting, as coming just at the time that the packer's control bill has passed congress and is about to become law. Operations in the immediate future will be under the new law, and a real test of its merits will afford a basis for solid judgment as to its need. Chief of the reasons set up in its support were the allegations of centralized control of the meat packing industry, made by the federal commission. These allegations were challenged in detail by the packers at the time they were made, and in this connection it is interesting to read in a report made to the British Parliament by a subcommittee of the standing committee on trusts. This committee, under date of April 5, 1921, in the course of a lengthy report, said:

The Federal Trade commission reported that a combination exists in the United States, between, the five large companies Our witness, who had bought in the named. United States, assures us, however, that they had never perceived anything but keen competition among the large packers, and the representatives of the independent packers stated they had not met any unfair competition on the part of the Big Five.

If this is true, and the assertion of the Federal Trade commission, in the Colver report, is also true, then the conclusion must be that the "meat trust" reserves its evil doings for home consumption exclusively. Folks will be loath to believe this, but, now that the modified Kenyon bill has gone through, it will be worth while taking note of what its effect may be. That will provide the surest proof of the truth or falsity of the Colver charges.

"Search and Seizure."

A pretty little passage at arms occurred in the senate on Monday, when an amendment to the anti-beer bill was adopted. It provides for the punishment of any prohibition agent who undertakes to search a home for liquor unauthorized by a warrant. Such immunity is guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Advocates of prohibition argued vehemently against the measure proposed, contending it would defeat the purpose of the act. Senator Lodge answered by pointing out that the citizen is as strongly bound to observe the Fourth as the Eighteenth amendment. To ignore one in an effort to enforce the other is to bring on confusion. Enforcement of the Volstead act is desirable, but it ought not to be undertaken at the expense of the safety guaranteed a citizen in his home. Prohibition will gain its ends sooner if

Air Travel Seems Safe. Dangers Attendant Slighter Than Supposed by Those- Not Familiar.

(From the Baltimore American.)

While the British government has at last anounced its intention to abandon the operation of its dirigible balloons, it appears that passengers are not taking regular airplane trips from London to various parts of Europe. Airplane lines run from the British capital daily to Paris, Brussels, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. From these places, with a change of planes, the traveler may extend his journey to almost any point of the compass. A French passenger air line will carry him to Morocco. New French lines are to be opened to Madrid, Rome, Constantinople and Algiers. In Germany intercity air service is already arranged on a time-table basis. The flying mail is being rapidly developed. A letter posted in Berlin at 7 o'clock in the morning for the flying post reaches London by 5:30 the same eve-

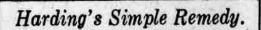
The fares seem to be about twice the sum involved in surface travel. The time saved is very great. One can go from London to Casablanca y air in less than two days for a little over £45. By train and boat the trip takes six days at a cost of £20.

The dangers attendant on aeroplane travel on regular passenger carrying planes are perhaps rather slighter than is popularly supposed. In Great Britain in the twenty-three months ending March last there were only eight pilots and eleven passengers killed in "civil" [nongovernment] planes. Among passengers the mor-tality was 14 per 100,000. In France there have been only five fatal accidents in the last two years among the 450 private and public passenger machines in operation. In Canada in the past year only one fatal accident in civil planes has been reported.

In the United States during the past six months, according to figures gathered by the Manufacturers' Aircraft association, nongovern-ment machines have flown 3,250,000 miles with fifteen persons killed and forty-three injured. This is an impressive record for 1,200 machines, particularly as the officers of the association maintain that most of the accidents were among the so-called "gypsy flyers," who take up pas-sengers for small flights in unregulated and unsafe machines.

It would appear that civil flying had reached a stage of safety far beyond that attained by army and navy flying. During the past year seventyone persons are said to have been killed by American army planes. This is a large mortality, but in their development of the ar* the army and navy fliers have to take many chances. The government's air mail service, in the recent trips, showed nincteen fatalities in some 1,300,000 miles of flying.

In Europe air transport has already arrived and is being rapidly developed. The poor condition of the continental railroads has probably stimulated this progress. Thus far we are lagging behind Europe. But it may be that the time is at hand when the air traveler will look down at the crowded limited train on the landscape much as the early railroad passengers looked at the ox-cart plodding over the plains.



The president's recommendations to con gress for legislation extending relief to the railroads in the financial stress in which they find themselves has the merit of simplicity and practicability, while at the same time avoiding the necessity of imposing added taxation on the public to meet its requirements. In reality, it mercly amounts to a thawing out of frozen securities and applying the money derived therefrom to the present needs of the railroads for a resumption of their normal activities.

To a considerable extent it involves a matter of bookkeeping, in which settlements between the roads and the government will be hastened by an offsetting of the indebtedness of th

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. Everytention of disease, submitted rations concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evens by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to Dr. Evens by readers of The Bee, will be answered is enclosed. Dr Evens to Dr. Evans by readers of proper limitation, where a st proper limitation, where a stamped addre will not make diagnosis or prescribe for in care of The Bee.

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UNIFORMS IN HOT WEATHER tinal tract somewhat better suited Some weeks ago I discussed this subject. I got my data for that ar-ticle from a health journal which recorded some very scientific work on fabrics, textures, weights and colors of clothes and their relation to temperature and comfort when

worn in the African subtropics. But along comes my friend Moyer In South Africa. The suited to the constipation. She takes purgatives pages of a family newspaper, "Why drag in Africa!" or words to that "1. Is bromo seltzer a habit form-

ultimate when there are so many windmills to joust against right at

Then he handed me an editorial lady has the habit. which he had recently written for the Chicago Medical Recorder. The used habitually brings about changes subject was "Uniforms." He called attention to the folly of dressing Irish policemen in Prince

Albert coats popularized by and named for the husband of a British queen. If the atmospheric heat does not give him sunstroke he dies from apoplexy caused by anger. Mover has a few kind words to say about the people who compel soldiers, sailors, mail carriers and policemen to wear heavy uniforms in hot weather. Since so many commercial houses have their men in

uniform, the kindly medic might have included them in his list. cury. The body is a tremendous heat maker. The eating and digesting of food, all kinds of muscle work, every

their efficiency greatly lowered. They must suffer strain on their vital organs and run considerable risk of must develop skin troubles. How far does the right to impose

the wearing of heavy hot weather extend? Worms Like Candy.

C. E. writes: "What causes pin-REPLY. Pinworms hatch from pinworm

They are due to wating contaminated food or drinking contaminated fluids. As a rule they can be cured with salt enemas Worm medicine taken internally 80. helps somewhat. It is said that eating candy, other sweets, nd excess than 70.



Replying to the letter of was for the jury.

for worms. Otherwise, there is no that eating basis for the theory candy causes worms, and even that is more conjecture than proven fact.

She's Bromo Seltzer Addict. Mrs. S. G. H. writes: "I have a friend who has been taking bromo seltzer for years in ever increasing She takes two two quantities. asking for another article on the subject when I told him of my ar-ticle based on the experiments made in South Africa. He exclaimed, in language not exactly suited to the

effect. In substance, his criticism was "why talk about the ideal or the aches?" REPLY.

1. There could be no better illustration than the case you cite. The 2. The coal tar pain allayer when

in the blood and nerve cells, which cause headaches. Not Adequate Remedy.

G. M. P. writes: "Would you consider % gr. ampoules of cacodyl-ate of soda as a destroyer of the microbes of syphilis? Twelve were given intramuscularly at intervals of three days." REPLY.

This was extensively tried out nearly seven years ago. The conclusion is that it cannot be relied on to replace arsephenamine or mer-

Don't Kid Yourself.

Mrs. M. S. W. writes: "Please publish the use of epsom salts for 1. How much to put in the water? 2. Hot or cold?

3. How long to stay in and how often to take?

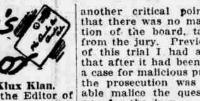
4. How soon the effect should be noticeable? 5. Is it a practical way of reduc-

REPLY. Bathing in epsom salts solution

is the whole law. Live it. No use

Ex-Governor Proves It. E. S. B. writes: "1. Is a man at be strong and healthy?

REPLY 1. No. A friend sends us a news paper clipping which announces the birth of a bouncing baby, the child of an ex-governor who is well over This is one of several children of his all born when he was older of starchy foods makes the intes-



Appeal From Moscow

(From the Boston Transcript.) Coincident with the report of the release of all Americans who have been confined in soviet prisons comes

Greece gave the world philosophy "Commissary of the People for For-eign Affairs," asking, in behalf of head. the Moscow government, that the

nations of the world come to the Rome gave the world institurescue of the famine-stricken Rustionalism sian people. As might be expected, Spain inherited, and in the days the picture he draws is not so terof its power illustrated, the Roman rible a one as other observers, not

connected with the Bolshevist bu-France gave the world a sense of reaucracy, have recently drawn. He beauty unexcelled since Attic days. denies the reports of large-scale dis-England gave the world a con-ception of orderly liberty wisely the functions of government. The

migration of famine-sufferers, instead of being a movement beyond

A state of famine, he declarcs, exists in 10 provinces, owing to a prolonged drouth, and crops only 10 or 15 per cent of their normal volume. The population of these 19 the provinces numbers 18,000,000; and this these 18,000,000 people need, before September 15, 17,000,000 pools of wheat a pood being approximately

his tombstone, his epitaph, written by himself, includes "the statute of food supplies needed, but the exact religious liberty in Virginia," as one of the three things he wished to be know as the author of the other two the size of the harvest in other parts of the soviet dominions. Hence the necessity-the urgent necessity-for foreign help and succor, generously

and speedily given. Tchitcherin's appeal to what he Are Americans as religiously tol-erant as once they were, or as men world is a confession that the bolshevist type of government has broken down. A government which is unable to provide food for its citizens does not deserve the title. The American boast is that Jew, Russia's present troubles arise al-Catholic or Protestant may, in America, profess and practice with-in the political philosophy of commost entirely from the vices inherent munism. For the moment, the world has forgotten its quarrel with the governmental regime of Lenine and Trotzky, and desires only to save as many Russians as possible from starvation. When this humanitarian task has been achieved, we may hope that the Russian people themselves will replace their present form of government with one more representative of the national character, and one more nearly in

accord with the ideals of civilization. and of American laws, to combat successfully this insidious propa-

ganda, need to work openly. -time to re-It is time to do so-time to re-enforce throughout the country the Enemies of the American spirit of spirit, as well as the letter, of the first amendment to the constitution



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Religious Tolerance

From the Louisville Courier Journal. Judea gave the world religion-

the concept of unity in the Godeither of Plato or of Aristotle."

idea of dominion.

regulated by law.

What distinct contribution has America made to world civilization? Popular education? In a sense. yes. The democratic ideal that "respects not merely what is the situation is a grave one, he "respects not merely what is thought to be respectable, but only makes no attempt at glossing matwhat is respectable?" In a sense, yes. Other things thought to be aid from the nonsoviet peoples. peculiarly American may come to

mind. America's unique contribution to the net sum of human progress, however, is religious tolerance. The first amendment to American constitution had

point in view Jefferson enforced the idea in his fight to disestablish the Church of England in the state of Virginia. On sia herself, Tchitcherin points out, being the Declaration of Independence and the University of Virginia.

Is this precious deposit of American faith-religious tolerance-being properly safeguarded?

like Thomas Jefferson would have them be?

Not religiously "liberal," but religiously "tolerant"?

out restraint or criticism the relig-ious faith that pleases his conscience. Is this boast justified by fact? Propaganda aspersing various religious faiths is abroad in the United

States. Basically, the purpose of this propaganda is political. Through religious prejudice cer-tain vicious men seek power-power

at the expensive sacrifice of Amer-ican institutions and in clear violation of the constitution of the United

States each American citizen is obliged to obey and to defend. The point needs not be either argued or demonstrated. It is recognized by all sober-minded Ameri-

ans, The thing to do is to reckon with it promptly and intelligently. religious tolerance work covertly. first amendment to t Friends of American institutions of the United States.

one?' sweaty garments for hours, they must develop skin troubles. If you are fat, you overeat. To lose fat eat less. That uniforms in trying to wriggle out.

the age of 62 too old to have chilworms? Also, what is the remedy? dren if the woman is young enough? Does eating candy cause them? "2. Would the children be apt to

another critical point he decided

that there was no malice in the ac-tion of the board, taking the case from the jury. Previous to the time of this trial I had always believed that after it had been established, in a case for malicious prosecution, that the prosecution was without prob-Omaha, Aug. 8 .- To the Editor of able malice the question of malice

H. H. CLAIBORNE.

process of life results in the produc tion of heat. reducing. The skin is one of the two great agencies for getting rid of this heat. To cover it with heavy clothing prevents heat loss by evaporation of sweat and by the displacement of the hot air lying next to it. Men who are forced to wear heavy clothing in hot weather must have ing or can you suggest a better heat prostration — or sunstroke. as a means of reducing is utterly Their skins being macerated by worthless. There is no way to cheat

Further Signs of Improvement.

Regardless of the impending Fordney tariff bill, the wool market is recovering. Reports ublished in Boston last week indicating a genteral firming in tone, as well as increase in activity. From New York comes the news that the American Woolen company has "sold up and withdrawn several important classes of wool goods for the spring 1922 trade." Only one inference may be drawn from this, and that is easily directed by the supporting statements, also from New York, that "predictions that August would bring vastly increased business in the local apparel field were borne out early this week."

These are not mere conjectures, but reflect the judgment of experienced observers, who are present and keenly noting every sign of trade. When the textile trade begins to improve, and it is improving, the general revival of business not likely to be long delayed. Just as wool is taking on new life, so also is cotton. The crop this year is the shortest harvested in many seasons, but the carry-over from 1920 is more than enough to supply domestic demands and provide a considerable amount for export. Therefore there should be no shortage, and with increasing request for the staple at the mills, he improvement in business that must follow inevitable.

If prosperity depends on the exportation of oodstuffs, then it is at hand, for the surplus wheat and corn is crossing the ocean at a rate imost equal to the banner season, and the denand for meats is improving. Many millions of dollars have come west since the harvest bean in June, and other millions are coming. The home market, is the best in the world, the mestic consumptive demand exceeds that of ay other mation, and as it never fails, it takes prophet to foretell good times at hand.

Wee, Wee, Wee.

"This little pig went to market." And he. de in a rubber-tired truck, my children. Railroad rates are so high, you see, that new methods of transportation are coming into use, Back east two short line roads have closed down because the motor truck took away their usiness.

Every live stock market is receiving heavy consignments of hogs, sheep, calves and cattle by the gasoline route. The records of the Omaha stock yards show more than 20,000 ogs brought in by automobile truck in July, laboring Mayflower.-Buffalo Express.

Four-Piece Suits Coming. Mere man is coming into his own." Sar-

torial genius at last has set a standard that amounts nearly to emancipation. Hereafter the suit is to include four pieces-coat, vest, trousers (or pants, as the case may be), and knickerbockers. These latter will be worn on such occasions as are appropriate to their substitution for trousers (or pants) and will probably fill a long-felt want. The golfer, for example, will no longer be unique or conspicuous, should he come down town attired as for the links. Some of the ex-service men who shudder when they think of the spiral puttee may become reconciled to the abbreviated nether garment when the latter is re-enforced and supported by a pair of proper stockings. Yet even that will not produce half the joy with which they climbed back into the long trousers (or pants) of the citizen garb. Come on with your knickers, and watch the men folks expose their shanks.

General Wood is telling the Filipinos that the United States will do whatever is best for the people. No doubt he considers the interests of the islanders and of the people of the mainland as identical, but it is just as well to admit that if the welfare of the United States required retention of the Philippines, they would be kept irrespective of their desires or even of their private welfare.

Somehow, the endeavor of the University of Wisconsin to study and comprehend the forces making and actuating the migratory worker and the I. W. W. seems more sensible than merely settling the problem with a club or driving it on from one town to another.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture the value of Nebraska's farm products in 1920 was \$689,169,000. This is quite a sum until interest on mortgages, wages of labor and other expenses of operation are taken out of it.

Nebraska's state scal may be "antiquated," but a similar complaint has been made against a lot of things that survive because they are worthy.

Some day a coroner's jury will bring out the fact that the pedestrian killed by an automobile really committed suicide.

One	would		think		the	Pac	ific	ocean	wide
enough	to	allo	w	for	avoi	ding	reefs	when	
	24					1.2			

Wonder what part of the United States Emma Goldman is longing for-West Virginia?

"Blue sky" law enforcers are indulging in "heap talk." A little action might help.

They do say the dye makers were out to make a killing.

Chief Dempsey is right about the theits.

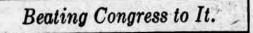
They Raised Big Families.

How a paltry 1,400 could adequately depict the landing of the Pilgrims puzzles us who have met no less than 1,000,000 hicks whose ancestors fed the fishes from the storm-swept decks of the

against the other through the agency of the War Hinance corporation, which already has an au-thorized revolving fund of \$500,000,000. To meet the roads' requirements for credit, which they now are unable to obtain except at excessive rates of interest, the corporation would be authorized to issue securities of its own and float them, securing itself for the credit thus extended with securities based on the assets of the railway properties. This method of relief, as before stated will impose no extra burden of taxation upon taxpayers, and besides making available to the roads the money they need to improve their properties and increase their activities, will impart needed stimulation to all forms of industrial enterprise.

As the president succinctly explains the working of the plan, it means "no added expense, no added investment is required on the part of the government, there is no added liability, no added tax burden. It is merely the grant of authority necessary to enable a most useful and efficient government agency to use its available funds to purchase securities for which congress already has authorized the issue, and turn them into the channels of finance ready to float them."

The remedy is simple, the need urgent, and congress will conserve the public well being by giving prompt sanction to the plan. Likewise, the suggestion that authority be conferred on the same agency to relieve the plight of the farmers by a like use of government credit to finance their undertakings seems to possess the merit of feasibility .- Richmond Times-Dispatch.



While congress is considering legislation to improve the farmer's condition, natural causes are operating to meet the trouble without waiting for the Norris bill or any modification of the finance corporation act.

Although the object of congressional activity is to make a market for products which it is said can find no market without help, the fact is that the market, so far as wheat is concerned, is really very active. Exports of wheat this year are running millions of bushels above the average and farmers are now selling grain more rapidly than they have for several years. For the first three weeks in July the movement of wheat in this country was more than double what it was in the corresponding weeks of last year, and for the week beginning July 17 all records except one

were broken. The large export movement of wheat is due to the disappearance of Russia as a factor in the European market and, while it is not a fact to rejoice in, the American farmer has nothing to fear from Russian competition for another year. Quite to the contrary, the famine in Russia and the efforts to arrange for sending American help to the starving indicate that flour from this country will go to Russia in considerable quantities .--Detroit Free Press.

The Bishop Lost His Bun.

There is the story of a bishop who, traveling through Bath by train, gave a small boy 6d and asked him to go and buy some Bath buns. "That will be one for me," said he, "and one for you." Presently the boy returned eating a for you." bun and offering 3d change. "Sorry, sir," he explained, "but there was only one left in the shop."-Glasgow Herald.

Homeless Herrick.

Ambassador Herrick's inability to find a suitable abode in Paris which he can afford has its bright side. It should do something to dispel the impression abroad that "American" is short for "millionaire."-New York Evening Post.

Peace Hath Its Difficulties.

Hiram Maxim has invented a gun that throws four-ton shell without making any noise. What is more needed is a four-ton street car that will turn a corner without making any noise .- Minneapolis Journal.

The Bee: Replying to the letter of one who is interested, dated August 5, appearing in The Omaha Bee, August 8, I wish first to state that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a 100 per cent patriotic organization composed only of 100 per cent Americans. It most certainly is a ritualistic society of national score Americans. It has national scope. Is not clear. May be inscals under penses and punish the rascals under laws punishing those who obtain A man must be a native-born, true money and things of value under

and loyal citizen of the United States false pretense. It might be well also of America. A white male person if state officers should be more careand believer in the tenets of the ful in making statements for publica-Christian religion. The maintenance of white supremacy and the princi-ples of pure Americanism. They must not owe any kind of allegiance to any foreign nation, government,

institution, sect, people, ruler or per Any man possessing the above quali-fications regardless of his vocation in life or his financial standing in the community we will be pleased to hear from and any other information you may desire, address P. O. Box 558 and I will be pleased to answer all those I can. KING KLEAGLE,

He Inquires to Know. Omaha, Aug. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I find in one column

your paper today the following "Did you know that the horse onc had five toes and was known to our forefathers as the eohippus? It did, and was. It took five periods of time for the horse to evolute into what it is today" what it is today."

I didn't know it, but really am de-lighted to find it out. Now, will the author of that immensely valu-able chunk of information enlighten us still farther. Did our forefathers swap cohippusses, or did they con-fine their trades to cohippi? Also, how come the speech of that dear old day was Greek? Of course, I always have regarded Greek as dead language, but did not think of it as being so dead as to have survived five periods of time, coming down to the present. By the way, how long did a "period of time" last? Is it as long as a piece of string or as big as a chunk of chalk, or would it reach from hither to

yon? Yours for information, OLD FOGY. Anent the Blue Sky Law. Omaha, Aug. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have been considerably interested in the recent remarks of Attorney General Davis anent the operation of the blue sky law or the failure of that law to operate. The priced. fact is that every blue sky law on the statute books of Nebraska has been a farce and the present one is no exception. It should be repealed as quickly as possible. If its terms were strictly enforced a tailor could not sell a suit of clothing from cloth

in his shop without first getting a permit from the blue sky board, nor could a restaurant furnish a meal without going through the same This may sound extreme, out a literal construction of the law

will warrant the statement. Commissioner Taylor of the railway commission, who is somewhat of a goat in the opinion of Attorney General Davis, makes some very interesting statements with reference the prosecutions under the first blue sky law. He refers to the prosecution of the Farmers' Oil and Gas. company and says that that company brought a damage suit against members of the board through which they were exoner-Week.

before Judge Flansburg (now on the

supreme bench). At a critical point in the trial Judge Flansberg decided

that the members of the commission had no probable cause for "pusin"

the arrest of Mr. De Bow. Then at

process

ated. The Farmers' Oil and Gas com-pany never sued the members of the Bargains rafiway commission. Don E. De Bow brought suit against that board in the city of Lincoln after he (De Bow) had been exonerated by Judge Redick on charge of violating the blue sky law. This case was tried

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