DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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The Bee's Platform

- New Union Passenger Station.
- Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading nto 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.

Control of State Expenditures.

With that charming inconsistency that has ever been characteristic of its erratic career, our esteemed democratic contemporary assails the governor of Nebraska because he has essayed to establish reasonable control or oversight in state expenditures. For many weeks the World-Herald has displayed the utmost ingenuity in advertising the fact that Nebraska is saddled with the heaviest load of taxation ever foisted on the property owners of the state. Persistently it has bewailed the extravagance of the republican administration, and bemoaned the fate that is sure to overtake us because of the public waste that is made possible. Now, when the executive of the state, who really is the head of its affairs, and has been under each of the three constitutions to which such dramatic reference is made, undertakes to adopt prudent business methods in the management of state housekeeping, he is pilloried as a "czar" and a poseur, and everything else but a ninny.

Under the good old democratic definition, an appropriation carries with it an obligation to expend all the money set aside on estimates. No thought of managing so that the expenses will fall inside the forecast ever enters the head of the donkey. Worse than that, the system to which the democratic party is devoted contemplates always the creation of a deficiency, so that no matter what sum the legislature has provided for the carrying on of the state's business during the biennium, it must be supplemented by additional appropriations later.

It is this that Governor McKelvie seeks to avoid. He does not want to cripple any department; he knows that all the money may be spent if it is needed, but he does want each administrative head to so arrange as to keep within the limits of the appropriations made, and to turn over if possible a balance at the end of the term. This is good practice and it has sound

The dispute between the governor and the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska may be settled without all the hullabaloo that is now being raised. Salaries for instructors deserve to be increased, and provision specifically made for that purpose should be faithfully carried out. If the university needs every cent set aside for its activities, it will get it, and it will also get more if necessity requires.

What The Bee finds to commend in the action of Governor McKelvie is that he seems to be imbued with a desire to curtail expenses and to get well inside estimates of the cost in his administration of the business of Nebraska. This ought to be appreciated by the taxpayers.

Verdict for the Battleship.

After the experimentation carried on at considerable expense, the purpose being to demonstrate the usefulness of the heavier-than-air flying craft as means of offense as well as defense in warfare, the conclusion is that the battleship has not yet been displaced by the flying bomber. This does disparage the feat of sinking the Ostfriesland, which in itself only confirmed still further the well demonstrated fact that if a sufficient quantity of high explosive be detonated close enough to a vessel the effect on that vessel is likly to be disastrous. The more impressive fact also was demonstrated that accuracy of placement is not such as to justify the claims that a moving target is at the mercy of an airplane. Another, and governing point, is that the airplane is not sufficiently mobile to be depended upon. Its range of action is limited, and unless it be extended by the adoption of some device. such as the airplane carrier ship, its use must be restricted to areas that easily may be avoided by an enemy fleet. In other words, the battleship, like the infantry in the army, retains its place for the good reason that no advance in military science can do away with it. On land and sea the aircraft have a function, and for scouting and similar service are beyond any other device known, but the nucleus of the army will remain the foot soldier while the "battle wagon" will hold a similar position in the navy.

Pellagra a "One-Crop" Disease.

Probably the heaviest penalty laid on the farmers of the south is the presence of pellagra, which disease is reported by the federal health department to be on the increase. Surgeon General Cummings says the disease is due "to the one-crop system, essential food required to prevent the development of the disease being obtainable only with difficulty and in some instances beyond the reach of the poorer working

This reduces the problem to what ought to be a reasonably easy solution. Some weeks ago The Bee called attention to the fact that in the south had been noted a tendency to produce more and more of food and less of cotton. A greater diversity of crops is the admitted salvation of the agriculture in Dixie. Cotton will continue to be the staple, but it cannot continue longer the almost sole reliance of the farmer, big or little, of the southern states. This change will not be brought about easily, for too much of the agriculture of that region is in the hands of unintelligent and unskilled farmers. They will have to be taught, however, to do things in a new way, to give attention to something besides

cotton, and to produce those things that are vitally needed for health and physical comfort.

Along with this training must go better education in other branches. In time pellagra should be as rare in Mississippi as it is in Nebraska, but that will be when the average of intelligence there more nearly approaches the mentality of this state.

Welcome for Scott's Caravan.

Omaha should prepare some sort of welcome for "Scott's Caravan," now approaching the city's gates. It would be unseemly, indeed, were this great Gate City to allow this modern instance of an hegira to go by unnoted as merely an incident in the passing of auto tourist traffic.

The Scott caravan stands for something that is more than unique. As the bull teams of the Argonauts pulling out of the east for the golden shores of California were precursors of the greater migration, "the first low wash along the shore where soon shall roll a human sea," so this train of automobiles may mean the beginning of another era. Omaha has been a familiar name for generations to the pioneers of the west. From here or hereabouts set out the stream of travel that made the northwest an empire. The historic Mormon trek across the American Desert took off for its final stage from Florence, now part of the city; Ezra Meeker marked the "Oregon Trail" through the streets of Omaha; the Overland Trail is yet preserved to us, and all the early traditions of the town are bound up in these movements.

As the oxen gave way to the faster moving mule and horse teams, and these saw the pony express and the stage coach superseded by the railroad, so now the airplane and the automobile are opening a wider vista to man, and challenge anew his imagination. Scott and his company from Brooklyn are typical of something greater. Omaha ought to acknowledge their presence in some appropriate manner.

Americanism.

From the filth, the brutality, the despair of a Russian prison, where he was beaten, thrown bodily down stairways into foul, vermin-infested cellars, sentenced to death-subjected to injuries and indignities without precedent-Dr. W. B. Estes of New York wrote Secretary of State Hughes that he would rather die in a Russian dungeon than have his liberty purchased at the expense of American recognition of the soviet

Dr. Estes had not the physical vigor of Captain Emmett Kilpatrick, who used his fists to compel his cell-mates to submit to the opening of windows when the prison air was almost unbreathable, but he had the moral strength that knows not the meaning of defeat, and does not swerve from a principle that is right. He knew what the soviet government stood for, and he knew the methods they employed to attain their ends. He knew the impracticability, the unfairness, the ruthlessness of the bolshevist organization, and he recognized that the United States must never countenance such a regime of destruction and death.

Americans read with pride of Captain Kilpatrick's fistic encounters with his ignorant fellow-prisoners, who objected to fresh air. The affair was comparatively unimportant, but there s something so truly American about the occurrence that Yankee hearts tingle with pride at

There is little doubt but that Captain Kilpatick would have joined Dr. Estes in his letter to Secretary Hughes had he known it was being written. Theirs is the Americanism that places right and justice above self. Theirs is the patriotism that subjugates comfort, happiness and life itself to the best interest of their fellow-men.

In reading of Dr. Estes' letter, and his noble choice of death rather than see his beloved America clasp the hand of a criminal government, the statue of the revolutionary martyr, Nathan Hale, which stands on the campus at Yale is called to mind. On the pedestal of the statue, in bronze, is engraved the following quotation, the last words of the noble patriot:

"I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

Silence and Thought. One of the easily accepted conditions of life s that silence and thought go together. Just what constitutes silence, however? Is it the utter absence of sound, the deadening of all noises, to the end that no disturbance whatever may assail the external ear? Men have been known to become so accustomed to the uproar and din of industry that they were able to endure its clangor and yet carry on not only delicate operations of mind, but to produce such thoughts of beauty as might have been the effect of real inspiration. Solitude may be restful, but it does not in all cases operate as a stimulant. Hotels and clubs are providing rooms where silence is to prevail, to which the distressed individual may take his wrought up nerves, and soothe them into quiescence, but it may be questioned if this will engender a process of deep thinking, either imaginative or analytical. Not that we would recommend a boiler shop as a place to go when solution for some perplexing problem is sought, or a shipyard as a place to write a play or a poem. What we do have in mind is that the normal noises of the city are not nearly so distracting ordinarily as would be their absence. What one is accustomed to is the controlling influence after all, and if one is inclined to be "temperamental," then the concentration afforded by a "silence" chamber may be the thing needed. Most folks will seek the crowd, however, just because they are nearest to normal.

Our democratic friends ought to keep in mind that some of the people have not forgotten the enormous deficit in Nebraska's business that was piled up when Holcomb and Poynter were governors, and which the republicans later had to

If Sao Paulo likes our street cars, it is showing good judgment, but it may be able to buy cheaper from Des Moines, where the tram is no longer in vogue.

President Harding's exhibition with a paint brush may encourage some of the opposition to refer to it as having come from experience as a

Iowa's corn crop is lining up right behind Nebraska's as safe from all danger of drouth or heat. And these two states produce the corn!

A lot of stage beauties appear to be need of either publicity or alimony.

Improvement is still the order in Omaha.

Sidelights on Far East Characteristics of China and the

Qualifications of Japan to Rule

(From the Washington Post.) As the time approaches for the armament conference it is noticeable that the world's attention is turning more and more earnestly to the orient. The problems grouped under the title of questions relating to the far east and the Pacific" are many and intricate. They have proved rebellious against any solution thus far offered. Whether they will be solved by the combined intelligence of the Washington conference remains to be seen.

Several aspects of the question of China may be worth the study of those who are now beginning to inquire into the nature of the problems that will confront the conference. China is such a vast subject for thought and presents so many angles for consideration that it is impossible to do more than sketch a few of the salient points that may present themselves to the conference. It is China's relation to Japan that will naturally arrest attention.

Japan claims to have a special interest in China. This claim is somewhat hastily denied by many westerners. Is it a just claim? When the relations of the two nations are studied, even superficially, it must be admitted that Japan's welfare seems to be bound up in China. Japan has reached a stage of industrial development which cannot be destroyed without virtually destroying the nation. Granting that much more land could be cultivated by employing better methods, the fact remains that Japan is dependent upon foreign lands for foodstuffs and raw materials-more dependent than Great Britain, because its population is twice as large and its cultivable area much smaller. China is the chief source of Japan's supply. It is asserted by experts that if Japan should be cut off from China, even for a month, there would be general suffer

ing and probably national disaster. Consequently Japan believes that its relations with China should be acknowledged to have a special character, to be safeguarded in the adjustment of the world's relations with China. On that claim there may be a deadlock in the conference, for it is the very core of the forthcoming discussions. Grant Japan's special claims, and the Chinese question takes on a new aspect. Deny it and the Japanese danger threatens to become

China has been invited to send representatives to the conference to participate in the discussion of far eastern questions. But what is China? In many places throughout that vast country the authority of the Peking government is denied. Local chieftains maintain private "armies," made up of mercenaries, usually bandits, who number 1,500,000 in all. These bands roam about, devouring the people's substance. At Canton the southern republic flourishes in spite of Peking, but it is not strong enough to supplant Peking, nor is Peking strong enough to cope with Sur

The population of China is variously estimated at 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 individuals. The exact number does not matter, as it is too large in any event to come within the scope of the human imagination. The percentage of Chinese persons who are educated sufficiently to interest themselves in their country and its relations with other countries is so small as to be without influence upon the mighty current of deep ignorance that sweeps that nation into the unknown future. The Chinese people as a whole do not know what kind of government they have; they have no interest in politics because they cannot read or write or understand politics; they feel no sense of duty to their country; in a word,

they have no patriotism. Acting upon that mass of humanity is the highly organized, patriotic, ambitious Japanese population, operating through an efficient government which seems to adapt itself with peculiar success to every need of the situation. The Japanese people are 98 per cent literate; education is compulsory; national expansion is both a necessity and a delight to the eager youths who are graduated from Japanese schools. These youths are well trained in the politics of their country and make patriotism a religion. They are trained in military or naval life as well as in business. Their capacity for working in organization is

These few sidelights show that the far eastern questions to be considered by the Washington conference are of an extremely complex and difficult character. It is not surprising that Japan pondered long before accepting the invitation to discuss these questions. The fact that Japan is now ready to review these questions is solid evidence of its desire to maintain friendly relations with all nations

League of Walkers

Dr. John H. Finley, New York's former com-missioner of education, just back from Europe, says he's going to start a campaign to popularize pedestrianism in this country. As chairman of the league of walkers he has been impressed by the fact that self-locomotion is rapidly becoming a lost art in America as compared with the degree to which it is practiced in foreign lands. On his recent voyage Dr. Finley promenaded the steamship deck to the extent of 100 miles. In Ireland he covered 60 miles in two days and also did considerable walking in Finland, Russia and Alsace. He met a young refugee, who had been a prisoner of war in Russia, who attributed his escape to his powers of walking, having traveled on foot continuously for 13 days. Dr. Finley says Americans are missing a lot of healthful en-

joyment by not cultivating the art of walking. Of course, there are reasons why pedestrianism does not flourish among us. No other country has so many excuses for riding, in the shape automobiles. In Europe the motor car is still a luxury, the pleasure vehicle of the rich. It costs far more to buy and operate than it does here and money is less plentiful than with us. Europeans have always been fonder of walking than we. Charles Dickens was a prodigious pedestrian, thinking nothing of a 10 or even 20-mile stroll, and in making many of his characters equally athletic he portrayed a contemporary custom and was not regarded at the time as indulging in exaggeration.-Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Injustice in the Small Town.

An idle girl who visits in town is given complimentary notice every week, but the indus trious young man who quietly and modestly at tends to his work is seldom mentioned in the newspapers unless he gets his hand hurt in the machinery.—Howard (Mo.) Courant.

Gambling on a Bill of Fare.

Hotel men at their recent convention say the hotels are going back to the American plan. It they will also include the American language on the menu, the average diner won't be ordering three kinds of potatoes in the hope that one of them will be meat.—Detroit News.

Woes of the Commuter.

"Look pleasant, please," chirped the phe "Can't be done," growled his victim. "I'n having this picture taken to paste on my commutation ticket."—Dental Digest.

New Mascot for Congress. Congress in adopting the alligator for a mas cot has naturally picked the animal having the toughest hide.-Washington Post.

Might Discuss Disarmament. Would the great powers consent to including Chicago and New York in the disarmament conference?—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

For Locating Bootleg Stock.

An X-ray device has been perfected that will take a picture through a wall.—Kansas City Star.

Man X-ray device has been perfected that will take a picture through a wall.—Kansas City Star.

Sally (the farmer's wife)—There's a letter from a London lady this morning.

Timothy, as wants to take a hopen-air cure at this ere farm in the summer, and tell we have a bathroom. What are once, Sally. Say she'd better have her bath the day before she comes here.

London Mall.

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 savelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.
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"CURING" 1922 HAY FEVER. The letters are pouring in from people who are suffering from hay fever. "The devil is sick, the dil a monk would be." There is not much I can write them, so far as relief for this year is concerned.

They can take calcium chloride or calcium lactate for the remainder of this hay fever season, with some degree of relief. Some of them will get temporary relief from the use of adrenalin and local applications of one sort or another. I hope none them will jump from the frying pan into the fire and pull up at the end of the season with the cocaine morphine habit

The time to begin treatment for hay fever is in the spring. Dr. Chandler Walker says in New Engspring variety of hay fever frequently called rose cold should begin the reventive treatment the first week in March. Those subject to the usual or August variety of hay fever should begin treatment the last week in

These are seasonal diseases, and the New England seasons do not come on coincidentally with the seasons elsewhere. It follows that the dates for the beginning of treatment differ in the different sections of the country.

skin should be tested to discover which pollens are responsible. There is no reason for delaying this testing until next spring. With our usual tendency to procrastituate we might forget it or put it off until too late. fall, while the recollection of the 1921

While reports have been made on hay fever and rose cold in several harmful pollen of a section. fore preventive inoculations based on usual or expected cause may fall in a given case. Exposure to anistable odors, fur dust, face powders, or the eating of fruits one of these may be the cause in a given exceptional case.

The preventive treatment, according to Dr. Walker, consists of five banker that he is only making the elect him. or six injections of a one to 500 dilution of pollen extract. In many cases 14 inoculations are required. The injections are given hypodermifore the season starts it can be con-tinued with advantage during the season. Therefore a person who got about it in April can begin dur- in pity, then he reasons, "That is ing May or June with moderate hope a of success. However, if he postpones it until August he might as spare himself the trouble and ex-In New England 90 per cent of the rose colds are due to timothy pollen and 90 per cent of the August hay fever to ragweed pollen.

Brown Skin Gradually.

W. E. L. writes: "I have been told that rubbing linseed oil on arms and legs before bathing at the seashor and after the bath to rub on alcohol would prevent sunburn and instead brown the skin. Do you think this is a safe thing to do?"

REPLY.

It is a safe thing to do, but I think it will prove ineffective. You are right in trying to brown your skin without blistering. If you have the summer they spent \$2,500,000 to time brown your skin by short exposures. As soon as the skin is well browned you can expose yourself for a long time without burning. Why not brown your skin by short ex-posures to light and wind before you go to the seashore? Exposure away from the beach is less apt to Llister. Last week I saw a professor of hygiene in a great university. He was burned to the shade of a Moor. He keeps his skin of this hue by ex-

Needs Varied Diet.

Mrs. M. M. C. writes: "My baby, 1 year old, has four teeth. His bowels never move except when he is given an enema. At 9 months he got a bad cold and he never got over it. I think he is too fat. At night he is very restless. At 8 months I weaned him and put him on the bottle, but the milk was too strong because he did not thrive until I diluted his milk with an equal quantity of water. At 9 months he began to eat gruel, carrots, orange juice, and fruit sauce. He kept this up for about six weeks. but since that time he will eat nothing but fruit juice. Many times he will only eat half of his bottle and will not drink from a cup. I have bronchitis. Is it possible that he caught it from me? Should he be walking? Should he have more teeth?

A child 1 year of age should be eating cereals, soups, toast, cracker, finely mashed vegetables, fruit, tomato juice and milk. When he goes on a more varied diet his bowels should not be so constipated. He is not quite old enough to walk. He is a little behind schedule with his teeth but not much.

So Many "Best Remedies." B. writes: "Please advise me as to the best cure for poison oak." REPLY.

There are so many best remedies and each has so many followers that I might get in trouble were I to take sides. The public health service recommends bathing with salt solution or one teaspoonful of boric acid in a glass of hot water or bicarbonate of soda made into a thin paste with

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

Little Tommie Brown was always interested in his new baby sister. One day he stood peering down upon it while nurse was singing it to sleep.
"Nurse." he whispered at last, "she's nearly unconscious, isn't she?"
"Yes," nodded the nurse, and continued singing the lullaby.
Tommie whispered in alarm: "Then don't sing any more or you'll kill her.— Ečening News (London).

The real objection to a butter knife is that it isn't sharp enough in winter and isn't enough like a spoon in summer.—
Utica Moruing Telegram.

"What is velocity?" asks a science jour-nal. We have always thought that it was the thing with which one lets go a wasp.— Lendon Opinion.

Simpson (greeting his old friend)—Why, Jones, it's ages since I saw you last. Married now, aren't you?"

Jones—No, no, old man, it's not that. Just business worry and nerves.—The Bulletin (Sydney),

Insurance Agent—But you surely agree to taking out an insurance policy to cover your burial expenses?
Wily Scot—Na, na, men; I micht be lost at sea.—The Passing Show (Lendon).

How to Keep Well The Bees Letter Box

tor of The Bee: From he clouds sylvania and nearby was he Nebras-and stars now visible on the horizon ka and I thought what a sight, the

world from war. Well, we might just as well warn them here and now they will not get what they want. First because while that conference may make some progress toward better methods of settlement of vexed questions, yet they cannot change human nature, and that is the only way or only thing to change that will end all wars. very thankful for whatever advanced | common sense. step the conference may take in the way of reducing armaments and pacts for peace and brotherhood, but be not deceived, you cannot have perfect peace while you have an imperrace, and those who dream such stuff are dead asleep to human his-

Did you ever stop to think that have been more treaties of peace than there have been declara- are hatched. tions of war? Yet the end of war is as far off as the end of human depravity. Now, I do not want to throw any discouragement in the the president's program.' Evidently path of any move for peace or spoil night's rest for any lover of peace. But for people to be carried away with such fads and then be disap pointed makes grouches of them and hoping and by so doing cause far more harm than they ever did it Against both of such actions wish to protest. Then you say, what am fer

in this case I am for common sense and justice and that can no how far other nations go. A preacher, the pollens chiefly responsible for who has more zeal than knowledge, says. "Let us do right whatever others tions of the country, it does not may or may not do." That is good follow that a given individual in any doctrine to preach or rectice in section is affected by the prevailing nearly all cases but in the case what nearly all cases, but in this case what is right for us depends on what mitted. Lincoln, our first republi-others do. A statesman said for us can president, said in substance: to disarm and thereby compel others by the force of example to do the ame. What happened in 1914 proved how wise he was. Come, now, let us eason together. Come with me into the banks where these people de- nominated him, and kicked out the posit their money and you tell the world worse than it is by his breakand leave the door open and prove cally, at intervals of one week. If the by example and by your faith in hutreatment has been well begun be- manity that you are honest and expect them to be the same. Can you guess his answer? I can.

consummation devoutly to be well so, but it is not. My knowledge of this nation for the railroads to take and experience with human nature has taught me it is not what we wish labor men are out of employment. humanity was, but what we know it Oats standing in the fields where it to be that dictates our preparedness for safety. It is the same with our police,

penal institutions and in fact every aw we have. Shall we disarm along all these lines? I say no. You and the banker may try it. have? I said that depends. When we find the square of that factor, then let us make it just as small as safety will allow and for two reasons First, the killing cost, then the rapid changes in what it takes to fight with or defend with. The Oregon,

Common Sense and Disarmament. overhaul and bring it up to date. York, Neb., Aug. 17.— To the Edi-Standing alongside it was the Pennit sure looks like unsettled weather greatest machines we had were for shead for some time. With the human distruction, but where are extremes for disarmament and pre- they now? Obsolete, and the greater paredness eagh fighting for peace ones of today will be junk tomor-along their own lines, each knowing row. Then halt building, care for (?) they are right and have the only what we have and watch events way it can be done; and both so far while it is day, for the new world wrong that they will get badly left at | we found ourselves in at the close of the "disarmament conference." Then the war is peopled with the same cult to borrow money.-Toledo Blade. the fur will fly while they devour one family with its same fallings, and the another, and the conference for what hatreds and passions that were they did and did not do to save the burned out in the fires of war are yet there and must be reckoned with. And one of your contemporaries that got very vindictive some years ago, because some one said The Hague

conference would not keep peace, now throws a fling at a man for insulting the intelligence of thinking people," for suggesting the using of those treatles for a foundation. Yet he is now behind a plan very much poorer than they are. Give us FRANKLIN POPE.

Downhearted Over Situation. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial, "Preparing for 1922 Campaign," reflects political conditions in years gone by, but is not up-to-date. The time is past when you an count political chickens pefore they

You say, "the popularity of the Harding administration is increasing as each day unfolds more perfectly you have not associated very much lately with those who labor for their living; or you would put a different

was turned down by his constituents because of his obnoxious railroad bill. And Harding appointed him before his term in congress was out on the Interstate Commerce commis sion. The people turned him out and Harding put him in a position from either extreme. How far we where he could continue punishing the people, without fear of hin-drance. La Follette will be re-elected,

but not because he is a republican. Harding recommended the shelp ing of the bonus bill, and a fair treatment of the railroads. And the republican congress in shame submitted. Lincoln, our first republi-"Labor should have the preference over capital," but as between the boys who went over the top to make democracy safe, and the railroads Harding submitted to the power that boys that did the fighting and helped Believe me, there is a storm brew-

proof vaults and safes; the way to do ing, if we can believe what the peois to leave the money on the counter ple are saying. Seventy-five per cent of the voters, outside of the politicians, are thinking that we are fools to vote either of the old party tickets, and who can successfully tradict the statement? What has for- He turns on you first in scorn, then either political party done for the common people, that they should continue to be their slaves? Congress opens up the vaults of

what they demand. Nearly 6,000,000 grew in Nebraska, because the price for the grain is not enough to for the cutting and threshing. Wheat went off from 3 to 6 cents yesterday. Harding said "farmers could thrive on dollar wheat," but they are not getting it. Not one finger raised by How much preparedness shall we congress to improve conditions of the producers. If you can see anything to encourage the people, kindly ad-

A. M. TEMPLIN.

Mr. Kinder Suggests a Reform.
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—To the
Editor of The Bee: Either I am peculiar, our government is peculiar or
the angels weep. summer they spent \$2,500,000 to the American people are peculiar.

CENTER SHOTS.

Don't be an evesdropper; brace up

pains. You will get the other fellow

listen.-Birmingham News. The government is figuring on how

it can help business. It might try letting business alone. — Louisville

This is no time for the Philippines to seek independence. It is too

French are considering a role in the Going to cast their bread Pacific." upon the waters?"--Elmira Star Ga-

Stillman's contention, reduced to plain talk, seems to have been that what was sauce for the goose was pudding for the gander .- Portland

Every time an effort is made to shelve Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor takes second thought and considers the value of a trademark in an old-established business .- Anaconda Stand-

America, says a dancing lady, should lead the world in dancing It already leads the world in paying the piper for the dancings of other nations.-Dallas Times-Herald.

It is now claimed from the number of automobile accidents that gasoline is more deadly than whisky ever was, It may result in Mr. Volstead tacking on a new amendment to his wellknown measure.—Nashville Banner.

A young man was married on Monday, just after he had been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. This marriage was no lottery. parties played entirely safe.—Buffalo Express.

We have the dead of winter; also the half-dead of summer .- Worces-

"Navy blue" is a product of disarmament talk, not of our dye trust. -Greenville Piedmont. One auto is sold each minute.

Keeping up with the fustly cele-brated birthrate.—Toledo News-Bee. Pig iron is the lowest since 1913, being the only thing not used in home brewing.—Muskegon Chron-

The doctors use cancer to scare the people; the politicians use war; the preachers, hell.—Saturday Evening

We boast of our democracy yet within our country we have men that put on as much if not more aristocratic airs than do the aristocrats of Europe and Asia. Take our railroad officials for ex-

ample. Did any one ever see more pomp and tomfollery than is displayed by a high salarie? official while traveling over the road? There is his expensive private car er cars and offtimes a prizate train. All other trains have to get off and take the sidings when this divine shows up somewhere within the When Mr. Ford recently bought a

road the first thing of importance he did was to take the private cars away from the officials. That road is now paying a surplus. When the brotherhoods clamor against cut in they never suggest that fficials do away with expensive private cars and ride like mere human beings. That is another peculiarity of American people. Probably the individual members of the brotherhoods , ach expect

JESSE S. KINDER

The Grand American Prerogative



THE right to choose is the grand American prerog-■ ative—the glory of American democracy.

And a most important part of it—the right to choose what you buy-was bestowed upon you by advertising.

Advertising is as much a part of today's life as electricity, antiseptic surgery or motor traction. It is the system whereby a man who has something to sell tells about it to those who do or should use it. For no one can want anything until he knows of its existence.

Advertising is the way by which you are told why you should have certain goods and how to identify those goods. So the advertisments you find in this newspaper make up a catalog of needed merchandise.

Articles of all kinds and for all purposes are presented in a pleasant way through the medium of type and pictures. The outstanding requirements of every member of the family are met by offers of good merchandise of proved value.

The advertisements will help you in the selection of all manner of things.

> Use them for guidance and you will be a constant gainer

THE OMAHA BEE