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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska 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.

Street Railway Fares in Omaha.

An order just emitted by the Nebraska State Railway commission in connection with the street railway fares in Omaha sharply brings forward the real crux of the case. The company had applied for temporary relief, to be had through adding another cent to the basic fare, putting the charge at 8 instead of 7 cents. Presumably this would have permitted setting the actual fare at four tickets for 30 cents instead of four for a quarter as at present. That would have raised the charge to regular customers by 1¼ cents a ride. This increase was asked that the company might make a larger return to its stockholders, both preferred and common.

The commission suggests that instead of increasing the fare, the company reduce its expenses by cutting wages, beginning at the top and going through to the bottom of the list. Here, of course, is to be found the obvious way out of the dilemma, but whether it is the line of least resistance may be open to debate. When the original advance from 5 to 7 cents was made in the fare, the public accepted the situation with very little demur, because it was clearly understood that most of the added collection was to go to the wage fund. Under the Taft award the pay of the men engaged in operating the cars was increased by from 80 to 100 per cent, which rate is now being paid.

It will be easily understood that the men on the company's pay roll, at least those who come below the eight who draw a total of $58,700 a year, will be disinclined if not positively reluctant to part with any portion of their wages or salary in order that a larger dividend may be had for the stockholders. Consideration of this question may be laid aside for the time.

What is true, and appreciated by all, is that Omaha does not want its tramway service to fall into the disaster that overwhelmed Des Moines; our people want the public service maintained always at a high standard of efficiency, with good wages paid to satisfied, capable and competent employes and with reasonable returns to the investors, and for this are ready to pay. But they are unready to accept 1919 valuations as a basis for fixing charges, and, without unduly interfering in the affairs of the management, are quite likely to incline to the belief that the request for temporary relief was inopportunely made.

The next move in the affair will be waited for with considerable interest by the public, which is, after all, the party most deeply concerned in the matter.

Keeping the League Busy.

Unless all reports are at variance with the facts, the conclusion is warranted that the docket of the League of Nations is not likely to run short. Latest of interesting developments is the announcement by Chile of intent to withdraw if any mention is made of the Tacna-Arica matter in the agenda for the assembly's action. All the parties to this dispute are members of the League of Nations, bound by Article XIII, which provides for the submission to arbitration of all questions arising between the members which are justiciable, and by Article XV, which provides a way for settling disputes that are not submitted to arbitration. Chile, however, does not care to venture its claim to the disputed provinces to the decision of its associates in the assembly or council.

Bolivia and Peru accuse Chile of bad faith in carrying out a treaty affecting the provinces of Tacna and Arica, having thwarted the original plan for a referendum to decide the nationality of the area. To Bolivia the question involved is that of access to the ocean. That country is left in much the same situation as was Serbia prior to the war, when the "window on the Adriatic" assumed such proportions. Poland on being restored was especially favored by the treaty makers, who set up Dantzig as a free port, and neutralized a strip of Prussian territory that the Poles might have an outlet on tidewater. Fiume was to have served Jugo-Slavia in the same fashion. Bolivia feels, quite naturally, that its interests deserve attention along similar lines.

However, Chile is inclined to be contumacious, having overawed its weaker neighbors with a show of force in the field and at sea, and now is trying the same game with the League of Nations. Perhaps the incident will afford an illustration of how far the super-government is prepared to go in dealing with a recalcitrant member.

Red Army and the Relief Work.

In the future, when you are discussing the "red" army of soviet Russia, do not rashly assert that that organization is devoid of all attributes of human nature, including a strong sense of self-preservation. When a train bearing supplies for the American relief work in the famine-stricken regions reached a point where a considerable detachment of the soldiers had been stationed, it was held up and the supplies taken for "military" uses.

According to the narrative sent to this country, the soldiers were without rations, and doubtless they concluded they were or might be as hungry as anyone else in the land the bolsheviks have brought to such an ecstatic state of felicity, and so they commandeered the food in sight. Likewise, if the story sent from Narva may be depended upon, these red warriors showed good judgment in allowing a train loaded with Esthonian contributions to pass unmolested, preferring the American to the home-grown provender. In this the army exhibits the lofty spirit that animates the entire bolshevist movement. Pretending the most exalted of altruistic purposes, it really is "suave qui peut," and the devil take the hindmost.

Trotzky's million or more of soldiers have been recruited and held together by the persuasion of regular and enhanced rations, and that 16,000 newly assembled at Yamburg evidently hold to the opinion that it is foolish to go hungry when food is to be had for the snatching, even if it be taken from the starving women and children. Lessons of brotherhood are thus being taught with impressive eloquence.

For the Sake of Farm Wives.

Spain is just coming to the use of American farm machinery, encouraged in this investment by a bumper crop. Most of the work of the harvest, however, is done by means of the flail and the tramping of oxen. After the grain has been trampled on the hard ground, it then is separated from the chaff by throwing the mixture high in the air and trusting to the wind to blow the chaff away.

This seems primitive, yet it is scarcely more so than is the lack of labor-saving appliances that exists in many farm homes in the United States. Increased conveniences in the kitchens have not kept pace with the improvement of implements in the fields. Nevertheless those who remember rural households as they were conducted 10 or 20 years ago cannot but be struck by the advance that has been made. On the farms of Nebraska, for instance, it is claimed, 17 per cent of the homes have gas or electric light, this doing away with the dangers and drudgery connected with kerosene lamps. In the nation as a whole these conveniences are found, according to the census bureau, on 452,809 farms, or 7 per cent of the total. Of the seven states having more than 20,000 farms thus equipped, Iowa comes second, after Ohio.

Most desirable of all helps to the farm wife may be placed a plentiful and convenient supply of water. Farms reporting water piped into kitchens number 644,088, or about one farm out of every 10. Greatly to the credit of Nebraska farmers, it is found that the percentage here is much larger, three out of 10. More than half the farms in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas have telephones.

That was an interesting story in the Sunday Bee on the progress that is being made in lightening the work of farm women and affording them opportunity for leisure such as exists among their sisters in the cities. Kerosene stoves, fireless cookers, indoor drainage, screened porches, bread mixers, wheel trays, washing machines and the various other comforts of modern housekeeping are shown to be making great headway in rural Nebraska. The cost of this is not light, but from the standpoint of family welfare, health and content, it pays good dividends.

Dangerous Grade Crossings.

It is disappointing that, in spite of the attention given to road building, so little progress has been made in eliminating the dangerous grade crossings. Inasmuch as in many cities, Omaha being among the number, these death traps have not been removed, criticism of county and state authorities for this negligence can not fall very heavy. Yet there will come a day when railroad tracks and vehicular roads will not meet on the same level, but one will go under the other.

Two men and two women, touring from Iowa by motor car, died the other day when their automobile was struck by a train in Illinois. Perhaps they were careless, but it also is possible that they observed all the ordinary precautions. There are crossings in Nebraska where the only way motorists can be sure that they will not be wrecked is to stop the car and send a passenger ahead on foot to look down the tracks. One of these, at least, is on a hill which makes a halt difficult.

The peril of the grade crossing ought to be better recognized; when this comes about there may be fewer casualties, but there ought also to be a determination to do away with this needless point of danger. There are now many national highways, but the first one that can advertise the fact that it has done away with such intersections will, no matter where it leads, be assured of greatly increased travel.

Omaha Day at the Fair.

Thursday is Omaha day at the state fair. Each year this is the occasion of a pilgrimage to Lincoln. From time immemorial the harvest season has been a period of rejoicing, and the custom is one that should not be lost. The bountiful crops, the improvement in the grade of live stock produced in Nebraska and the unfailing industry of the farmer indeed provide matter fit for the attention and admiration of the whole population, most of all, perhaps, of this in the cities.

The highways between Omaha and the state fair grounds are in excellent shape, and they should be the scene today of a long and numerous procession of those who go on this autumnal pilgrimage.

The account of the launching of the new superdreadnaught Washington failed to tell how much it cost, how many tons of coal it will burn to the mile or what its payroll for 130 officers and 1,281 men will amount to, facts which at the present time are almost as interesting as the number and size of its guns.

The American Bar association may have strayed a little out of its field in attempting to design laws to govern aviation. The business of attorneys begins customarily after the people enact the statutes and regulations. This nation is still a government of laws and not of lawyers.

Even if President Harding does induce John Wanamaker to increase the wages of the father of 19 children, he need have no fear of the income tax, what with his whooping exemption.

The plow factory which has been unable to meet its notes furnishes an example of the importance of prosperity on the farm to at least one industry.

News that Nebraska, which ranks second as a hay producer, is led by New York state is a reminder that not all farmers live west of the Mississippi.

That automobile race up Pike's peak seems like a waste of gas, but so do most of the speeches in congress.

How Conversation Began

Its Prehistoric Origin Makes Present Day Application Plain.

(F. M. Colby in Harper's Magazine for September.)

Alarm at the ignorance of young men just out of college, and middle-aged men around college, and other men at any distance from college has not only always been easy to me; it has always been very agreeable; and I believe this is true of all my acquaintances. I doubt if I have ever met a man of mature years who did not take a genuine pleasure in the ignorance of other people, whether in or out of college. I do not know what the sociologists have said about it, but I suppose they have shown that upon this instinct all human conversation is founded, modified, of course, as civilization advances.

Before going farther, I will say that the point I am coming to has to do with the discussion following the appearance of Mr. Edison's list of questions for young men just out of college and with the samples offered by educational writers before and since of the sort of things all other people, young or old, under the sun should know. But in accordance with contemporary literary usage, I shall not advance abruptly to that point, if I advance to it at all. I shall first go back to dawns and origins, not forgetting for one instant that both the reader and myself are members of human society. I shall go back only to primitive man, though I might go back much farther. Like other admirers of Mr. H. G. Wells, I might go back to the amoeba, and if I do not choose to do so any reader of this article may simply thank his stars.

Now, in primitive life, as I gather from Mr. Havelock Ellis, or Mr. Graham Wallas, or Doctor Dreimacher, or M. Bergson, or the late Joseph Deniker—or, at any rate, as I gather—in primitive life human conversation was exceedingly cruel, began, indeed, as cruelty in a modified form. When the torture and killing of captives gave way to the milder satisfactions of enslavement men missed the rude gayety of the earlier sport. Talk in a measure supplied it. The stronger talked and the weaker listened; the answer, in the modern sense, did not exist. Conversation was not, as the word implies, a turning about; there was no turn about, it was one-sided; if two tried to do the talking one was killed. Among the Zingputs conversation was always opened by a blow from the bashdab (literally, husher), a short, blunt instrument of burnt wood, and proceeded entirely de haut en bas, the recipient remaining on the ground. Men listen where they fall, says the Zingput proverb. Among the Magrubs, the chief always carried the teekateeka (literally, talk spear), made of the tusk of the swamp hog, which was driven through the fleshy portion of the left thigh of listeners into a painted post provided for the purpose. In the Goli language the verb "to listen" meant literally "to have both legs broken" and the noun "listener" meant etymologically "the man unable to move." It is curious to observe that the word "poet" in many primitive tongues meant merely the "man who holds you down."

According to Spuickert, it was the Chinese, foremost in so many of these early particulars, who first observed that talk might proceed without maiming and who bound their listeners to trees; and ropes were used by the Gauls before Caesar's time, and leather thongs in the conversation of Germans, if scholars are right in their latest conjecture as to Tacitus's somewhat obscure remark about the manners of the Imbrocatti. It never dawned on anyone, until long after civilization had done so, that any man could desire to know what anyone else desired to tell him. Signs of this in our present speech will occur to everyone.

Lier conversation avec, holding a conversation, engaging one in conversation, fixing the attention, carrying the hearers away, and such terms as cogent, penetrating, enthralling, compelling speaker, gripping drama, rapt, ravishing, ravi, carried along, swept off the feet, and a hundred others, now associated with mild or pleasurable mental states, all point to those centuries of physical violence and pain in talk—to the seizure, throttling, stretching, binding, and perforating of the talked-to by the talker, the grapple of interlocutors, the clutch of the stronger speaker on the other's throat, the stunning, dragging off, and spiking down of listeners. The modern vocabulary of conversational conditions is the blood-stained record of the efforts of the human mind to defend its inattention.

The Agricultural Department

The selection of Charles W. Pugsley to be assistant secretary of agriculture is in line with expectation and promise. He may be described as a farmer, not an agriculturalist. The difference is pointed out in a popular witticism.

Mr. Pugsley was born and reared on a farm, knows what cropping is and requires, and since then has in his occupations kept in touch with farming interests. He is up-to-date in matters relating to the cultivation of the soil.

Last year Governor Cox used a phrase in his campaign that "caught on." This was that if elected he would appoint "a dirt farmer" secretary of agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has grown in importance greatly in the past quarter century. During 16 years of that time it was under the direction of James Wilson of Iowa, a thoroughly competent man, who gave his whole time to his duties, and made reputation in his place.

Today, agriculture bulks larger than ever in the country's equation. For several years we have been feeding not only ourselves, but a large part of Europe. The farmer has played well an indispensable role in the most exciting drama the world has ever witnessed. And as he must continue in that role if the world is not to suffer, he is entitled to have governmental affairs which touch him the most intimately administered in an understanding and successful way.

Mr. Harding has guaranteed this, first by the appointment of Mr. Wallace, and now by the selection of Mr. Pugsley at Mr. Wallace's instance, and the farmers will have nothing to complain of on that score.—Washington Star.

First Award for Harding.

There is every reason to believe that, should the entertaining of Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt get the $1,000,000 he is seeking as a "Woodrow Wilson Foundation," its first award for "peace through justice" achievements will go to Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Mr. Harding is doing more for the cause of peace through justice—and common sense—than any President since William Howard Taft. It is not the likelihood of getting any award such as young Mr. Roosevelt visions which animates President Harding, to be sure. That $1,000,000 foundation consists thus far of talk only, and Franklin D. Roosevelt talk at that—which is the cheapest in the market. Still, when medals for truly fine deeds in peace-assuring labors begin to be passed around, they are not likely to miss tongued oratory.—Washington Star.

Every Inch Helps the Mills.

American mill owners can be expected to give sympathetic ear to the Paris dictum for longer skirts. Why not; remember the old theory about an extra inch on the Chinaman's shirt tails that was going to make the fortunes of all New England cotton manufacturers.—Hartford Times.

Why Not 205 "Rudder Granges?"

The government has accepted an offer of $2,100 for each of 205 wooden vessels built during the war. The timber wasted in those ships would have gone a long way toward relieving the housing shortage.—Buffalo Express.

Friend in Need.

The householder finds that he has a friend at court. The Interstate Commerce commission has forbidden the railroads to boost the rates on anthracite.—Boston Transcript.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

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.

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STATE FAIR BABY SHOW.

At the Illinois state fair the people of the state show their babies as well as their bulls, their pumpkins, and their knitting.

Whenever some sporty gent brags about his entry in some hoss race a fond mother counters by bragging about her entry in the human race. For there's a baby show on with blue ribbons, sweepstake purses, and all other paraphernalia of contests.

It's a good thing that people are beginning to take a pride in their children as they have so long done in their hogs and their billy goats.

Of course, a baby show is no new thing. So long ago as 20 years E. F. Dunne, then a judge, arbitrated an old-fashioned baby show and he performed with such Celtic urbanity that he elected himself to the governor's chair, the theory being that any man who could judge a baby show and keep everybody happy could handle a race riot without turning a hair.

This is not an old-fashioned baby show, but then not even a new-fashioned baby show is a novelty any more. This is a genuine eugenic baby show. The children (limited to those between 6 months and 6 years of age in most classes) are examined carefully to see that no one brings in any contagion. No child can be entered unless the parent can show its birth certificate. The authorities do not propose to have any ringers or mavericks. It is gradually becoming so that a birth registration will be required for marriage licenses, inheritances, passports, jobs, and lots of other things.

The child found free of contagion and accompanied by the birth certificate is entered either in a competitive or a noncompetitive class as the parent wishes. The judges pay no attention to pink ribbons, lace, curls and dimples. He is weighed and measured, his eyes, teeth, tonsils and ears are examined, his mental capacity is tested, he is rated on personality, deportment and behavior.

When he gets through the record on him is as complete as though they had looked through him with an X-ray, studied him under a microscope, or boiled him in a test tube. Then the judges take the records and make their awards in the same scientific, impersonal, and unemotional way that an artillery captain calculates angles and tangents and orders the firing of his pieces.

These baby shows are great educational institutions. They set standards. They teach parents how to judge a baby just as an agricultural school teaches how to judge a cow. More important still, they teach mothers how to care for their babies. They are great universities of mothercraft. In part due to such schools babies and children generally are healthier than they were 20 years ago.

The Chiggers' Progress.

H. J. D. writes: "You, a doctor, should be able to write an article which may benefit the poor hunter of squirrels in summer and who is nearly driven frantic with 'chiggers.'"

REPLY.

As a rule chiggers begin their human pilgrimage in the vicinity of the shanks. Since they do not carry a lunch basket, they generally stop for refreshment before they travel far. Finding the eating good, they generally turn in their passports and remain at the first lunch counter. Which is the scientific way of saying they are generally found on the legs. After each exposure wash with soap and water. Pay especial attention to the legs. After the bath go over the body looking for chiggers that may have dug in. Smear them with grease. Most people use salted butter. Kerosene is good. This suffices to cure. Some people dig them out with the point of a needle and then apply boric acid in alcohol. Others apply turpentine.

Won't Cure Deafness.

C. S. W. writes: "I am 70 years old and quite deaf. Would having my ears syringed with soda and warm water help me?"

REPLY.

I do not thnnk so.

Caused by Soot in Air.

E. P. writes: "Please tell me what causes a black spot in the sputum. I am 20 and apparently in good health. I have noticed these black spots for some time."

REPLY.

Breathing smoky, dusty air.

About Removing Breasts.

Mrs. O. O. T. writes: "1. Is an operation for the removal of the breasts very dangerous?

"2. On the average, about how long does it take one to recuperate from such an operation?"

REPLY.

1. Danger of losing one's life during the operation or as a result of it is almost absent.
2. You might get out of the hospital in two weeks.

On Getting Typhoid.

R. L. K. writes: "1. Does a person get typhoid fever from milk or water? What is the greatest source of infection?

2. Is unpasteurized milk dangerous in the summer?

"3. How long are the army inoculations for typhoid supposed to protect against it?"

REPLY.

1. Either. As a rule water ranks first and milk second. Flies, carriers, contacts with cases, vegetables, oysters, ice cream are among the causes.
2. Yes.
3. About three years.

What Did McAdoo Do?

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.)

Through operation of the McAdoo policies the railroads were pushed into a corner and stripped of their power of self-support. Now William G. McAdoo writes to a democratic senator that President Harding erred in saying the government was "morally and legally bound" to fund the carriers' debt to the government and to pay the transportation companies the millions due them on account of neglect of their physical welfare in carrying out the McAdoo policies. Nothing more immoral is conceivable than this pronouncement by the former secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. It leaves no room to doubt that the purpose of the Wilson administration always was to carry out the socialistic policy of government ownership and that McAdoo would not scruple about how possession was secured.

But whether the government makes honest payment to the railroads or forces them into bankruptcy and seizes them under pretense that only so can they be made to serve the public, the people will have to foot the bill. What is due the railroads will have to be paid. If government ownership is preferred the public probably will have to pay directly double or quadruple the price that otherwise it would pay. If private management is given a fair chance through fair dealing by the government it will work out of its difficulties. That is what should be done and what President Harding intends shall be done. And yet there will be many people deploring the refusal to follow the immoral leadership of McAdoo. They believe that the railroads can be run on wind. If they could be Mr. McAdoo would in fairness be hailed by all his countrymen, the railroad managers included, as the greatest manager of transportation that ever lived. But Mr. Wilson's son-in-law couldn't run them on anything so unsubstantial. He simply ran the government into debt. This debt is that which the Harding administration inherited and which it is planning to discharge in manner least burdensome to the public. Mr. McAdoo does not help the business by volunteering advice. He does not help morality by anything he says.

Child Labor in the Courts

(From the Boston Transcript.)

So far as the general sentiment that animates them goes, the people of the United States will for the most part sympathize with the protest which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has launched against the decision of Judge Boyd in the United States district court for the western division of North Carolina, declaring unconstitutional the act of congress imposing a 10 per cent excise tax on the products of child labor. It is quite true, as the executive council says, that this decision apparently creates a strange anomaly in our laws, when the authority of congress to employ its taxing power to proscribe poisonous matches is approved, while its power to prosecute in the same manner articles produced under life and soul-destroying conditions is denied. No doubt the jurists concerned may answer that they are not, in considering the constitutionality of a law, pronouncing upon a question of right and wrong, but on the question whether or not a certain power has been committed by the states to congress. The path of the federal judge in rendering his decisions on constitutional matters is strictly defined for him, and he cannot go outside of his judicial conscience in following it.

For that matter, the constitutional question involved is by no means definitely settled by the decision of the district court in North Carolina. No important constitutional question ever stops with the finding of the lower federal courts, and very many decisions of the district and circuit courts have been overruled by the supreme court. The power of the states to prohibit the employment of children under 16 years of age has already been affirmed by the supreme court. The power of congress to prevent the use of the labor of children in manufacturing processes by imposing prohibitions and penalties on railway companies has indeed been denied on the ground that it is not competent for congress to put the penalty in this case directly upon the railroad companies, who employ no children and are engaged in no manufacturing. But in rendering a decision to this effect, the supreme court pointed the way clearly toward the barring from the use of the facilities of interstate transportation the products of those employers of children who commit acts or encourage conditions that are inimical to public health, morals and welfare. The imposition of a 10 per cent excise tax may not be the constitutional way to accomplish this purpose, but that there is yet a constitutional means of shutting the products of child labor out of interstate commerce is certainly to be inferred from the treatment already accorded to phosphorus matches and oleomargarine. The lives and souls of children are surely as sacred as cow butter. The employment of child labor, in a manner detrimental to the public health and the general welfare, is intrinsically as bad a thing as the lottery, whose business is effectually proscribed by national legislation which has stood every test.

It would probably better serve the purposes of the American Federation of Labor—purposes which, in this particular matter, certainly coincide with the general interest—to urge and forward the reference of this question to the highest court, or to favor legislation which will meet the constitutional requirement, than to put forth the idea that the courts of the United States are animated by inhumane and antisocial considerations in their judgments.

CENTER SHOTS.

A congressman would prohibit beauty contests. The jealous thing!—Arkansas Gazette.

That famous saying, "Passed by the censor," will soon be changed to read, "Dressed by the censor."—Syracuse Herald.

The Sinn Fein seems to have returned a flat "No!" to Lloyd George, with reservations.—New York Tribune.

But who cares for physicians' prescriptions when every man can turn his own home into a life-saving station?—Anaconda Standard.

Any progressive country knows that where there is a will there is a highway.—Asheville Times.

Anyway, we are suffering much more from bobbed statesmanship in the United States than from bobbed hair.—Houston Post.

"The monster airship." So they called it yesterday. And today it is more monstrous than ever.—Boston Transcript.

Another obstacle in the way of peace is the fact that the milk of human kindness won't satisfy a thirst for the cream of foreign trade.—Muncie Star.

"ENTER AUTOLYCUS, SINGING."

(The Winter's Tale: Act. IV.)

When Summer's close is drawing near,
With heigh! the crisp wind over the wold,
Why, then comes the crown o' the year,
Crimson fruitage and leaves o' gold.

Spring is fickle as any jade,
With heigh! the blowing o' cold and hot;
Autumn smiles like a pensive maid—
Listens, and leans, and flouts us not.

Autumn cometh, Lady o' Mine,
With heigh! the Hunter's Moon i' the West;
I will bring you the fruit o' the vine;
you will give to your lover—rest.

—Florence Van Cleve in New York Times.

Jack and Jill

"MOTHER'S coming," said Jill, handing Jack his chop, smiling sweetly across the table.

Jack grunted impolitely and attacked his chop with fierce zeal.

"Well, I must say you're not very nice about it," pouted Jill.

"What do you want me to do? Stand up and sing the national anthem?"

"Now, if it were your mother that was coming Jack, you'd be—"

"Yep, Jill, I know, but then you see it would be my mother. And she wouldn't pull a deep sigh every time I lighted a cigaret because I've got my mother trained. See?"

"No," wailed Jill, "but your mother would pull a deep sigh and look awfully worried every time I'd put just a teeny-weeny bit of rouge on."

"But my mother would not want to know how much our grocery bill is every week, and get sore because I belong to a club, would she??"

"Of course, your mother wouldn't," said Jill. "But she would want to know how much my winter suit cost, and if I told her $80, she'd start in to tell how, when she was a bride, the best she had was a black silk that lasted for six years. Or was it 16?"

Jack thrust his empty plate away with a hasty impatient gesture.

"You know perfectly well that my mother thinks you are the finest little wife in the world," he said reprovingly.

"Oh, that's only because I'm your wife," said Jill with a little frown. "Of course she thinks I'm a terribly lucky girl to have you."

"Nonsense. As a matter of fact the polite way your mother treats me you'd think I was a head waiter or the superintendent of the Sunday school. The last time she was here, she eyed that pongee silk shirt of mine and heaved a sigh; and she made some crack about some girl friend of yours marrying so well, and, dear me, to think that you haven't a gold toilet set like Myrtilla or Majestica, or whatevery your lucky little friend's name is. My, how shabby of you to have only a silver set. Of course, she didn't know I was fixing that light out in the hall that night and heard her."

"Oh, Jack, did you really hear her?" Jill pouted wistfully. "I'm awfully sorry, hon, because I know mother didn't mean to be so mean about it. She just said that without thinking how terribly it sounded."

"That's all right, honey, I heard it all, you darling. I heard you fly at her like a tigress and tear her limb from limb."

Jill giggled.

"It does make me so indignant for mother to come here and pretend to pity me."

Jack chuckled as he lighted a cigaret and inhaled the grateful smoke deeply.

"I guess mothers are all alike, sweetheart," he said. "Now my mother is a dear old girl, but whenever she comes over here to see us I have to read her a lecture every time she tells me about some old flame of mine."

Jack gathered his Jill in his arms and kissed her dainty eyebrow. She closed her eyes and gave him an exquisitely tender hug.

Then she suddenly released him and stared into his eyes.

"Old flames?" she said, "What do you mean by old flames? Why I never heard of such conceit in all my life. Why, Jack, I am amazed at you. I never knew you had any old flames and I am certainly going to tell my mother tomorrow that—"

But Jack had fled.

Parents' Problems

How can sentimentality between boys and girls of high-school age best be prevented?

When the days are full of healthful work and play in which boys and girls join in wholesome comradeship, there will be little danger of sentimentality, if all have been given high ideals and have formed the habit of talking things over with their mothers. One girl who developed symptoms was cured by a talk with her mother, in which love was spoken of as a rose: It can never be quite perfect if one tampers with theb ud and tries to pry it open before the time comes for it to bloom, and when the man she loves enough to marry comes she certainly will not want to offer him a flower with which boys have idly played.

Do You Know the Bible?

(Cover up the answers, read the questions and see if you can answer them. Then look at the answers to see if you are right.)

Follow These Questions and Answers As Arranged by J. WILSON ROY.

1. What were the names of Saul's two daughters?
2. Who did Paul declare was a backslider?
3. Who was Rebekah's nurse?
4. Where is the only reference in the Bible to sneezing?
5. Who was great-grandmother to David?
6. Of what city was Melchizedek king?

ANSWERS.

1. 1 Samuel xiv. 49.
2. 2 Timothy iv. 10.
3. Genesis xxxv. 8.
4. 2 Kings iv. 35.
5. Ruth iv. 13-17.
6. Genesis xiv. 18.

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Autographs of Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Booth Tarkington, Ty Cobb and other celebrities are in possession of the Visiting Nurse association awaiting sale to the highest bidders tomorrow, the annual visiting nurse tag day in Omaha. Mrs. Frank Judson will receive offers. For the Chaplin and Fairbanks autographs $25 each has already been offered.

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