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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Centinued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-meat 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.

Excess Profits Tax and Revenue.

The senate finance committee has decided to accept the plan of the house and retain the excess profits tax for the calendar year 1921. The justice in this arises from the fact that whatever of business done so far during the year has been on the basis of the 1918 revenue law, and provision has been made for the payment of taxes as levied by that statute. With this point definitely settled, it will be possible for the taxpayers to readjust business beginning with 1922 to meet the requirements of the new revenue bill, which will undoubtedly become law long before the end of the year.

The excess profits tax was a war expedient, copied from the British law, and was aimed at profiteering, although experience has shown here as it did in England that the provision did not accomplish either of its aims. It did not prevent profiteering, and it did not produce the revenue expected from it. Now that peace times and hods are with the country again, it is possible to apply some of the lessons learned from the war, and one of them is that many features of the revenue bill now on the book are crude, cumbersome, inefficient, and some of them are absolutely unjust. Correction of these is imperative, while others must be adopted to produce sufficient income for the support of the government, and in such manner as will work the least possible hardship on the public. Such a task is not an easy one.

One of the greatest problems is how to lay a tax on the huge sum of profits and income that has escaped the present law, the excess profits tax encouraging the evasion of payment of revenue estimated to amount to a billion dollars due the government. If the leaks in the law can be plugged, the collections will soon compensate for the amount that is to be forfeited by the repeal But what of the Union station?

While the tax bill is being considered, the work of readjusting the administrative costs of the government also is going ahead, and the promise is definitely made that the appropriations for 1923 will be far less than those for 1922. Each year since the republicans regained control of congress has seen a notable reduction in appropriations. By a singularly fortuitous event, it was possible for the republicans to cut down the democratic appropriations for 1920 by more than a billion of dollars, and each year since has noted a similar saving. At no point has the administration neglected the redemption of the promise that taxes would be lowered and expenditures cut down.

If the excess profits tax repeal disturbs our democratic brethren, they may get some consolation if they will only consider the fact that the exemption to heads of families has been doubled, and that father will not be burdened next year as he was last under the existing law. which was passed by the democrats in 1918 and purposely extended so that the republicans could not tamper with it until 1921.

The High Cost of Alcohol.

Liquor is said to be going up in price, but will be a long time before the cash outlay for a beaker of alcohol reaches the cost set in the will of a Chicago attorney. If either of his sons indulge in alcohol or tobacco as long as their mother is living, the testament provides, they will forfeit their inheritance of \$400,000.

If memory does not play false, there were in the old days many delectable drinks which contained more than the Volsteadean proportions of alcohol, but there are not many men who would pay wittingly \$400,000 for the pleasure of refreshing his recollection and the inner man. One need not be a moralist to perceive, however, that indirectly a price fully as large has been collected for intoxicating fluids before this. The connection between the crime with which a film actor now stands charged and his indulgence in alcohol is unmistakable. There is no vice that is not given additional stimulation by vinous

indulgence. It seems scarcely probably that these two heirs would trade their birthright for a bottle of moonshine, and yet men before this have given up even more,

Success From Failure.

Almost everything has happened to the cotton crop to make it the poorest in years. Strange as it may seem, this is said to have saved the credit situation in the south. The demand for cotton at fair prices, which is now developing, is counted on to make possible the liquidation of the south's indebtedness and to bring about some degree of prosperity.

For a long time that section of the United States was unable to find any market for its main crop. Some of the white-topped plants were ploughed under in the fields and thousands of bales for which there was no sale collected in the warehouses. Naturally, the farmers planted less of this crop last year, and now nature, in the guise of excess rainfall, cool weather, the boll weevil and the army worm, has still further limited production.

Now the money that has been tied up in cotton is being freed, debts are beginning to be paid, and new purchases to be made. Every accuracy?

part of the country, from the lumber fields, the mines, the factories and railroads to the grain growing districts of the middle west will be benefited by the rejuvenation of King Cotton. Things of which the people of the south have been in need can now be purchased by them, and encouragement given trade everywhere.

Snobbery Properly Rebuked.

When President Harding went to dinner at one of the great caravanservais on the Board Walk. Atlantic City, he found the table spread with gold plate. The manager of the hotel had, perhaps, thought to do honor to his distinguished

"Take away that plate and bring ordinary dishes," said the president.

A simple enough, and not at all an unexpected request, for the man who sits in the exccutive's chair at the White House is as unpretentious in his walk and conversation as the humblest citizen of the United States. The incident contains something more than a mere illustration of the good sense of the president. It ought to be accepted as a stern rebuke to the spirit of snobery that has grown up so rapidly in the land. Nowhere is this more ostentatiously paraded than at Atlantic City.

One of the most pleasant places on the Atlantic coast, where all the allurements of the ocean are displayed, termed "the playground of a nation," it has been ravished of much of its charm by vulgar display of wealth. Nowhere in the country is so much tinsel and gilt grouped in mass to dazzle, nowhere toes mere money talk in tones so loud, nowhere are charges for service so extortionate as at Atlantic City. A service of gold plate is maintained for the nabobs who see money disappear as waters sink into sand, and, while this may be the climax, it is typical of the spirit that pervades the whole Board Walk sector.

President Harding took an outing there, just as has many another American; he undoubtedly experienced some of the exactions that are borne by his fellow countrymen who go there for a holiday, but he did himself and all the land a service when he discouraged the snobs who would treat the head of the republic as though he were the crowned ruler of a decaying monarchy. A few more jolts like that may help to put the Board Walk on a level with the rest of the country.

New Hinges on the City Gates.

Mr. T. C. Byrne, speaking at the Chamber of Commerce "get together" dinner Tuesday night, suggested four things for the betterment of Omaha. Two of these are a part of the platform for Omaha which The Bee carries at the head of its editorial column, namely, continued improvement of highways leading into the city and a new union passenger station.

These items appear naturally in Mr. Byrne's list, as they will in any list compiled by men who are giving thought to the city's future. Both the condition of the highways and the present Union station are obstacles between Omaha and its neighbors. The one constitutes an actual physical bar between Omaha and surrounding territory; the other gives the visitor a most unfavorable impression of a city of 200,000 people and, if the weather should be inclement, works a positive hardship.

As to the highways, progress is being made.

of the provision, laying a tax on swollen profits. Mr. Byrne quoted railroad officials as having said in the past that Omaha has never made progress toward a new station because it has not made sufficient effort nor directed it in the right way. If that be so, now is the time to find out the way and follow it. It may be true that railroads are in no condition today to spend millions for new terminals; that, however, is no reason for not laying the ground work. If the course be plotted now, much time will be saved n getting action when the time comes for that.

Let the Chamber of Commerce survey this situation. Let it decide upon the proper location. Let it find out which of the railroads are Omaha's friends in this undertaking and which are not. Let's get ready.

Man's Greatest Foe.

An eagle soared high above the Nemaha county court house, king of the air until an airplane, swifter and stronger, passed far above it. The correspondent who witnessed the scene writes that observers found in it a perfect symbol of man's dominance over all living creatures.

And so it is. Affoat and ashore, under the sea and in the air above, man has outdone the achievements of nature. The world and all its varied mineral, vegetable and animal life has been turned by the intelligence of man to his own ends.

With everything else in restraint, man has neglected only to conquer himself. The airplane, piloted by a soldier flying from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Fort Crook was more than a symbol of man's supremacy. It typifies also

that man's great enemy today is man. Each great nation has these instruments, designed to protect it from the rest. Carrying explosives and poisonous gases, they are capable of laying any civilization in ruins. These and many other machines combine to menace their inventors. Partly in recognition of this fact, the subject of disarmament is much to the fore. In this is to be seen the final determination of man to bring himself under due restraint-and compared to this all other achievements will be as

Commissioner Dunn wants to stop "stunt" flying over the city. He is right. The atmosphere is big enough to give plenty of room elsewhere for dangerous exhibitions.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces that he sees signs of improvement. He might have noted that some time ago if he had been around Omaha.

pulsive spouses show tendency to reach for a gun the first thing. A check ought to be put to

Omaha is another community in which im-

A husband who made the acquaintance of his wife in a flirtation is perhaps boping too much if he thinks marriage will surely stop the habit.

The redeeming feature about the wage reduction at Gary is that all other things went down at the same time.

One encouraging fact in connection with Nebraska's tax dollar is that most of it goes for education.

"Jazz" may increase speed, but how about

About the Ku Klux Klan

Amezing Mixture of Mumbo Jumbo and Something Else.

(By Albert de Silver in The Nation.)

The modern Ku Klux Klan, according to its descriptive folder entitled "The Ku Klux Klan-Who-Why-What," has been in the making for the past twenty years. Its imperial wizard, William Joseph Simmons (who has copyrighted the folder), "for fourteen years thought, studied, and worked to prepare himself for its launching." Dedicating his life to the cause, "he kept his own counsel during these years, and in the silent recesses of his soul he thought out the great plan." In the fall of 1915 he was ready and on Thanksgiving night of that year he took thirty-four in trepid spirits to the top of a mountain near At-lanta, Ga., and there "on the mountain top that night at the midnight hour while men braved the surging blasts of wild wintry mountain winds and endured a temperature far below freezing,

bathed in the sacred glow of the fiery cross, the invisible empire was called from its slumber of half a century tentous event would have been attended by extraordinary disturbance of the celestial spheres or at least by some strange and mysterious currents in the affairs of men. And indeed, on July 4 next, there did appear from the aulic of his majesty, the imperial wizard (Mr. William Jo seph Simmons) an "imperial proclamation" rected "to the whole world," in which the aims of the invisible empire, knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., were set forth. This impressive document, done in a literary style which should perhaps be described as neo-African, stated simply that the order, inter alia, was "dedicated to the sublime and pleasant duty of providing generous aid, tender sympathy, and fraternal assistance in the effulgence of the light of life and amid the sable shadows of death." All men who could qualify were invited "to approach the portal of our beneficent domain and join . . . sacred duty of protecting womanhood .

to maintain forever white supremacy in all things . . . to bless mankind, and to keep eternally ablaze the sacred fire of a fervent devotion to a pure Americanism." In conclusion the order was stated to be "the soul of chivalry

and virtue's impenetrable shield." The imperial wizard made his verbal magnificence somewhat more specific in an interview later vouchsafed a Chicago representative of the Universal Service. The reporter, after passing the "ghoul," "the goblin," and the "cyclops" who guarded approach to the grand wizard, was told:

We exclude Jews because they do not be-lieve in the Christian religion. We exclude Catholics because they owe allegiance to an institution that is foreign to the government of the United States. Any native-born American who is a member of the English church or any other foreign church is barred. To assure the supremacy of the white race we believe in the exclusion of the yellow race and in the disfranchisement of the negro. It was god's act to make the white race superior to all others. By some scheme of Providence the negro was created as a serf. . . . We harbor no race prejudices. The negro never had and has not today a better friend than the Ku Klux Klan. The law-abiding negro who knows his place has nothing to fear from us. . . . not act until called upon, but if needed we have a great invisible and mysterious force that will

strike terror into the hearts of lawbreakers. Which, after all, gave more hint of the sober reality of the Klan than did the imperial proclamation of 1915.

For some years after the proclamation indeed little was heard of the Klan. The fiery cross appears to have remained hidden under a bushel. In the fall of 1920, however, the name began to appear in the newspapers in a disquieting manner. On October 21 the New York Trib ports that a certain Peter McMahon of Yonkers while traveling south to assist a lady in a dispute about her share in the estate of a deceased relaby a gang of men dressed as Ku Klux Klansmen, who had attempted to lynch him and then had beaten him." The men, it seems, had tried to force him to sign a declaration adverse to the claims of his client. And ten evenings later, and just before election day, five hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan marched in costume through the streets of Jacksonville, Fla., following the fiery cross, "supposedly," according to the New York Times, "as a warning to negroes to attempt no lawlessness at the polls on Tues-It is of record that few colored people voted in Jacksonville on Tuesday. "White su-

premacy" was maintained. With the spring of 1921 there came, principally in the state of Texas, a remarkable crop of mob outrages, all perpetrated by masked bands of men and so similar in technique as to suggest a common origin. Among the persons attacked were both blacks and whites, men and women and there was such a variety of apparent causes as to defy analysis. Responsibility for two, at least, of the mobbings was publicly avowed by the Beaumont, Tex., branch of the Klan and it was widely assumed, in the absence of local disavowal, that such responsibility was general. Southern as well as northern newspapers became oud in their denunciation of the violence of the Ku Kluxers. The imperial wizard apparently became alarmed, and issued statements (inserted in many papers as full-page paid advertisements) denying that the lawlessness was due to the Klan. He even revoked the charter of the Beaumont branch, which had indiscreetly written to the papers, with the Klan's official seal, glorying in its crimes. He also suspended the charters of the Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., chapters, which also were caught in rather too flagrant and public violence. But the cases of threats, tarand-featherings, and general rowdiness by mysterious masked and white-capped men calling themselves Klansmen continued. The Galseyton, Tex., Daily News for July 19 lists nineteen such ncidents in Texas alone, beginning on April 1, when a band of masked men took a negro bell-boy from a Dallas hotel, carried him into the country near by, whipped him, and branded the letters K. K. K. with acid on his forehead. The ast was on July 16, at Tenaha, when a young white woman was seized on a hotel porch by masked men wearing white uniforms, taken several miles into the country, undressed, tarred and feathered, and returned to town. "The sacred duty of protecting womanhood," no doubt. Proclamations and warnings signed "Ku Klux Klan" and directed against grafters, idlers, bootleggers and agitators appeared in a number of places, including the state capitol. In as far separated places as Houston, Beaumont, Dallas, Waco, Belton, Goose Creek, Fort Worth, Glidden Deweyville, and Timson men were seized by masked bands and roughly handled. In some cases they were merely beaten. In others they were tarred and feathered in addition. Their hductors on some occasions acted anonymously On others they acted in the name of the Ku Klux Klan and now and then they placarded their exploit upon the person of their victim.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

Where Washington Draws the Line.

In leases of apartments as they are now drawn Washington the dweller therein agrees not to "keep or allow to be kept any dogs, cats, parrots, graphophones or phonographs." It is to be observed that there is nothing said about babies, a fact which shows the Washington landlords know where to draw the line,—New York Her-ald.

Pledge Is Accepted.

We will promise never again to get off the bootblack joke on the Greeks if they will polish off the Turks this time.-Boston Transcript.

Just the Kind for Church Going.

Rainy Sunday mornings never bother those who are in church.—Worcester Telegram.

How to Keep Well

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

Baby Is Doing Well.

REPLY.

Ent Less Starch, Sweets.

REPLY.

Eat less food and take more ex-

lesserts, candy and sweets generally.

E. B. writes: "Will you kindly

Matter of Discipline.

REPLY.

Stay Away From Fools.

REPLY.

reasonably brief, not over 350 words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor may know with whom he is dealing. The Bedoes not pretend to indorse or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

Commend The Bee's Stand.

Omaha, Sept. 13 .-- To the Editor of The Bee: I want to heartly commend the editorial in today's

Tuesday) paper on the topic, "Who

Killed Virginia Rappe." It is surely time that citizens who have convic-

join together and absolutely refuse

to support plays that are not con-sistent with a high standard of morals. Such an editorial as this will surely help in the development

Omaha, Sept. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in yesterday's issue headed "Who Killed

imely and deserves careful delibera-

You told the truth when you said

"Talent does not require smut as a stepping stone to success." You are

correct also in blaming the people for the scandal in the picture indus-

try.
I am no critic on the ability of film stars. I have attended political

meetings, however, where the utter-ances of men of talent were mor-

ally insanitary. I suppose they thought smutty stories would bring

exalting the minds of men to high

deals and noble thoughts, thereby

Mr. Editor, I admire your cour-

age, so few say anything about the social evils, especially that national

menace, divorce.

JERRY HOWARD.

such a continuous fire as that which was reported on the eve of the ar-rival of federal troops. Who directed the campaign? These men certainly

did not go upon their own book with-

ticular bands were directed to certain strategic points. In short, there was

generalship, whatever its quality.
It is most important that these

questions be answered in order to

find out who was responsible for this bit of warfare, who inspired it and for what purpose. If the United States secret service cannot learn these things it is not functioning very

effectively. If the facts are known to the Department of Justice they

should as soon as possible be laid before the public; that is to say, as

soon as quiet is restored and law is re-established. If they are not known they should be.

A veritabl insurrction has been undertaken, and in circumstances

that arouse the direct suspicion that a sinister force is at work in what

as become the most sensitive section

of the United States to the end of

provoking a direct conflict with the federal government. What the peo-

ple want to know today is who started it and carried it through to the

point of intervention by federal forces and stopped it just on the verge of battle.

OUR BABY.

There's a rose in our garden of beauty, dear heart. A flower in our garden of love. She came on the wing sof the star-lighted

She came on the wing sof the star-lighted night;
A blossom of light from above.
The sunshine still lurks in her golden-locked hair.
And the Infinite shines in her eye;
While the smile that she brought is the seal of our love—
An expression of trust from on high.
—Robert J. Meeker in the Rock Island Railroad Magazine.

was some plan of operation.

enefiting society.

of right sentiment.

truly,

marked?

WHY PUPILS ARE ABSENT. who, when the roll is called, are found to be at home sick. If asked how much of the pupils' lime is lost and, inferentially, how not city schools. much of the taxpayers' money is thirteen lest because of poor attendance by reason of sickness, what would the children. It can be proven that support be? answer be?

Dr. D. Collins of the public health service made a study to settle this point in thirteen localities in Missouri during the session of 1919-The towns studied varied in size from Oregon with a population of 904 and with 137 school children to Sedalia with a population of 21,144 and 1,367 school children.

The children ranged in age from 6 to 18. On an average each boy was absent twenty days during a session on account of sickness and each girl twenty-one days. The amounts to four weeks of five scho days each for the boys and a little more for the girls. The absence rate for all other causes was slightly more than one-half that from sick-ness. Young children 6 to 10 had a rate than older children.

Absenteeism was worst in Febru-ary: January, March and April came fussy and doesn't sleep soundly. bunched, but considerably behind the worst month. However, the February rate was exceptionally high because of a recurrence of influenza in that month in the year

under investigation.

Among the causes of absenteels; colds were far and away the most important, both in number of cases and days lost. Measles was second and the other diseases followed in the order paned. Mumps scarlet the order named: Mumps, scarlet fever, whooping cough, chickenpox,

tonsilitis, pneumonia, diphtheria, smallpox and miscellaneous. When it came to the average number of days lost for each illness the order was considerably changed. Whooping cough kept the child out of school 24 days on an average, pneumonia 19 days, diphtheria 16 days, scarlet fever 15 days, smallpox 15 days, measles 12 days, influenza you would publish the best pre ercise. Above all put the brakes on bread, pastries, cereals, ice cream, 10 days, chickenpox 8 days, mumps 7 days, tonsillitis 7, colds, 3 and toothache 2.

An interesting table is that which showed the ages at which different diseases caused high or low ab-senteeism. Colds were least troublesome in children 6 to 10 and much more so at the older ages. The same rule held for tonsillitis, tooth-ache and diphtheria. All other diseases were most troublesome with young children. For instance, young children. For inst. nce, measles was three times as prevaent among the young children and

whooping cough seventeen times. While influenza was prevalent enough in February seriously to disturb the schools for a while, that disease ranked no higher than seventh as a cause of absenteeism for he year. A more extended study will be carried out among Missouri school children this session.

It must surprise the taxpayer to

It must surprise the taxpayer to find how much of the school money is used for the teaching of pupils scare the life out of you.

An Indiscreet

(From the New York Times.)

The person occupying the fermer ex-

alted station has been good enough

to enrich the press and the public

with a statement about the plans of

Mr. Harding's administration in re-

gard to the Washington conference

Whoever is responsible for that statement ought to tarry in Jericho

till his beard has grown to his feet. His intelligence may be judged from his assertion that "the simple ques-

armament) has been complicated by

Asiatic questions which can only

perate against speedy and successful

A schoolboy of 16, regarded as backward in his intelletuals on ac-

count of scarlet fever, ought to know

better than that. To remove or abate the causes of international contro-

versy in the Pacific is a condition

precedent of an agreement for re-

luction of armament. But it would

ramifications of foolish partisanship

and execrable taste in which this document abounds. The whole thing

s a partisan attack, an effort to com-

mit the democratic party to a queru-

policies of momentous possibility and

scope; policies whose success must be desired by every friend of peace

who is not satisfied to let the ruin-

ous competition of armaments run

on and the always lurking germs of

var to develop in the old way. un-

complished by the approaching con-ference, the best wishes of every per-son of good-will go with it. The

democratic party, whatever provoca-tion it may have had from the re-

publican party's treatment of the

treaty of Versailles, shouldn't make the mistake of imitating it in any

degree. The peace of the Pacific a

he lessening of the enormous weight

of taxation are objects so vital that the effort to bring them about should

eceive the heartiest help from every

be silly enough or base enough to approve or follow the narrow and nagging course laid down by this

Who Ran the War

in the Hills?

(From the Washington Star.)

After peace has been re-establishe

n the West Virginia hills the United

States government should do some

sharp questioning to find out certain

facts. It should ascertain first what

defiance of the state laws compelled federal intervention. It should learn furthermore who provided the arms

or the means of buying them which these men carried into the hills. It should find out who furnished their

subsistence supplies. It is impossible to send two or three thousand men

on a military expedition without some sort of commissary. Anyone who has ever been in that region

knows that a freebooting expedition of 2,000 and more could not possibly

"live on the country." It is not a fully settled, generally tilled land.

It is mostly wooded, rocky and rough. Two thousand men would clean out all food supplies within a

radius of 10 miles of camp inside of two days. It follows that there must

have been some sort of organization. Not even the most fanatic of these people would have stayed in their hills starving. And where did their ammunition come from to keep up

form of organization there was

The democratic party can't

lous, prejudiced and unpatriotic atti-

Director

France Entitled to All In-

It will be noticed that these are Tom Kelly, past secretary of the thirteen places had more than 10,000 inhabitants and three of them each had less than 200 school vention of Rotary clubs in Edinborough, Scotlad, last June, described at length his trip through Europe to his fellow Rotarians at their C. C. C. writes: "My 6-months'-old boy has been bottle fed since about 6 weeks of age. Before that the Rome hotel.

time he was losing weight. Then we started to feed Horlick's food. He weighed 7½ pounds at birth and now weighs 15 pounds. His bowels have been inclined to be loose from the start. Now I feed six and one-half ounces of that food about every

three hours and he never seems to be satisfied for the space of three France, I believe that France can hours. If I increase the amount or the strength of the food his bowers not extract too much indemnity from Germany," said Mr. Kelly. "Much of the damage done by the German invaders can never be repaired.

possible, but often his feet are cold for by the French, far better than and he urinates frequently and I we could do over here." been giving him some fruit He is growing satisfactorily. Do not crowd his food until after Sep-

tember 1. At that time he can have cereal and a little mashed vegetable as well as more milk. Keep up the fruit juice. He can use the strained juice of canned toby burning.
Mr. George declared if the ca-

Mrs. L. B. P. writes: "I was much, interested in your articles on Omaha Bank President diabetes. As you say obesity is its forerunner, and being inclined that way myself, I would be so glad if

Settles Strike in Prague

Horacek, who is president of the Union State bank, heard the emploves were on strike, declaring they wanted a voice in the management of the bank. Mr. Horacek advised

Mr. Horacek and wife returned Tuesday from an extended visit



The Boe's A The democratic national committee treats itself to a director of publicity, What it pands is a director of publicity,

LV. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Tom Kelly Talks On European Tour

Rotarian Delegate Considers demnity It Can Collect.

squad, declares he will not walk a beat until the city council has con-Omaha Rotary club and one of the firmed Chief Dempsey's orders. delegates to the international con-Department Report Shows 8,000 Unemployed in Omaha Department of Labor statistics show that 8,000 persons are unemployed in Omaha. J. M. Gillan, manweekly meeting Wednesday noon at ager of the industrial bureau of the

Following his stay in Edinboro, the figures too high and declares Mr. Kelly, his wife and other that only 5,000 are unemployed. Rotarians, made a tour of Europe which took them into the devastated regions of France and Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, London and Paris.
"After seeing the ruin wrought in

eat at his age during the hot months? I keep him as cool as "The graves of the Americans who died in France are being cared

> Harold George, landscape architect, told Rotarians how to combat the web-worm and tussock moth which are doing such great damage to trees. The pests can be destroyed by arsenic compounds sprayed on the limbs and leaves of trees and

coons and eggs were not destroyed this fall the pests would be worse next year.

Frank C. Horacek, Omaha bank president, settled a strike among bank employes in Prague while visting there last summer.

let me know if it is harmful for a them they were getting dangerously child to drink milk out of a nursing near to bolshevism and they called bottle? What will cure a 5-year-old off their strike.



Sergeant Thestrup Resists

Demotion to Police Ranks

When Olaf Valdemar Thestrup

it Omaha seven weeks ago to vis-

Denmark he was a sergeant on

the Omaha police department. When he reported for duty Wednesday upon his return, he was notified he had been reduced to the ranks and

must hereafter walk a beat. Thes-

trup, former sergeant of the morals

Universally

Acknowledged!

THE

BEST

PIANO

Your Judgment, Please.

Mason & Hamlin Grands \$1,650 up Kranich & Bach Grand \$1,250

Sohmer Grand \$1,200 Vose & Sons Grand \$900

Brambach Baby Grand Allowances made on used pianos and periodical pay-ments planned.

Our refinished piano bar-gaine in standard Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Upright Pianos, priced from \$155 and better.

Payments as low as \$1.50 per

A. Hospe Co

1513 Douglas Street

How Money Grows

On June 22, 1917, savings account No. 7184 was opened by a young lady in the Savings Department of the First National Bank.

Since she opened the account she has kept it growing by depositing some money every month, and today this account amounts to \$418.73. The young lady states that it has required very little effort to keep this account growing.

A constantly growing savings account is a mighty valuable asset for anyone-

First National Bank of Omaha

Go West the Wonder Way Through the Canadian Pacific Rockies

Canadian Pacific Railway

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Thos. J. Wall ..



RATES STILL EFFECT

SUMMER