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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebrasks Highways, including the pave-

ment with a Brick Surface of Main Theroughfares leading into Omaha. 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the

Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaka, with City Manager form of Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Unwise optimism is no more dangerous than undue expectation. Each is prone to weaken the guard that prudence would set up against any shock of fortune. Just new too much is being builded on the prospect for a reduction in taxes incident to the limitation of armament. When Thomas Brackett Reed retorted to his critics, "This is a billion-dollar country," he enunciated a truth that ought to be before the eyes of every citizen all the time.

In a land where every community is expanding, where the needs of government in all its branches are continually growing, talk of reducing taxation is idle. As the ramification of government extend, the cost of maintaining government increases. This is elemental, as is also the fact that no matter in what guise or form the tax is laid, whether direct or indirect, it all comes out of production.

For many years, and particularly within the last eight years, a continual procession has moved on Washington, demanding from the federal government extensions of service. Bureaus and commissions have been formed, new departments created, and agencies without number have been added to the administrative functions of the government, all costing money, and many of them doing the things the people should do for themselves. At this moment the Shepard-Towner maternity bill is coming to a vote in congress, while the Sterling-Towner bill is being pressed with much influence behind it. Each of these carries a large appropriation, and each means a continuing expense added to the cost of government. From them will come service that is tions. There have been many inventions which needed, perhaps, but it must be paid for. Pleas revolutionized industry as much as disarmament of state rights are set up against them; it has been the sad experience of the country that backward states have neglected to provide adequate educational facilities for their citizens, while practically all have neglected the work designed to be carried on by the Shepard-Towner bill.

But this must be paid for. Under the law creating the budget system and giving power and authority in high degree to the director of the budget, many needed reforms in the details of our government are being worked out. These will eliminate much of unnecessary expense, removing duplications and overlans, increasing efficiency and consequently producing economy, but this does not mean lower taxes. Other demands are being made, and the outgo is steadily growing, because the business of the country requires it. The reservoir of cash at Washington must be replenished at all times, that the streams of money which flow in varying directions will not dry up entirely.

The republicans are doing all they can to save money by lopping off needless expenditure and waste, and yet are prohibited from crippling the government, or disappointing the people by failure to provide for their safety and comfort. Revenue is necessary to do these things, and as long as the United States grows it will take more money to defray the cost of the federal government, and that money will have to be raised by taxation.

A Genuine Tragedy of the War.

A young German woman, meeting an American doughboy on the Rhine, wedded him and came to America, expecting to find a country as big and beautiful as her husband looked in his uniform. She found it big, and probably beautiful, but cold. Now she lies in a hospital, with her babe by her side, where she has a chance of recovering from hurts she inflicted in an attempt at suicide. We hope that she recovers, that she will have full opportunity to learn how warm and generous is this great land to which she came. Whatever her own part in the war might have been, and she probably was as patriotically devoted and active on behalf of the men who went from her home town to fight as were any of our own womenfolk, it seems unjust she should now be made to hear such resentment as drove her to despair and suicide. Germans did things that will never be forgotten, but they may be forgiven. At all events, no progress towards healing the wounds will be made by treasuring up the wrongs, and vengeance may well be left to the Almighty, whose right it is to repay. The German war bride who comes to America with her soldier husband should be made to feel that the land of her choice is indeed one worth fighting for, because it is one in which it is good to live.

Japan at the Conference.

Our Japanese brethren have not as yet entirely put on western ways. Only on some such surmise may their secretiveness and apparent unresponsiveness at the conference be accounted for. Playing for high stakes, with everything to gain and little to lose, they persist in pressing western generosity as near the limit as they dare eo. With barely half the coast line of Great

Britain and only a little over half that of the United States, they are permitted by the Hughes plan to maintain a naval establishment of threefifths the strength of the greater powers. This is accepted by them not as a concession but as a reflection on their importance. Reduction of navies to a basis of pure defense does not justify the request made by the Japanese for augmentation of their allotment. Only from two nations might Japan expect attack, and these are piedging to keep the peace. Lurking behind the request now being discussed is the Japanese attitude with reference to China. Whatever this is, it has not yet been disclosed, and perhaps will not be for some time, for the policy of the Japanese delegates at present seems to be to develop their purpose point by point. It may in the end be found that they are at one with the United States, England, France and Italy, but their lack of frankness subjects them just now to the distrust of a people whose habit is to speak plainly and whose impatience is easily aroused by any semblance of secretiveness in bargaining. Admiral Kato and his associates at Washington would be in a better position were the government of Tokio to indicate more clearly what it is willing to do other than get as much and give as little as may be.

Munition Industry and Disarmament.

The reduction of navies quite patently would have its effect on makers of armament. The Iron Age, however, estimates that less than I per cent of the annual steel output now goes into naval construction. The sensible view is that this material and the labor it represents could be much better devoted to producing articles useful in peace and industry.

For all that, these readjustments are always painful. The hand weavers of England were thrown into poverty and rebellion by the introduction of power machines. The agricultural laborers in America went about hurning haystacks and barns to protest the adoption of mechanical methods of harvesting. It is now said that the effect of the abandonment of ship building might have serious effect in England, where unemployment already is prevalent. It has not been long since the admiralty announced that at least 500 firms and 25,000 workmen would derive employment from building new warships. In Japan and America likewise there would be some industrial slack to be taken up. There also are the crews of junked ships to be considered.

The ultimate good of reducing the waste of armament is not to be obscured by such considerations. If governments have been able to afford the outlay on armament, they ought to be able to finance more useful labor. The poverty and lack of the ordinary comforts of life that exist in every nation suggest that there is room for more productive labor, once the industrial machinery is set to rights. The fact that so much purely wasteful work is cut off only means that the labor available for increasing real wealth in the shape of useful goods is thereby increased

to the same extent. General Dawes, director of the budget, recently ordered that all departments of the govarsenals. Whenever practicable, it is the intention of these munition plants to submit estimates are free to broaden their market in other direcwould do, and each one has worked to the ultimate good of the world.

Rescue the Farmers First.

that have grown up here were designed to facilitate the business of agriculture and the marketing of farm produce. The railroads were built with the same object. Contemplation of these facts is a good thing for dwellers in the cities and towns, who are prone to take too much credit to themselves for the development of this great

In these seven states of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Kansas is contained more than a third of the farm property in the United States, measured value. There is no need to quibble over the figure, but the estimate set by the census is \$28,-000,000,000. These billions represent the stake of the middlewest in prosperity. Every form of industry and business in the cities rests on this

If the farmers are prosperous, the result is quickly felt in every line. If the income from their labor and capital investment is cut down, they cease to buy, all industry slows down and unemployment covers the land like a pall. That is why today every agency, public and private, must be used to place agriculture on a paying basis. That is why the War Finance corporation and all its subsidiaries are at work to bring aid to the farmers. That is why railroad freight rates must come down. That is why business men are trying to encourage dairying. That is why the prices paid to the farmers for their products must be increased until they are on a level with the prices of things that the cities wish to sell the farmers.

The middlewest is one big farm, and all the hands must pitch in and mend its fences.

The beet growers of western Nebraska have one advantage over the grain raisers-they know what their crop will bring in advance of the

Tariff Against English Girls.

Lots of English women are coming to this country. If an English girl can raise enough money to pay her transportation and get by the harrier she is glad to take a chance on America. She figures that her chance of securing a husband is about 100 per cent better than in the homeland. In England the women now greatly outnumber the men and so the prospects of securing a mate are not good. When they reach this country they begin the pursuit at once. What do the American damsels think of an invasion of this kind? First thing we know they will be asking a prohibitive tariff for protection against the pauper brides of Europe. Some of our home girls find it hard enough to find a suitable male mate without having to compete with the rest of the universe. A tariff would be a wise thing, to their manner of thinking.—Los Angeles Times. Angeles Times.

Be a "Trail-Blazer."

Five per cent of the people in the world are trail-blazers. The rest are content to follow in their footsteps. Every new discovery or inven-tion which has aided human progress has had to combat the indifference of those who were satisfied to stay in the old rut and "let well enough alone."-Boot and Shoe Recorder.

Outlaw the Submarines Humanity Demands That the U-Boat Go Out of the Navy.

(From the New York Times.)

Speaking for the British government at the armament conference on Tuesday, Mr. Balfour urged that the submarine tonnage allowed in the American limitation proposals, 90,000 for Great Britain and the United States respectively, and 54,000 for Japan, be reduced, and that the con-struction of submarines of large cruising area be forbidden altogether. Mr. Balfour was in-clined to think that it might be well to outlaw all submarines, but he hesitated to advocate their elimination from naval warfare because they were considered to be "the defensive weapon of the weak." That was the view of the German government on February 4, 1915, when it pro-claimed a war zone about the British Isles and announced that enemy merchantmen would be sunk without warning. On January 31, 1917, Germany notified the United States that "unrestricted submarine warfare" would begin the following day. It then became only a ques-tion of time when the United States would enter the war. Her own necessity was Germany's plea for making barbarous war upon merchant-men and sinking "without trace." She elected to consider the submarine "the defensive weapon of the weak." As a matter of fact, the expression as since used by defenders of the submarine is misleading. The strong as well as the weak would use the submarine in future wars, and the weaker nations would be overwhelmed. Why should not the submarine be proscribed

and banished altogether? As a defensive machine or weapon the swift bombing airplane is far more effective in warfare, and Secretary Hughes omitted the limitation of aircraft from his proposals. If the conference were to agree to scrap all the submarines in commission and building, the whole world would applaud in such abhorence is submarine warfare held. There is no time like the present for such action, no place like the conference at Washington. If the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy condemned the submarine, what other nation would dare to include the monster in its navy Certainly not Germany, whose hands are tied by of frequently recurring headache, as the treaty of Versailles. The adhesion of every nation in South America could be obtained. There endorsed by Brown, is as follows: Certainly not Germany, whose hands are tied by is no lesser nation in Europe that would outlaw If Russia showed the cloven hoof, there would be in the air fleets of other powers to deal with the menace.

It may be difficult to limit the use of sca-planes, or of any airplanes, on account of the weight up during this period, if he legitimate growth of commercial aviation, but the submarine cannot be used profitably in trade the subharme cannot be used invention of war treacherous, skulking invention of war a day, one potato, and a little cereal, which destroyed 21,404,913 tons of allied and He will be free from headaches if neutral shipping from August, 1914, to September 1, 1918, sent many thousands of innocent noncombatants as well as brave scamen to the bottom without warning, and torpedoed hospital and Red Cross ships, can at least be stricken from the naval lists. In those dark days of the great war when German submarine crews were doing their horrible work, deaf to the dictates of humanity, defiant of the principles of international law, was there any American or any Englishman who did not cry out against the abomination? If the submarine is retained, what assurance can there be that another nation at bay will not use it to destroy helpless merchantmen and sink without trace?

It is said that the United States with its extensive coast line and the Panama canal to defend will need submarines. It will need airplanes far With a strong aviation force on the more. isthmus submarines could be dispensed with. Admiral Friske has proposed that the Philippines ernment, when calling for hids for manufactured be defended by aircraft, and he is right. Sub-articles, shall forward notice to the United States marines would be superfluous. They are easy game for the fast-flying airplane with its explosives. Counting her possessions in all parts of the world, Great Britain has more coast line and manufacture goods for official use. This is a to defend than the United States, and, according common sense proposal, and will do no per- to a Washington dispatch, Great Britain would manent damage to private corporations, which scrap the submarines. Naval men would have no regrets, for the underwater service is not papular with them.

Harmful Idealism

(Kansas City Times.)

The Los Angeles City club has sent a letter The middlewest is one vast farm. The cities | to President Harding containing these declara-

> We believe the hour has come when America shall lead the way in abolishing war, and lend

her power at this time of her opportunity to that end Therefore, we are looking to you to aid us in the spring she had 'running ear' and the realization of that greatest of all human was irritable for about a month. At

ideals, "Peace on earth, good will to men." President Harding did not call the Washing-President Harding did not call the Washing-ton conference to discuss world disarmament and the subject will not be mentioned there. The president is too good a friend to peace and too would you advise doing. She seems hopeful of seeing the conference achieve some to be fat and healthy now, and her practical result, to risk its success-to bring about its certain failure indeed-by laying any such proposal before it. America has neither proposed world disarmament nor the abolition of war, and for very good reasons. Disarmament is not practicable nor sensible and war cannot be

abolished by resolution or proclamation, What the Washington conference will at-port to do is first, to remove by understanding 2. Cannot be starving, since the tempt to do is, first, to remove by understanding some of the provocatives to war that now exist in the Pacific ocean and second, to agree upon some reasonable and relative limitation upon future armaments that will put an end, not to existing navies, but to competitive building. If the Washington conference does those two things make it into custard or it will have succeeded greatly. If it attempts to cheese or some other wholesome do more it will fail conspicuously and its failure will leave the world worse off than it now is, for the armaments race will be on again at greater speed than ever.

"Peace on earth, good will to men" is a great ideal, but it cannot be attained by abolishing the police.-Kansas City Times.

New Field for the Paper Baler.

When we talk of the mark as the nadir of exchange it is because we think of it more often in its aspect of our resumption of business relations with Germany, We forget the ruble, Think of the poor, long-suffering Russian who by some quirk of good fortune gets possession

of a real, genuine, American \$5 gold piece. He hitches a team of horses to his truck calls in his neighbors for armed guard, goes to the bank and there gets the pneumatic paper baler and has 'em put 500,000 rubles in one bale to load on the truck. The other 25,000 rubles he stuffs in his vest pocket to buy himself a pack of cirgarettes on his way home.-Worcester Telegram.

Utop's Tariff Idea. If it were only possible to eliminate politics and sectionalism from a consideration of the tariff

would more properly meet the needs of the country.-New York Commercial. What We All Hope,

question, a tariff law could be constituted that

Despite her fickleness on some points, we re-gard it as certain that never again will woman wear her hat in the theater or sweep the sidewalks with her skirts .- New York World.

America's Strength.

A nation with approximately 50 per cent of to be one is a its families domiciled in homes they own need (S. C.) Record. have no fears for its future.-Pittsburgh Gazette-

The Knockers Below. Probably another reason why there is always om at the top is because the fellows below are always knocking the props from under the fellows above.-Columbus Enquirer-Sun,

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS
usestions concerning hygiene, senitation 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 anvelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make
diagnosis or preacribe for individual
diseases. Address letters in care of
The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

DIGESTION HEADACHES. There are many kinds of headches-some due to one cause and some to another. In fact, the head is a regular bulletin board, on which most any organ in the body or most any habit of the individual can reg-

follows that what prevents headaches in one person is of no service as a preventive in the next

After all other sources have been ruled out in a given case, there remains the possibility that faulty diet. habits may be responsible. Dr. Thomas R. Brown says that these digestion headaches can be di-

vided into four subgroups.

At the head of the list comes the headache due to eating too much starchy and sweet foods. Of course, we need to eat an abundance of carbohydrate foods, since that is the source of most of our heat and enbut in spite of the extent the need, most of us overeat in this direction, and many of us suffer in consequence of the habit. Most of the so-called billous head-

aches belong to this group.

These headaches have the remute tion of being cured by calomel. This may be the explanation of these cures. Calomel destroys the appe-tite and may cause nauses. The person taking a course of calomel has no appetite for several days, and he may retain no food. The period of starvation cures his billous ache and the course of calomel gets the credit

The preventive treatment of cases For two or three weeks a diet omposed of lean meats, fats, greens and acid fruits. No bread, no sugar, no starchy foods of any kind.

does not want to lose weight. At can add one or two slices of bread he will stick permanently to a die not much more liberal in bread and sugar than that used by diabetics.

Brown reports one chronic sufferer who has kept free from headaches for 10 years by sticking to this diet. His next group contains those who have headaches because they eat

too much meat and eggs and too starches and sugars. What is meat for a fellow in the first group is poison for a fellow in the second. It not infrequently happens that the sufferer has learned by experience that mest and eggs or food of that kind are the trouble. In ome cases they have learned to go light on the entire group, in others o avoid certain members of the group-for instance, eggs. In handling these cases it is al-ways wise to take these opinions,

often thought to be instructive, into In some cases a physical examination, made during the attack, shows a temporary en largement of the liver. The treatment consists in starv-ing the patient for a few days and

then giving him a vegetarian diet. In some cases the patient must live permanently on a vegetarian diet if he is to escape attacks. Some can take a little meat, but not much. Some must avoid eggs.

A man driving a dark-green truck noticed the children were having

he due to too much most as large as that due to too much starch and sugar,

Seems Normal Now.

J. M. writes: "1. My infant niece is 18½ months old. She is 29 inches tall and weighs 23½ pounds. Her mother is of the opinion that she is underweight for her age. Is she right in this respect? The baby weighed 10 neurons et birth and at We expect you to do everything in your power right in this respect? The baby to bring about world disarmament, and nothing weighed 10 pounds at birth, and at months she weighed 20 pounds. After the first six months she lost in weight, and at the end of her first year she weighed only 19 pounds. She has been teething all summer and has 16 teeth. Early that time she seemed to lose in weight.

mother has very little trouble with

1. The Illinois standard is 3114 inches and 23½ pounds. No. The six months, but is now about par. Possibly the infected ear was the weight is right for age. A child 19 months old should eat a rather varied diet from the table. She needs

Causes of "Shingles."

C. R. B. writes: "1. What is the of the disease 'shingles?' 2. I usual cause monly called 'shingles?' dangerous disease? 3. What is the modern or best treatment for it?

REPLY. 1. An infection with one of the germs which causes pneumonia colds, rheumatism or neuralgia.

2. No. 3. Simple ointment locally, rheumatism medicine and maybe a laxative.

CENTER SHOTS.

A fool and his money are soon married.—Columbia (S. C.) Record. The country is in a ferment, says a heavy editorial. And most of it is illegal, too!—Evansville Courier. Sometimes we think our bank must use a subtracting machine in-stead of an adding machine.—Syra-

Sometimes marriage is a tie, and sometimes one side wins.—Pitts-burgh Press.

Any country is willing to sacrifice the navy of a rival on the altar of universal peace. - Greenville (S. C.) Another fine thing about rural life

Is that people live so far apart they can't hear one another's phono-graphs.—Hartford Times, To be a capitalist is a crime; not o be one is a mistake.—Columbia

And yet, if man's vanity didn't make him thirst for applause, he probably wouldn't amount to a dara

Briand saluted Liberty as h passed here and went below for a little of the white wine of his native land .- Wall Street Journal.

The Boe's Park

"Buy Corn" Movement.

Omaha, Nov. 18 .- To the Editor When Europe burst of The Bee: into flame in 1914 the price of cot-ton in the south dropped to 4 and s cents per pound and found such a little sale at even that low price that there was started in the south, and all over the country for that matter, "Buy a Bale of Cotton" move-nt. Wholesale houses, jobbers, manufacturers, retail merchants, civic organizations, chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, individuals and even church and school organizations over the entire country yied with each other in buying a bale of cotton to such an extent that in a very short while the price of cot-ton advanced to a point where they not only made a nice profit upon the bales of cotton they bought, but placed the southern cotton grower

Why cannot such a movement be started in Iowa and Nebraska to help the farmers of these states out on the losses they have sustained in raising corn? It seems to me that truce has cowed the selfish. with the proper organization behind the scheme and as much effort expended as was the case in the recent Made in Omaha" movement we could soon put the farmers of our state in a position to pay their bills and continue in their business of farming, which a number of them are not going to be able to do unless

the farmers independent. I am sure there are 190,900 manufacturers. firms and individuals in Inwa and Nebraska that would buy
Iowa and Nebraska that would buy
50 bushels of corn at 50 cents per
bushel, thereby putting \$2,500,000 will make old institutions and anin immediate circulation among the
in immediate circulation among the
these states. Don't you
that is sung or a tale that is told. Iowa and Nebraska that would buy 50 bushels of corn at 50 cents per

Then, in connection with this "Buy 50 Bushels of Corn" move-"Buy 50 Bushels of Corn" move-ment, there should be started anmovement, or rather propaganda, to increase the consumption of corn products. We all "Hooverduring the war and Why should we not just as gladly "Hooverize" now to help our farmer friends dispose of their Start a movement to poputhe eating of corn products arize in all shapes. There are so many appetizing and healthful dishes that an be made of cornment that it would be really good for "our stom-achs' sake" to go on a cornmeal diet, at least until the farmer is out the woods.

It is too had we have not a man on the order of Hoover. He would go at this thing and "put it over." but if you gentlemen will just start the thing and give it a little publicity the man or organization to start the thing will be forthcoming.
L. E. BALDWIN,

Thank Thoughtful Truckman.

Omaha. Nov. 18.—To the Editor The Bes: While waiting for a of The Bes: car at Twenty-fourth and F streets to go to Omaha the other day at 12:45 I saw three little school children trying to cross the street. They made several attempts to cross, but count of the large traffic.

such a time to cross, so he stopped his car and got out and helped the children across the street. If it had not been for this man an accident could easily have hap-

pened, for the last time the chil dren tried to cross a salesman cam out of one of the stores and backed his car up, forcing the little children between two cars. I think it would be a very good idea if your paper would look this man up and thank him for being so thoughtful.

I noticed the number of his truck was T. 1373. MRS. A. C. F. Where to Find the Unemployed.

Another evil of unemployment is that it tempts a man to go up to the galleries and listen to congress.

The War God's Friends

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) It is a little early just yet for the loosing of counter-attacks against the American proposals to make deep-sea junk of 55 of the world's most powerful warships and declare a 10-year naval holiday. Beyond a shadow of a doubt these attacks will come. The poison gas that is to wither and blight the American proposals is now being browed.

proposals is now being brewed.

The old war god has his friends. and they are many and powerful and cunning, a steady, liberal, spendthrift, cash customen, always in need of war hardware and canoes. He set the Cretans building the oarbanked fighting galleys and Phoenicians after them. Because his patronage mines have been opened, steel plants set up and shippards builded. He set up the Krupps, the Skodas, the Schneiders and the Armstrongs in business. Many the ships' cradle he has laid down and the plant that he has fed and fattened on both sides of the Atlantic. There are millions of Oc-Atlantic. There are millions of Ocness, aim, life work and very exist-ence are bound up in the ways, works and materials of war.

Just now the forces and the interests that live and profit by war are dazed and reeling from the tremend ous impact of the American propoan independent position finansals. The white-hot enthusiasm with which the world is welcoming The the proposed destruction of existing armadas and the 10-year building swept out of Washington Saturday

These proposals of America strike at jobs and careers, at dividends and industrial dreams; at great plants and winters on the Riviera and at mighty yards and mills and shops and at private yachts drifting under some relief is offered.

It is the power of the press of these two states to start a "Buy 50 Bushels of Corn" movement that them there will be a far-reaching will raise the price of corn to 75 greatest industries and the disturb ance of ancient and vested interests For these proposals will cut through one of the oldest, thickest and deep-

allies will fight, If the more impressive and powerful machinery of war at sea is to vanish it will go because the vested interests of war cannot hinder its going. The men who lay keels, forge rifles, roll armor plate and hammer out gun turrets canno be expected to welcome the ending of their day. Nor can the men who these guns and command these ships.

The mingled forces of reaction, selfish and unselfish, are many, and they are strong enough to make themselves felt. It will not be long until their countermines are ex-ploded and their poison gas attacks In ways direct and indirect tipped with venom and directed by



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greed, fear and hatred, they will greed, fear and hatred, they will take their course.

The friends of arms' limitation, of peace and of that disarmament that is beginning to loom upon the horizon must be ready, anxious, even eager to meet and shatter these attacks and arguments and choke these certain intrigues. It may as well be fought out now. There never was a better hour and place never was a better hour and place

for the Armageddon of armaments Nations Coming by Nations From the size of the delegations coming to the armament conference and the length of time they are expected to stay here it looks as though some of the nations will have to disarm in order to pay their hotel bills at Washington.—

Kathleen Norris

New York Evening Post.

Has a wonderful story about the hatred an aristocratic mother-in-law bore a "daughter of the people." Read

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