ГНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher B. BREWER, General Manager

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The Omaha lice is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circu-

The circulation of The Omaha Bee SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1921 75,073 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY B. BREWER. General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

subscribed before me this 20th day of 1921.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Netery Public

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Main Office-17th and Farnam New York-286 Fifth Ave. Washington-1311 G St. Chicago-1216 Wrigley Bldg. Paris, France-420 Rue St. Honore

The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha. 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.

Harding's Common Sense.

The quality that particularly distinguishes Warren G. Harding, and for which the American people turned to him with such confidence, is his capacity for looking at matters from a practical viewpoint. This does not mean that his ideals are not high, or well defined, but that his conduct is measured by the safe rule of common sense, and he knows that great ends are reached by slow and sometimes painful progress. In his Christmas message to the people of the United States and to the world he says: "It is one thing to talk about the ideals of peace, but the bigger thing is to seek the actuality."

Take the matter of the submarine. America will cheerfully say farewell to the U-boat, with all its unhallowed record. It may have its legitimate uses, just as does any lethal weapon, but it is capable of being illegally used, to accomplish cowardly and criminal designs. Yet France and Italy ask to be permitted to retain the submersible in their armory of defense. These nations have yielded to the more powerful on the general subject of the navy; it is not entirely unreasonable that in some regards their wishes be respected. America is not exactly in the position of dictator as yet. By precept and example we may be able to show the world how to get along without submarines, although at present we have a greater and more powerful fleet of these than any other power.

accord is established, even on a minor point, a way is opened to approach the greater. Therefore, the conference is proceeding along lines that will bring great good to the world. The four-power treaty contains the essence of a council to settle any dispute between the parties and without intervention from others. The United States and Great Britain have found it possible to adjust some grave questions across the table, and have maintained amicable relations for longer than a century, just because the statesmen of the two nations have realized the truth of what is contained in the simple statement made by President Harding.

The world is not quite ready for the internationalism taught by Woodrow Wilson; the workable plan sought by Warren G. Harding may lead in the direction of the greater objective, but it certainly does show a way to enduring peace without the necessity of any people surrendering its individuality, sacrificing any of its national attributes, or submitting to any limitation of its right to self-determination. The only restriction placed on any is that, in asserting its own rights, it give due consideration to and so regard the rights of others.

Wesleyan's Proud Achievement.

In the midst of "hard times" such as Neraska has not seen in nearly thirty years, Nebraska Methodists have achieved a goal of more than passing importance. A campaign for a million-dollar endowment for Nebraska Wesleyan university has brought subscriptions not merely of that amount, but attotal of \$1,341,000. The excess is to be used for the building of a gymnasium and a women's dormitory.

This sum represents more than one-tenth of the entire expenditure of the state government in Nebraska; it is equal to one-half of the entire amount spent for maintaining all of Omaha's public schools for one year. It comes not from taxes or compulsory collections, but from the voluntary contributions of men and women' already taxed for state schools, who give this additional sum in order that a high-grade college may be maintained under the influence of their church.

This particular achievement is noteworthy because of its total. There are other church schools in Nebraska, ranging from collegiate rank to primary grades. Their continued maintenance, frequently at a cost which involves sacrifice on the part of contributors, indicates the strength of the religious conviction of many 'housand Nebraskans.

The Carry-Over From Christmas.

Christmas is past, much to the regret of the children who realize that it will be 365 days before the same spirit of jollity and play will fill their lives. There is something for grownups to regret, too-that the spirit of loving kindness dies away so soon.

No one need wait till Christmas to show that he is human. Neither is it necessary to curb or abandon on December 26 the interest one has shown December 25 in the welfare of every human being from the widow, orphan or invalid to his own friends and relatives. It would be a very different world if some of that expansive holiday cheer could be carried over through the

For one day out of the many the world's heart is allowed to dictate. No one is to go hungry, no child, however poor its home, is wittingly permitted to be lost to the attention of Santa

Claus. To forget on the very next morning is to make a mockery of this most beautiful piece of sentiment.

These people grow hungry anew each day. The basket of food, the pile of coal or the trifles of clothing that are given them gradually are consumed and need reappears. The generous mood which decrees that there shall be no misery in the world for one day does not offer any general relief later. Nor ought charity to be depended on for the continuous support of any one able to work.

These people whom we think of on Christmas day deserve opportunity for self-support, or training which would fit them to find or meet opportunity. Christmas is a splendid time to think of their need and to alleviate it temporarily. The rest of the year might well be spent in the same spirit of brotherhood, but to the practical end of lessening unemployment, exterminating poverty and opening up avenues to self-help for these who have skidded into the ditch at the edge of life.

Arbitrate the Packing Strike.

The stand of The Bee for arbitration in the packing house strike has drawn the criticism of an apologist for one of these corporations. The recent wage reduction, he writes, "is distinctly for the benefit of the public and for our wage earners as well as for ourselves, because not until the industries of the country in general have reduced their operating costs can we return to prosperity and can labor be fully employed."

The alluring suggestion of lower prices for meat has not yet been realized, even though it is asserted that the packing plants are working with normal forces at the new scale of wages. It would be unfair to place any heavy blame on the packers for this, because they have frequently shown the public what a small part of their total expense goes to defray operating expenses. Time and again they have demonstrated to the farmer that he gets practically all the money taken in from the sale of meat. It will be impossible to convince the public now that labor is getting it all. It may even be suspected that the packers themselves enjoy a more or less modest profit.

According to the census of 1910, wages were only 3.9 per cent of the reported expense of the meat packing industry. If wages then had been doubled, it is clear that the cost of meat would not have doubled also, but would have gone up a little less than 4 per cent. The proportion of wages to costs may now be somewhat greater, but at all events, any hope for a sizeable decrease in the cost of meat through savings in wages is bound for disappointment.

The defender of the packers presents a number of facts, but avoids any reference to the actual wages which will be paid under the reduced scale. From another and a neutral source comes the information that 65 per cent of the packing house workers will be receiving a weekly wage of \$18 under the new plan. There will be some who receive less than this amount, and some will get more, but the reduction in the wages of the lowest paid labor, the man who lives closest to the subsistence line, is the

Probably there are families that can live on \$15 or \$18 a week. But how much businessdo they make for the merchants? At a time so-called, not only is an entry made on book or It is the peace of agreement that is being when business is depressed from lack of buy- card when an infant starts on the journey of life. sought at Washington, not of compulsion. When ing power, who gains from further reducing the but many of his adventures as he passes from ability of a great class to consume? It is to be doubted if many of these people will be able to patronize the meat shops selling their product as they would if their wages had been left at their present level.

This is not to plead offhaild for the maintenance of any wage scale. The fair way to get at the right of the question is by impartial arbitration. This method was accepted by the packers during the war., when labor was scarce and wages might have been forced much higher except for the restraint of mediation. They ought to accept it now, even though there is a surplus of unemployed to draw from, in wise anticipation of a day when labor once more will be scarce and hold the advantage, able to repay in kind whatever treatment they received.

One Good Reason.

'Tis well nigh a hopeless task to please one's democratic contemporary when that contemporary happens to be an Omaha newspaper burdened with the difficult and disagreeable task of trying to re-elect its owner to the United States

The Bee recently condemned the profligate expenditure of huge sums of money in the recent Michigan election of 1918, which sent Truman H. Newberry to the United States senate. It urged that "the senate so act as to put its disapproval clearly upon such campaigns." Yet The Bee draws a scolding from its neighbor because it ventured to suggest that "for the good of the country, perhaps, it is fortunate that Newberry was seated instead of his democratic op-

Apparently, to satisfy its contemporary, The Bee should have indicated a preference that Henry Ford be senator. That is too big a price to pay for winning the favor of Senator Hitchcock's newspaper. Emphatically, other things being anywhere near equal, The Bee would not relish the picture of Henry Ford in the United States senate. A country founded in the spirit of religious tolerance can hardly expect its ideals to be fostered by public service of a man whose principal ambition in recent years appears to be the kindling of religious hatred, the stirring of

racial prejudice. Henry Ford is a successful builder of automobiles; by that he has amassed a fortune reputed to be well over \$100,000,000. But no man who will turn the tremendous power of such wealth to the persecution of a race-a foolish, fanatical attack which condemns all without regard to individual merit or without apparent necessity of cause or proof-no such man is entitled to public honor in a country dedicated, among other ideals, to religious freedom and political asylum.

One of the incomprehensible things about this period when work is so scarce are the efforts to increase the hours of labor in some cases. Are one-half the people to have jobs and to support by their charity the other half who would be without?

Air mail pilots are not supposed to be entirely weather proof, and for that reason the 98 per cent service reported during the big storm looms up as a fine accomplishment.

Say what you will about the conservative politicians, there is generally less humbug about them than about the radicals,

Correct the National Count Census of 1920 Should Be Brought Up to Date in 1925.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Recommendation made by Mr. William M. Steuart, director of the census bureau, that a national census be taken in 1925 carries with it an admission that the census as taken in 1920 is open to grave suspicion as an accurate presentation of aspects of the life of the nation which the census undertakes to portray. It is a case in which even if the figures are correct they may be misleading. It is perhaps not too much to say that here is a case in which the statistics may be guilty of the offense described by the horter and uglier word. Mr. Steuart explains the situation when he says that the enumeration of the population was made at a time when, it is widely believed, the distribution of the population was abnormal. There had been a rush to the cities during the boom times that continued for a year after the end of the war. It is believed that there was marked movement from the cities to the rural regions soon after the census was taken. Attention is also directed to the fact that business was still in a most unusual condition as the result of the war and that consequently the census of manufactures did not present a fair view of normal industrial condi-

These causes of dissatisfaction do not necessarily imply that the figures themselves were wrong. Even accepting as accurate the state-ments of population, objection might well be made to an enumeration at a time when many country people were temporarily making their homes in the cities or, as between the cities, when there had been shifts of population from one to another because of causes transitory in their nature. But, as a matter of fact, there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the population The census was taken on the first of figures. anuary instead of the first of April, as had been the custom. The change was made by congress in deference to the wishes of the agricultural states, but it is open to question whether the attempt to count the people in the dead of winter did not result in blunders that would otherwise have been avoided. Here in Boston, Mayor Peters has maintained with much force that the count fell about 50,000 short of the true popula-

Whether or not there is a new enumeration of the population and a new census of manufactures in 1925, the proposition serves to call attention to the increasing need of accurate knowledge concerning population and its distribution. Great sums of money are now spent on the col-lection of vital statistics which would be of limited value were there no means of comparing these figures with those showing population. It for example, the rate based on population rather than the actual number of deaths and cases of illness that is often of chief significance. Unless the population figures are accurate, vital statistics as they are ordinarily tabulated may prove as misleading as the present census is said to be. That is one reason why the time may come when there will be a demand for a system that will keep abreast of the times in the enumeration of the population, substituting yearly

for decennial reports. Perhaps work now done in many of the states oints the way to such a system. The American people probably would never tolerate such registration as that which has obtained in European countries. We want here nothing comparable to the dossiers in which old world police have kept the personal records of the people. But in dierse ways a large part of the population of the United States is already registered. There is the registration of voters, now including women as well as men, We list the poll taxpayers. Much of the efficiency of public education depends upon the knowledge obtained through the registration of the school population. In the thirtythree states now composing the registration area, stage to stage of the journey are similarly recorded until the story ends with the death certificate and the burial permit.

All this registering and making of records has not yet reached a point where it may be made the basis of a national enumeration of the population year by year, but it indicates a tendency that may in time work a revolution in the established methods of census taking, leaving the national authorities only the duty of operating the adding and computing machines in tabulating the returns collected locally and forwarded to the central agency. Regarding that possibility, however, as a subject merely for speculation, the question of immediate interest is whether the people will support the recommendation for a new enumeration in 1925, especially in view of the fact that congressional representation is dependent upon the distribution of population. Washington dispatches indicate that the subject has been brought up at this time with a view to ascertaining what the people think about it and what they want.

Return of Confidence

The practical effect of the Washington conference upon industry and economic prosperity is a subject that is beginning to attract attention. No one thought of the conference as a potent agency for promoting business, but it is proving to be such an agency. Its decisions are beginning to exert a world-wide effect upon finance, industry and production.

The business men of the world have been appalled by the conditions which confronted them in attempting to transact commerce. With exchange demoralized, shipping uncertain or nonexistent, labor costs excessive, raw material supplies diminished, new tariff walls rising, and the buying power of consumers impaired by crushing taxation, it seemed that years must clapse before the disordered world could knit again the strands of commerce. But the process of recovery is setting in with vigor in several portions of the world, and it was accelerated from the moment when the great powers announced their agreement to work out a plan for cutting down naval expenditures, on the lines of the proposal made by Secretary Hughes in behalf of the United States.

In most of the great developments of natural resources the nerve lines run back to such finan-cial centers as New York, London, Paris and Amsterdam. Therefore, when these financial centers are affected, there is stagnation throughout vast areas of the world. But with confidence returning to the financial heart, there are stirrings of energy visible in the remotest extremities, preliminary to the resumption and increase production of raw materials. In this branch activity alone, the beneficial effects of the Washington conference touch nearly every coun-

try in the world. Commerce, consisting of the exchange of materials, is actually sensitive to the influences that are working for betterment through the improvement of national finances and the assurance general peace. Ships run to cover in war d stay under cover during uncertainty and depression. Cargoes cannot be obtained when producers are idle, railroads run down, prices demoralized and money debased. But with the reappearance of confidence comes the thrill of enterprise in all the activities that make up commerce, from the farm and factory to the foreign timate consumer.-Washington Post,

American People First.

The American people to a certainty agree with President Harding that the United States sould be the first to ratify the four-power treaty covering the insular possessions in the Pacific of this country, Great Britain, France and Japan .-New York Herald.

Enough to Start Tears.

Somebody has revived the agitation for Amercans to call themselves "Usonions," but somebody else objects on the ground that the word would probably be pronounced "Us-onions."— Toronto Mail and Empire,

How to Keep Well By DR. W. A. EVANS.

py DR. W. A. ETAIN.

vestions concerning hygiene, conitetion and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of
The Bee, will be answered personally
subject to proper limitation, where r
stamped, addiseased envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make
diagnosis or prescribe for individual
diseases. Address latters in care of
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POWDER AND PIMPLES. An ordinary powder, harmless

If this is true, is it not possible that using ordinary commonly held to be harmless and showing no poisons on analysis, may be one of the causes of bad skins, pimples, and minor blem-

Read the story and form your own opinion. The powder is oxide of zinc. The place, a factory in which this powder is made. Those affected, the employes working in the factory. The reporter, Dr. J. A. Turner. The medium of reporting, the United States public health reports.

Zinc is a harmless, nonpoisonous ineral in wide use in the arts, considerably used for dusting powders and a frequent medicant employed to cure skin diseases, In a certain factory where this substance was ground and put up for the trade 14 out of 17 employes

gave a history of what they called the exide pox. At the time of the investigation eight had it The investigation found that it resulted from the clogging up of the pores of the grease glands with the

grease could not escape it ac-cumulated in the glands. This aused an eruption resembling acne. The places where this eruption generally developed were those

rubbed against each other. Sweaty areas were most subject In this factory the clothing of the nen was constantly dust laden with his powder, and most of the shotinto pustules were found under the

The men said the disease was verse in summer than in winter. The recommendation, so far as this industry was concerned, was—removal of dust from the air by well known devices and manufacturing methods, cleanliness of the workroom, cleaner clothing, better facilities for bathing the body as

well as the face and hands.

There are not many persons enraged in the manufacture or the putting up of the zinc oxide powder; therefore, from the standpoint of mployes, this subject is not one of wide interest.

But there are many million people who dust more or less of their skins rather heavily with harmless powders.

They may not use as much as got They may not rub it in as much as the contigous skin did in these cases. But they use it rather plenti-fully and lots of them have skin blemishes of one kind or another. Some of them have tried many methods of cure, some of which were both costly and troublesome. Here is a suggestion.

She Should Eat Bran.

T. R. writes: "What course do you advise to overcome constipation pied, but she has a slight tendency o be either nervous or a 'busy-

REPLY. Give her bran as a bread and as a ereal. She should eat plenty of it. Likewise plenty of vegetables and

Have her drink a glass of water on arising and another before break-fast. Likewise one or more glasses between meals. This in addition to the water taken with the meals,

Insanity Not Inherited.

X. writes: "Some time ago I wrote or information regarding insanity. I have found no reply, so am writ-ing you again. Is insanity inherited For a prompt answer send

stamped envelope. Only a small part of my letters can find a place in this space. Insanity is not inherited. Poor balance, lack of emotional

stability and similar qualities of mind are inherited.

People of these classes are liable to become insane if subjected to too much strain, if their associates rub them the wrong way or if they are

Operation Will Not Help.

I. W. writes: "My mother, a woman of 50 years, has developed cancer of the liver. She has been tortured by terrible pains and her skin has turned yellow and she has lost considerable weight. The doctors advise her to be operated upon. others say no. Do you think an operation would be successful and prolong her life?" REPLY.

There is no operation that is of any service in cancer of the liver.

An Itch Victim Reports. T. E. H. writes: "I desire to give those afflicted with winter itch or

all-year-round itch the benefit of my xperiment with the trouble in the ise of distilled water and 2 per cent ysol applied at night to the affected parts of the body.
"In my case it unfailingly prevents the itching for that night and often for several nights. My itch-ing occurs on my right shoulder blade and at other sections of the

Negro Farmer Prosperous

body; those are especially treated with the dope.

Dublin, Ga., Dec. 25.-Business is ood on Cain Foreman's farm. Cain, negro, brought into town speciens of a second pecan crop in this ear and a second apple crop on one tree this same season. Both pecans and apples were nearly matured.

The Boe's Pin

Railroad Man's Wife Replies.

dusting powder for both healthy and Bee, I will write once more. Hardly sick skins, has proven to be a cause any two persons who read the same opinion of it. That is why there are so few successful writers, and I cereye will tell you: After a very seri-ous illness and not being able to work for more than a year, my father thought to better himself financially by trading; was too hon-

ers were the ones who supplied the food; they were also paid the very highest prices and the whole country literally turned in to help them raise, harvest and ship the crops. During that same time the railroad men had to fight for every raise they got and even then the money onpoisonous powder. Since the could not be made to reach the heights of food, clothing and rent. However, I do not grudge the farmer one cent or one bit of glory he may have received; they deserved it. But why turn around and kick us? I am merely curious to know why you wrote your first letter.
Did you want sympathy because

you had to work so hard and for nothing at present? Did you really want ideas from the railroader's point of view, or did you just feel scrappy and want some one away from home to scrap with? You and I could go on indefinitely picking at each other, but I fail to see what good it would do.

splendid article, asking that the girls, regardless of outward dress or makeup, should look deeper and pull together for each other. Why not borrow her idea? We are all working, whether it be for a bare money invested, and we are in practically the same boat on a very rough sea. Why can't we all pull together for once, just to see what good we might do for ourselves as well as the whole country. Even if we don't reach a landing soon we may at least become better acquainted and can weed out some of the wrong ideas we now have of each other. We have tried fighting a long time-why not try the other way now? Wishing you a Happy Christmas and a better year to

Farmer Needs a Market

of The Bee: The editorial, "Betting on the Farmer," would seem to be through a desire to light or rekindle the waning fuel of hope in the farmer's breast.

The situation in Nebraska today be materially benefited by in a girl 7½ years of age?. She is light and superficial opinions, either active and keeps herself well occu-verbally or with the pen. It carries with it for each a responsibility and just in proportion that each measure up to that responsibility will

> portunity for more credit, sound policy of more credit exten-sion for a community already obli-

gated to its elastic limit It does seem that the lead knowingly or unknowingly is to make more unnatural an already unnat-ural condition, the outcome of which cannot be other than an unforeseen reaction, unanticipated and

see a prevalent malignant condition: when it is done, always suffering fol-lows. It is far better to recognize an inevitable collapse and head it off if possible. The most glowing pictures, painted in millions of dollars, will not raise the "mortgage on the old place," nor will it make an honest market price for grain. What Nebraska farmers need is a legiti-mate price for corn, developed through a demand for corn created by the citizens being patriotic enough in peace time to consume corn through making it more and more a part of "Give us this day our daily bread." GEORGE H. ALWINE.

Pay, Not Charity, Wanted. Omaha, Dec. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Did you notice that item in the paper, "Congress Proposes

'S funny, ain't it, how many things those birds back there (the ones you and I put there to do something) can figure out and propose, and dispose, and cuss and discuss, whenever a bonus for the soldier is mentioned. Some say there's an "in-visible government" at work. Maybe the government is invisible, but so far as accomplishment in regard to the ex-service man is concerned the Suppose they put over that beer tax they are now spending our

When in Omaha **Hotel Henshaw**

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money discussing. Who'd buy said beer? Oh, no, not the soldier! He never had a drink in his life! And who would pay that tax they talk of? The manufacturer? That's not the way the manufacturer keeps down "overhead expenses." It would be a case of buck-passing, and

t would mean a great sacrifice to pay a bonus. Of course, the soldier dign't sacrifice a thing to go over and fight! But, as Hai Probasco says, "That's different."

A beer tax bonus would mean taking the tack out of one pecket An ordinary powder, Barmiess Red Oak, Is., Dec. 23.—To the hemically, having no poisonous Editor of The Bee: With due apolo- and putting it in the other. It is Red Oak, Is., Dec. 23.-To the qualities, one in common use as a gies and thanks to the editor of The simply an excuse to seemingly give article will form exactly the same While congress spends our sheckels discussing and proposing a "soldier keep from paying a "bonus" in the proper sense of the word. tainly do not claim to be one. Mrs. J. D., I think you understood that Personally 1 don't care so much.

I lost out financially by going over
to France, but 1 can hold my own
now, providing I hold my job. But
when 1 go over to American Legion by referring at all to my family I I meant only to show that I knew a little about both sides of the question. However, since you are wor-rying about the possible skeleton in our family closet which I might be headquarters and see 40 to 50 boys thing to earn a square meal, and stop to think that a few years ago the public cheered as they passed, trying to keep from the cold public-

and said that nothing was too good for them (and I guess they meant that), I say I am for a bonus for est for that game. Then when hard times followed, and they have been hard in this country before this, he could not pull through.

During the recent war the farm-The last, pay for work.

Miss Fairfax recently wrote a

Omaha, Dec. 20 .- To the Editor

Nebraska go up or down (in fact, this is applicable to all nations). Regardless of contrary opinions, it is logical to reason that an indi-

vidual, already prudently borrowed even though solvent, cannot get much cheer in an extension of time and less in the thought of the "opcan be seen the limited possibilities of the necessary market which will permit his liquidation. There are too many farmers (true in others) who are practically insolvent be-cause of no market. Wherein is the

unhoped for.

liquor Tax to Raise Fund for Sol-

dier Bonus?

DOUGLAS 2793

CENTER SHOTS.

In order to relieve the strain upon "the man in the street," America proposes to scrap the battleships. And then along comes Henry Ford and wants to convert the junk into

the boomerang would hit the "re-turned soldier element." That's what they call us now. Once it was "our brave fighters," then "our Harding is a doctor of laws. They need one.—Flint Journal.

Washington hotelkeepers must be alarmed over the progress the ar-mament conference is making.-Indianapolis Star.

Warfare is of two kinds, offensive and defensive. But the world is getting into a state of mind where all war is offensive.—Arkansas Ga-

A Chicago professor of 70 has just married his childhood's playmate. When men of that age marry they generally choose their children's playmate.-Columbia (S. C.) State.

"Music and Accordion Teacher." reads the sign displayed in Chicago by one who evidently gave the sub-ject Some Thought.—Springfield Union.

We already feel so encouraged over the situation that we feel the nations can, through patience, counsel, bankruptcy and other powerful for 20 years or more.-Houston

Whenever a man says something that sounds well but means nothing he is classed as an orator.-Burling

Just the other day congress authorized \$4,000,000 to be spent for Russian relief. They should relieve their fighters. The first is charity. usually capable wife.—South Bend Tribune.

OUR PRE-INVENTORY SALE STARTS TUESDAY MORNING

CLARK.

Back in Washington they say that

is something, in order to get our

What's the answer? Simply this:

waiting to get a chance to do any-

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Price is no object-We must move our



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