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DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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its support. When bigotry enters a school, true religion must make way, and the cause of truth must suffer. Bryn Mawr will doubtless survive the present inquisition, but the cause of pure religion will not be in any good way served by the agitation.

THE HUSKING BEE
It's Your Day
Start It With a Laugh

THE NEW YEAR.

Greetings to you, glad New Year,
Bringing to us hope and cheer,
And heal the pain of those bereft
Soothe the wounds the Old Year left—
Bring plenty where there's been a dearth
And give sweet peace to all on earth.

New Year, your star is shining bright
Straight ahead to guide us right,
You give to us, with renewed hope
The strength with adverse things to cope;
Assurances to you send
That truth will conquer in the end.

And so, New Year, you banish care,
Misgivings vanish in the air,
We give our armor for the fray
Of life on this, the bright new day;
And though you give strength to the heart,
We know that we must do our part.

While you, New Year, our lives enhance,
To win success you give us chance,
Your star above shall never pale,
And ours the blame if we should fail.

PHILO-SOPHY.

Actions must be speeded up if the would keep pace with good intentions.

Some men weigh their words and then give good measure.

Life is short, but most men outlive their New Year's resolutions.

It used to be a man's doctor who advised him to let liquor alone. Now it's the judge.

Brunettes, they say, as a rule, marry sooner than blondes. Maybe, but they don't, as a rule, marry as often.

"Why is it that men don't say grace in public restaurants?"
"They don't feel like giving thanks for food they have to pay so much for."

CUCKOO.

A wife is sometimes like a clock,
Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick,
When late at night she shows his phiz,
Then she tells him what time it is.

IF YOU ARE WELL BRED.

You will not insist on a guest keeping his New Year's resolutions.

TOO DRASTIC.

The judge was attempting to effect a reconciliation rather than grant the decree.
"Have you," he began softly, to the stern-faced woman who was suing for divorce, "ever tried heating coils of fire on his head?"
The woman sat up and began to take a new interest in the proceedings.
"No, judge, I never done that," she admitted, "but I soaked him with a bucket of water a couple of times."

"Dear Philo: Can you tell me how to become a successful trained nurse?"
"Yes."
"How?"
"Marry a rich patient."

TRY IT.

If you're growing fat each day—
Diet!
If your hair is turning gray—
Dye it!

"OUT WHERE THE WEST BEGINS."

Stepped into Ed Magee's store out in Scotts-bluff the other day, and after trying to purchase three or four different items that Ed didn't have in stock I said to him, "Well, just to give you the thrill of having a cash customer in the store again I'll let you sell me a pair of gloves," and then after Ed had got several different specimens I recalled the season of the year and canceled the order, saying, "I guess I won't buy after all, maybe Sandy Claws will bring me a pair." But I apologized real nicely to Ed for the trouble I had put him to in getting out all four pairs that he had in stock, and he responded, "Oh, gosh, that's all right. We don't mind getting our stock out to show it. Why," he said, "a woman came in here the other day and wanted to look at boys' overcoats. After I'd showed her half a dozen she thanked me and said, 'Very much obliged, but I didn't intend to buy one, I just wanted to see how they are made. I'm going to make one for my son.'" And Ed said he was so flabbergasted that he didn't have presence of mind to ask her to bring in her material and let him cut it for her. —J. B. T.

When the reformers succeed in abolishing poverty will they also abolish work?

Gene Debs says disarmament and scrapping the navy will prove a fizzle—or words to that general effect. Funny we don't hear from A. D. Sims on this.

NO CHANCE.

It is cheaper to travel now, but that doesn't mean that rail rates have made any New Year's resolutions. Merely the government tax has been lopped off.

NEW YEAR'S THOUGHT.

Upon this earth a tiny splotch
Is man; a mere pawn in the game—
A man forgets to wind his watch,
But time flies onward just the same.

PERSEVERANCE.

The trifling fact that a parachute fails to open after an intrepid balloonist has jumped, doesn't stop him. He comes right on down.

QUIEN SABE?

Our school girl is as much nonplussed over the English language as any foreigner could be. She says she has encountered such phrases as these:
"She scolded him roundly."
"He told her, fatly."
"Whereupon daddy opined it wasn't a square deal unless it was a plane statement which admitted of no angle!" —A. D. G.

THAT CHRISTMAS SPIRIT.

(Western Union Telegram.)
San Francisco, Dec. 25, 1921.
Omaha Bee: Understand Debs released burrah suggest you elect Bergdoll chief of fire department.
Bob McCormick.

ADD JOYS OF WINTER.

How doth the little flocks of snow
With downy softness fill the air,
But when adown my neck they blow,
They make me swear!

NEW LOVES.

I love the grocer in the store,
I love each banker friend,
I love the insurance agents for
The calendars they send.

Caller: So this is your little boy. What beautiful red hair he has and how bright he is.
Proud dad: Yep, he gets the red hair from his mother's folks and his brains from me.

AFTER-THOUGHT: Happy New Year! Idle phrase, unless it includes all your days.
PHILO.

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

Questions concerning hygiene sanitation, diseases, and other subjects, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, in stamped, addressed envelope in enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe medicine. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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LIVE RIGHT IN 1922!

Stephen Smith, entering his 100th year, clear mentally and reasonably sane, as yet no interest has been paid on the principal. The secretary of the American Public Health association, proposing 100 years as the standard span of human life, in place of the former limitation of 70 or 80.

He spoke as one of history. Had he not proved his right by living about a century?

But this was not the only ground on which he stood.

When he came home from having served as surgeon in the civil war, he entered the New York health department and practically reorganized it. He wrote its sanitary code, secured its adoption and built up the machinery to enforce it.

When he began New York City had a death rate of 28. Its death rate now is 12.

To put it differently, if a family of 100 got together in a park in July for a family picture, they could expect that about 88 of the number—as an average—would be dead by picnic time the July following.

Now such a gathering would expect that about 88 of the number would be living when the next annual picnic time came around.

Dr. R. S. Copeland, telling of the improvement in public health, said he had a private burying ground on a place he owned in the country. In this plot 40 head had been buried prior to 1870.

In reading the inscriptions on the tombstones, he noted that everybody there had died young. Not one had lived longer than 50 years.

When Stephen Smith began health work almost one-fourth of the babies born died before reaching 1 year of age.

Every child had practically all the common forms of contagion, and the length of the usual span of life among those who reached full maturity is indicated by the entries in Dr. Copeland's graveyard.

Before his time a cartoon printed in the New York Daily Graphic, June 25, 1873.

Cholera, represented by a skeleton, was shown as a man in a top hat, and a member of the local board of health, two members of which—Stephen Smith and C. P. Phillips—were shown as men in military uniforms, one of them being repelling the invader. The inscription was, "A Proper Reception for King Cholera."

On the wall was tacked a bulletin, "March of Cholera: Memphis, 59 deaths; Nashville, 40; Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburgh, 3; Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1."

Stephen Smith has lived to see King Cholera reduced to the class of third-class nuisances. Twenty years ago the consumption he saw yield to low fever reduced to a memory. He has seen plague and typhus cease to be matters of concern. He has seen typhoid in the cities reduced to rarity.

Alas! Smallpox is no longer feared enough to excite proper efforts to control, and having witnessed these advances he sees his comrades in arms fighting to overcome diseases which were thought inevitable when he was a health officer fighting cholera.

To live 100 years is a glorious privilege for a man who lives and fights for his fellow man!

Canned Tomatoes for Baby.

Mrs. J. T. C. writes: "My little girl, 3 months old, doesn't seem to like the tomato juice I give her. That canned tomato juice is good for babies. Is it?"

REPLY.

Tomato juice is about as good an antidote for acid as there is. It contains all three—or four—of the vitamins in fair quantities.

These vitamins in an acid medium, such as tomato juice, are not destroyed by heating or the other experiences of canning. Canned tomato juice is, therefore, fine for babies. Of course, it does not take the place of milk.

Thermos Bottle Babies.

Experience writes: "You printed a question from a young mother about taking hot milk in a thermos bottle for her baby on a journey. Through your column may I give her some practical advice on this important subject? Take boiling hot water in the thermos bottle and a tin of powdered milk; then the formula can be prepared anywhere. The boiling water is easily renewed on the journey. This worked satisfactorily in crossing the continent with a baby."

Curling Nervousness.

Mrs. D. writes: "Being quite nervous, a friend advised me to take dried raspberries and make a tea and drink it and said it was a very good remedy. Would you advise which remedy, or do you know of it?"

REPLY.

It is safe to take and it tastes good, except if you have a weak stomach, the more good.

Nervousness is a bad mental habit. The cure for all bad mental habits is training into good mental habits.

You Can't Ignore It.

Maybe you've "have heard that inhaling through the nose and exhaling through the mouth is the proper way to breathe, but as I cannot get used to this habit, I would like to ask you if inhaling and exhaling through the nose is all right?"

REPLY.

Yes, The Lord made us that way, and why man man should try to improve on the Lord's way is more than I can understand. No wonder you failed. Everybody does.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

"Weren't you encouraged by the manner in which your audience applauded?"
"Not much," admitted Senator Bergdoll. "A lot of their folks will go downtown tonight and cheer just as hard at a vaudeville show."—Washington Star.

Headline—"Dante Lectures at Amherst." And as the lecture was in progress, a card announced: "Dickens Works Here Today for \$5."—Boston Transcript.

"I wonder if my little boy knows how many seconds there are in a minute?"
"Do you mean a real minute, mother, or one of those great big wait-a-minutes?"
"Real," said the mother.
"Did you give the penny to the monkey, dear?"
"Yes, mamma."
"What did the monkey do with it?"
"He gave it to his father, who played the organ."—Boston Transcript.

First Sailor (searching vainly for his ship after a few hours' leave): "But she was here when we went ashore, wasn't she?"
Second Sailor: "It's them blocks at Washington. They've started scrapping the fleet and begun on us."—Punch (London).

Furthermore, when all the capitalist countries become socialist, who will feed the famine victims?—Dallas News.

Manager: "And didn't I say I wanted an older boy?"
Yes, sir. "That's why I'm here now!"
—London Evening News.

Facts About the Allied Debts

(From the Boston Transcript.)

During the war this country advanced some \$9,434,000,000 to its allies, which represented the cost of munitions and material necessary to enable them to carry on the conflict against militarism. Practically all of this was expended by the borrowing nations for American equipment, representing the work of American labor and the employment of American capital, and its effect on business conditions here was to assist greatly in bringing about a high degree of prosperity. We accepted their notes in payment, with the only provision that they should be payable on demand. After the war it was impractical to move large quantities of shells, guns, food and other appliances from Europe to this country, and this equipment was sold. In payment the secretary of war accepted some \$55,000,000 of additional obligations, of which \$10,000,000 was paid by France alone, and the secretary of the navy took \$2,200,000 in notes from Poland for naval equipment. Since then the American relief administration has accepted obligations of several of the stricken nations, many of whom were neutral during the war. The total amount of which \$51,000,000 came from Poland alone. In all, therefore, we advanced some \$10,000,000,000 to Europe, and as yet no interest has been paid on the principal. The secretary of the treasury now estimates that with the interest added these nations owe the United States approximately \$11,000,000,000.

At the same time that we were advancing sums to our allies, Great Britain was extending similar credit to the nations of the continent who were fighting by its side for the preservation of democracy. Most of this \$16,000,000,000 that Great Britain owes the United States treasury today represents its guarantee, its endorsement, of the notes of minor nations, principal among which was France. France similarly advanced to Italy and Russia, and a vast network of loans was built up between nations.

The United States obtained the cash with which to make these advances from its own people. In May, 1917, \$2,000,000,000 was obtained from the sale of the first Liberty bond issue, and at intervals of about six months thereafter the sale of this country's securities brought in an aggregate of \$21,474,000,000 of Liberty bonds and Victory notes. Additional expenditures of several billions were made during the war, and immediately afterward, in order to bring the boys home, so that on August 21, 1919, the national debt reached the highest point on record, just over \$26,000,000,000. Of this sum received from sales of Liberty bonds, however, about half represents the advances this country was called upon to make to its allies.

To cover the interest on this debt and pay the expense of administering the government, taxes were raised heavily. From less than \$1,000,000,000 a year prior to the war the national revenue rose to more than \$5,000,000,000, and now President Harding has submitted a budget for 1922 calling for receipts of approximately \$4,000,000,000. The allied nations, meanwhile, have negotiated for a funding of their debts to this country, and it has been suggested that the interest be fixed at 5 per cent per annum. If received from all of the debtor nations, this would return about \$550,000,000 per annum, or about one-eighth the national income. That is the fiscal story of the allied debts.

Now come Mr. Lloyd George and various other foreign ministers with the suggestion that a grand gesture be made. Suddenly they propose that each nation shall cancel the sums owed to it by other nations. Obviously, from a pecuniary standpoint, France has nothing to lose by having England cancel the amounts it owes. England loses the sums that are owed it, but would gain the \$5,000,000,000 odd that it owes the United States. And the United States is left holding the bag. In ordinary business procedure such a proposition among creditors as that advanced by Mr. Lloyd George would be preposterous. A creditors' meeting would be immediately called.

CENTER SHOTS.

King George has a lot to be thankful for. The Irish have agreed to peace terms, and he's found a husband for his daughter.—Toledo Blade.

In Nebraska the electric light plants are burning corn for fuel. Somebody may extract from this a whetstone about how corn is a fine thing to get lit up with.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Is Shakespeare dead?" asks the Atlanta Georgian. We don't know, but if he isn't, he's keeping mighty quiet; he certainly isn't working on any of the papers that come to our exchange table.—Schenectady Gazette.

"Lendie's rulling makes Ruth a pill-wallower as well as a pill-watter."—Nashville Tennessean.

"Morale," you observe, is the peculiar need of those who take orders, never of those who give orders.—Baltimore Sun.

"There seems to be no practical penalty for the bootlegger." We don't know, but if he isn't, he's keeping mighty quiet; he certainly isn't working on any of the papers that come to our exchange table.—Schenectady Gazette.

The favorite anthem among physicians now is: "Shout the gland tidings."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

In gold or goods. The receipt of \$50,000,000 in goods a year from Europe promises complicated circumstances when it comes to marketing them. This, then, is the argument of the economists, and of those who would have us cancel the debt.

Without advocating the cancellation of the international debts, we must study the tendencies of the situation. The facts must be considered. It may not be best to consider, but modifications of the interest payments to a very low rate, with easy terms of payment, would have considerable advantage to those who have the nations' prosperity at heart.

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.

For a Prosperous New Year.
We wish all a happy New Year.
We prophesy for all a prosperous New Year.
Good reasons for both the wish and the prophecy exist.

Happiness is within the reach of all, if only the will to be happy exists. Mortals have the capacity for making life pleasant or miserable, and it is finally up to them.

Prosperity is of a similar quality, and depends in a great degree on individual effort. Man can not command the elements, but he can take advantage of them, and may turn even misfortune into a blessing if he but apply his energy and intellect in the right way.

The year that has just gone was full of many trials and tribulations for all. It belied its promise in some regards, and more than redeemed them in other ways. With all its apparent evils, its business depression and generally unsatisfactory record of having disappointed many fond hopes, it still brought something of good in its trail, and above all it gave ample proof to support the old adage that the worst of our troubles never happen.

The tabulated review published in The Bee this morning must convince anybody that things might have been very much worse than they were in Omaha and Nebraska, and that, too, without reaching bedrock. Optimism is justified, because every outward indication tends to a brighter future. In all lines of business the forward look prevails, men are willing to forget the troubles and worries of 1921 and are facing 1922 with high courage and firm resolve.

The "boom" of the war days is over, and most of its wreckage is cleared away. Stability is approaching in all lines, and buyer and seller, manufacturer and jobber, farmer and stock raiser have measured the future as far as human judgment will permit, they know what their losses are, and are encouraged by what they can see. With all business on a sounder basis, the prospect of a revival in industry, a renewal of the consumptive demand of the greatest market the world ever knew, our own home market, the purchasing power of the American people, prosperity must come to our land. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and one of the lessons that has been sunk into the minds of all during the last twelve months has been the advantage of real work.

Plans laid locally are all for the extension and improvement of Omaha's greatness. The housing problem is less acute, but yet requires much building that will be done. Down-town construction plans and public improvements are not yet finally determined upon, but a great deal of work will be set on foot early in the spring, affording employment for thousands who have looked in vain for employment for months. Factories are actively getting ready for the customers they will have to serve, and merchants are responding with orders more indicative of a better trade. The "hand to mouth" days of buying are passing, and everybody feels the better for it.

It is not desirable that anybody kick the brake off and let things go the way they did four years ago, or three years ago, for now is the era of constructive effort, not mere speculative undertaking. With a will to win and resolution tempered by experience, Omaha and Nebraska are ready to start on 1922, determined to come out of it better in all ways, because energy, thrift and wisdom will bring reward.

Hunt for Heresy Renewed.

Bryn Mawr is the latest school to come under the surveillance of the active heretic hunters. An objection has been lodged as to the soundness of the doctrine or dogma taught there, and until the self-appointed inquisitors are satisfied on this point, the school will suffer the displeasure of those who are timorous on the point. This raises the question: Why should Bryn Mawr, or any other school not professedly sectarian, undertake to teach religion at all, save as the fundamentals are taught in connection with the regularly adopted cultural courses?

Heresy hunting is always in order with the super-zealous. It has been a common sport for many centuries, perhaps ever since man adopted a form of religious worship. No one can tell just when creeds began to be formulated, but as far as they can be traced towards their origin they have been found cruelly insisting on observance, with persecution and punishment for those who do not subscribe to the dogmas as outlined. As creeds multiplied, so did the hunt for heretics extend, until the enlightenment that brought the reformation came the ideas of tolerance that have served to soften some of the asperities that once surrounded the process of seeking salvation.

A school, if it has any purpose at all, is to instruct and enlighten the students, whose quest is truth. And religion has nothing to fear from truth. If it can not stand the test, it has no right to exist, and any religion seeking followers ought to welcome inquiry as to its source and

The Best Kind of Dog.

No one is ever heard to say that he does not like dogs. Perhaps he does not care for a blood-hound or a mastiff or he may look with contempt on toy spaniels and Pekinese, but there is a dog to fit every taste. For that matter, once one is cast into daily companionship with any sort of dog, be it mongrel or thoroughbred, the two are more than likely to become fast companions. The best kind of dog is not that of any one breed, but one that has been trained well.

Even though many of these pets develop very bad manners, running out in the street to chase automobiles or to bark at strangers, killing chickens, tearing clothes off the wash line or refusing to come when called, still their masters at least remain steadfast. For that matter, such delinquency reflects more on master than on dog. The education of a puppy, while not as important, should no more be neglected than should that of a child, for a dog is a real companion only when well trained.

There is a short period of infancy when the playful brain of a puppy refuses to interest itself in any of the tricks or etiquette of dogdom. One doesn't expect much of a child just a few months old, and there is no more reason to look for intelligence in a dumb brute of similar age. Most dogs are, however, fully developed after one year. Real training, according to experts, should in most cases be begun at 4 or 5 months, sometimes earlier in the case of females, for these usually learn easier. Under that age whipping is not advised, and only a good scolding recommended.

One who has trained a dog should make an excellent parent. Many children are brought up in a manner that would ruin the best dog ever kennelled. For instance, in talking to a dog, one must not shout or give two or three orders at once. It is necessary to keep cool and speak in ordinary tones. Dogs should not be punished unless they are certain to know what it is for. Praise should be reserved until their trick is over, and not given in advance.

Very often proud possessors of a dog will say that it understands every word that is said and will bring forward a certain amount of evidence. However, in learning to obey commands, a dog should always hear the same words for the same things—synonyms are of no use. Knowledge of just a few terms is all that is necessary: "Home," "Quiet," "No" and "Kennel up" practically completing the list.

There are spoiled children, and there are spoiled dogs, but always there is some one to love them. Passersby may throw stones and condemn, but just as no man is so lost to all that is good that he can not make a firm friend of some dog, so is there no dog that is not able to attach himself to some affinity among man.

Where Did Life Begin?

Prof. Loeb, of London, world-famous biologist, Darwinian theory must be abandoned, he has himself given to agnosticism, philosophically, agnosticism, because inability to tell where life began. His assertion that all the scientific world will follow him is not well based. In effect, the professor admits that, failing to discover the secret so well hidden, and therefore not able to account for life on physical grounds, he is driven to reject the supernatural. This does not sound like the logical conclusion of an orderly mind.

Prof. Loeb many years ago succeeded in synthetically vivifying the eggs of sea urchins, and thereby giving some support to the theory that life may have originated in a proper combination of chemicals, but with that established there yet remains the greater question of the source of the chemicals. Conceding the indestructibility of matter, the universal diffusion of the elements, or any of the physical facts, and accepting the Einstein theory as the nucleus of a law, we must yet turn somewhere for the beginning. It may be enough for the obscurantist to say that probably matter always existed in some form, and therefore always will exist. Yet the inquiring mind will not be content with that answer, for it is insufficient.

A great poet and philosopher, who gave many years of study to the question, following human thought back as far as it can be traced, wrote: "Faith begins where reason falls exhausted." There is the recourse for Prof. Bateson and all other biologists who find themselves in his predicament. Their science will suffer little if it is coupled to a mite of simple faith right at the point where their reason will carry them no further. That Promethean fire Othello longed for is no more within their grasp than it was in his, yet its spark still gives life to all that live and move. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

Peace and Progress on the Pacific.

The Pacific ocean is no broader or deeper than before, but it seems vastly more important since the calling of the international conference on its problems. What now is clearly recognizable is, that the center of gravity has shifted from the old world to the new. It is only as interlopers that the overpopulated nations of Europe enter into the question of the future of the Pacific. The countries directly concerned, properly speaking, are only those bordering this great sea.

It is the people of the United States, of Canada and the rest of the American continent, of Japan, of Australia, of Russia and of China, that are primarily involved in and connected with these questions. The presence of small possessions in the vicinity held by right of discovery or force by European nations does not give them the power or the right that has been assumed.

After considering the chaos that exists in Europe today, the conviction comes that the future of civilization may be on the Pacific. In America and Australia the natural resources have as yet been scarcely tapped. The same thing is true of the forests, mines and lands of Siberia. China also has immense stores of natural wealth that are yet to be developed. Japan is rising as another Britain, into an important manufacturing country, still with much that may be done. On the other side of the world are nations with scarcely any resource not having been used to the utmost.

There may be some question whether or not they are definitely and finally headed downhill—there is no such doubt that the peoples of the Pacific are going up.

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Do You Know What a Prescription Really Is?
A prescription is an order on a druggist for a certain definite combination of standard drugs.
It is somewhat similar to a check which can be cashed at the bank. The bank pays you exactly the amount indicated on the check. The Good Drug store gives you EXACTLY the medicine the doctor specified. Our drugs are always fresh—always complete. Never do we substitute.
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