THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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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.

Newberry Case.

In 132 years of its existence, the United States senate has expelled but one of its members, William H. Lorimer of Illinois. Accusations have been made against others, and at least two have resigned under conditions that might have justified expulsion, but in only the one case has the senate acted adversely to a member holding a seat. So it is not in the nature of a surprise that Truman H. Newberry was voted to have been duly elected senator from the state of Michigan and entitled to a seat in the body. Mr. Newberry's expression of gratification that three and one-half years of "persecution" ends in vindication will arouse some derison among those who are familiar with the facts in the case.

What is more to the point is the stern denunciation by the senate of the methods employed in the Michigan election of 1918. This indictment does not merely include Senator Newberry and the committee that spent the money in his name, but concerns Americans in general. At one time the United States senate was derisively called "the millionaires' club," not that any obloquy or disgrace attaches to being a millionaire, but to suggest that only one able to pay the price might find his way thither. To cure this, the Constitution was amended, so as to permit of the direct nomination and election of senators by the people. Michigan offers a distinct challenge to this system.

Nor is it alone in the selection of senators that money is lavishly used, and Michigan is not the only offender. Six years ago Iowa witnessed a gubernatorial campaign that astonished all who examined into the facts by the prodigal use of money in the interests of the candidates. No charge ever was made that this money was not expended for legitimate purposes of publicity, but it did exceed in totals what had been considered reasonable. No scandal was made of it, nor did the defeated democratic candidate endeavor to secure the unseating of the elected republican. What was shocking was the disclosure that less than a millionaire, with ample financial backing, could not hope to aspire to be governor of Iowa. Practices then prevailing have have been extensively revised, and Iowa redeemed from danger of a great scandal.

Nebraska has seen something similar. It is probably true in all the states of the union. Endeavoring to place the power more completely in the hands of the people, the primary laws and the direct election of senators have so increased the cost of conducting campaigns, and without illegitimate use of money, that the end is in effect defeated.

The Bee has hitherto expressed its opinion as to Newberry, and has stated that as between him and his opponent the choice is easily made. But The Bee also hopes that some way will be devised for carrying on elections without the employment of such huge sums of money as now appear to have been regarded as necessary in Michigan. Wealth should not be considered a bar to office, nor lack of it an insurmountable handicap.

Cut Teachers' Pay Last of All.

A dangerous recommendation is that passed by the Nebraska Association of School Boards suggesting a reduction in the pay of teachers. There is need of public economy, but it would be a mean parent indeed who would sacrifice the best interests of his children for the sake of a few dollars. There are many persons, of course, who have no children, and yet who pay school taxes, but inasmuch as almost all of them had their day in the public school, they ought not complain.

The wages of teachers, especially in the rural districts, were for a long time disgracefully low, but in late years have been brought up to a higher level. There ought to be no indecent haste in setting them back again. If the price of farm products does rise as it should, to a level of 60 per cent above prewar rates, it will not be so difficult to maintain schools at their present state of efficiency.

The higher the wage paid to those who educate our children, the higher the quality of man and woman that will be drawn into the teaching profession. Lower pay for teachers undoubtedly would drive many fine characters out of the profession and leave their places to be supplied by mediocrity.

Books for the Hospitals.

The request from the city library that books be donated to the use of patients in the hospitals brings up a point that deserves consideration. Each of the Omaha hospitals is credited with having a certain number of free beds to which are admitted patients unable to pay for care. On this is predicated a claim for consideration from the public, as to exemption from taxes and for certain donations from time to time. This latter may well include books that are laying around the house, read and put aside because others have come on. Omaha's response to the call of the army was very generous, and most homes were fairly well stripped of books that could be spared, but enough time has elapsed to provide a few at least, and the service that these will get in the hospitals is ample excuse to warrant the request that is made. Some day, maybe, the hospitals will have funds wherewith to provide such things for their patients, but till then a generous public will have opportunity to assist in ameliorating the situation of those who are so unfortunate as to be confined to a hospital by giving books, old or new, that provide wholesome reading for invalids who are permitted to read.

Forestry and the Cabinet.

Gifford Pinchot will make the public take notice of a phase of the McCormick bill for rearranging the president's cabinet. In the schedule of adjustments the Bureau of Forestry is switched from the Agricultural to the Interior department. No good reason is apparent for the change, and, on the other hand, many good reasons for not disturbing the situation exist. The community of interest between forestry and agriculture is the greatest of these. Some enthusiastic objectors are taking up Alaska as the illustration to prove that the deal has in it a sinister motive, and that its consummation will allow the exploitation of forests and mines because of removing control of resources from the regulations of the one department to that of the other. Nearer home may be found arguments as potent against the scheme.

The Colorado Farm Bureau, meeting in annual convention last month at Fort Collins, adopted a memorial to congress, in which it was set out what it considers strong reasons for retaining forestry under the Department of Agriculture, saying among other things:

> The administration of the national forests is largely technical in character, and the necessary technique is not mainly engineering, but is either agricultural or closely analogous, utilizing experts from the Bureau of Entomology to formulate plans to combat forest insects, pathologists from the Bureau of Plant Industry to plan forest sanitation, co-operating with the Biological survey to exterminate predatory animals, and the county agricultural agents for the better handling of the farm woodlot. . . . Finally we believe that the work of administrating the forest service should not be decentralized or divided among various departments more than is absolutely necessary, and that the Department of Agriculture is the only proper group of bureaus logically suited for directing forestry work.

Nebraska farmers are not yet vitally concerned in this, but they soon will be, and therefore they should exert some of their influence to aid in preventing the making of a great mistake.

France Turning to the Light.

The shock produced by the dramatic resignation of Aristide Briand as premier of France has had the effect of slowing down the politicians who were pursuing him. It was clever enough for M. Poincare and his fellow conservatives, when not responsible, to daily demand the pound of flesh from Germany. When confronted with responsibility, the enterprise takes on a different aspect. Neither of the Entente Allies is deceived, nor is the world misled, by the poverty plea of the Germans. The method of payment must be adapted to the necessities, however. If France has anticipated settlement, and has issued a large sum in securities to be paid for from German reparations, embarrassment resulting therefrom should be borne by France alone, and not by the world at large. That the situation has been extensively muddled by the acts of the German government, which has put out hundreds of billions of paper marks, with nothing behind them, will not excuse the Germans. They will in the end be compelled to make good. These facts are shown clearly to Paris and Berlin by the light which Briand's resignation has loosened. The Genoa conference will be held, and the United States will undoubtedly be represented there, but all delegates will attend with the understanding that the alternative to payment of international obligations is repudiation. To the United States senate two weeks ago Senator Owen said the people of Europe are not bankrupt, either financially or morally. This is true beyond question, but the governments of Europe have wasted a lot of time trying to accomplish the impossible. No miracle has appeared, and it now seems probable that the inevitable will be admitted and the nations go to work, with a determination to pay their debts.

The Movie Star's Pay Check.

Perhaps it is envy, but most people have never been able to understand the justification of the high salaries paid to moving picture folks. Possibly not every American could fill the bill as a star comedian or shine in any other film role. Yet the actual service rendered the world by an impersonator of cowboys or the heroine of a shadowy romance can not be said to be greatly in excess of the good produced by the ordinary man or woman who is in more prosaic and less lucrative employ.

If a waiter receives $20 a week, he may find it rather hard to comprehend why an actor should be paid $2,000 a week for giving a poor imitation of him. It remains to be proved that the standard size film star possesses any unusual qualifications. How much of the women's beauty is their own no gentleman would inquire. Nor has it ever been considered proper to discuss their acting as critically as if they were actually on the stage. The news that Charlie Chaplin has brains and, consequently, ideas and flashes of lucid thought, still flabbergasts the world. So far as known, similar mental endowment has not been claimed for any one else in the movies.

It is announced by one of the film corporations that the salaries of all its force will be cut 10 to 20 per cent. This is not going to hurt the quality of the pictures one bit, for all a movie actor can do is movie act. These impersonators of successful business men, brawny laborers and heroic detectives are not likely to become actual competitors for these real life jobs. Some of these stars are mighty popular, but the cut in their salaries is even more so.

One of the most necessary things about a tariff is that its rates shall be permanent so that business will at all times know just what conditions to meet. The proposal to put the matter of sliding import duties up or down in the hands of President Harding, or even a tariff commission, appears to violate this principle.

The slogan of 1921 was to the effect that it would reward fighters; the new year, on the contrary, is one that will reward peacemakers.

That deficit of $800,000 in the treasury of the Chicago Opera company proves that music can not be had for a song.

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

THE DEAR OLD HOMELY FACES.

I ask you not to judge a man,
Nor yet a child or woman,
By the external plot or plan—
The outside of a human;
The withered lemon's wrinkled skin
Hides juices cool and tasty,
It hints not what it holds within,
Its moral—Be not hasty.

The corn's tan cloak may look its worst,
Or it may fit him snugly,
To judge the grain we husk it first—
Why then judge men so smugly?
The husks that shield the souls of us,
Lest they be rudely shattered,
Must stand the stress of storms, and thus
Grow time-scarred, old and battered.

I came upon a door tight shut,
"All cold and bare," I reckoned,
But lo, within the lowly hut
A fireplace warmly beckoned!
My host, grotesque and awkward, he—
Withal a jolly fellow;
The old, black pot right smokily
Brewed coffee, O how mellow!

We find beneath the hard, brown crust,
The bread oft' sweet and tender;
The thorns so savagely out-thrust—
The rose's, to defend her;
A shell may guard a treasure vast;
The heart be rich in graces—
God bless with all things good thou hast,
The dear old homely faces.

—Ichabod.

(We can't refrain from saying a few words in appreciation of Ichabod's contribution. It is a real poem—a beautiful theme cleverly treated. The true golden harp of poesy touched by the lyric fingers of genius. "A poem round and perfect as a star"—it is perfect in conception and in construction. If the picture conjured up in that third verse fails to touch our myriad readers we shall throw up our ten typewriting fingers, trained in the touch system—and despair of the intellectual percipience of the present generation. —Philo.)

* * *

PHILO-SOPHY.

A man has slight chance to get ahead unless he was lucky enough to have been born with one.

* * *

If the world looks to be a dirty place perhaps it is because your spectacles need wiping.

* * *

SAFE AND SANE.

(Unless you lose a button.)

Why should we not look with justifiable expectation, so to speak, for peace and normalcy? Men are going back to suspenders.

* * *

TODAY'S IDLE THOUGHT.

It isn't always the pedestrian who gets killed by the automobile. Sometimes the owner of the old bus works himself to death trying to earn enough money to keep it in repair.

* * *

THE FAMILY TREE.

I greatly admire my family tree,
For I believe in a pedigree;
I like to think that I come from stock
That dared to land on the Plymouth Rock;
I like to think that I got my eyes
From some of those folks both great and wise,
And I smile when I think I have a jaw
Like some great kin who studied law.

But come to think of that family tree,
One of those branches stands for—me!
Yet that is different—I wonder why?
And it really seems a bit awry—
But say, when my kids spy that family tree,
And look at the limb that stands for me,
I hope they'll say, as sure as sin,
"Why, now I know where I got my grin!"

—M. Joseph Simmons.

That's the spirit! Mrs. Simmons wins one of our antique Egyptian back scratchers and a hemstitched mirror. May her grin never grow thin.

* * *

"He kissed me when I wasn't looking."
"Well, that certainly was cheeky of him."

* * *

The pessimists can't even see the bright side of that new peace dollar.

* * *

SECOND THE MOTION.

The Husking Bee, Omaha, Neb.:

My dear reader: By the holy shades of the great B. L. T. Readers of the "colyum" have a heart! Don't let Philo work himself to death putting The Husking Bee out three or four days a week all alone. Let's contribute our rural rhymes and home-made wheezes and make the line a DAILY joy. Let's increase Philo's list of Huskers and feel honored to see our initials at the end of some pun.

Come on in! Don't be bashful—we want to see your favorite wheeze in print. Philo has entertained us enough—let's return the compliment.

All together now! Each reader is going to become a contrib! Yours, —P. R. B.

Thanks, Paul. You're a brick. Let's have a thousand bricks in the colyum family. Anyone with a Henry Clay head may become a brick.

For that you cop a copy of our automatic, revolving desk calendar with the pay days marked in red ink!

* * *

Mayor Jim Dahlman reminiscently bemoans the passing of the old-time cow puncher.

He has given way to the guy who punches holes in little tins of milk.

* * *

ISN'T IT THE STUFF?

Lives of wealthy men remind us
If we reach a miser's end
We, departing, leave behind us
Dollars for our kids to spend.

* * *

AFTER-THOUGHT: The forger is always ready to write a wrong. PHILO.

Killjoys and the Conference.

Senator Edge, replying to some criticism of the armament conference, asks the question, "Why not join in the acclaim?"

Why not, indeed? There is acclaim, and well justified. The conference was called with excellent intent, excellently stated. The president's action was applauded all over the world; and certainly the conference has been conducted with dignity and much success. If nothing else stood to its credit—but a god deal does—the fact that the world's post-war situation stands more clearly revealed now and more accurately appraised than before would entitle the conference to the highest respect.

The New Jersey senator then lays this injunction on the critics: "Don't lead the killjoys!"

It is a good injunction. Unfortunately, every movement, every situation, produces killjoys. They inhere in human affairs. This conference could not have escaped them. If every question presented had been disposed of promptly and by unanimous action, there would still have been killjoys.

But such persons are unusually obnoxious at a time like the present, and in the circumstances that exist. Feverishness and anxiety rack the world today. Serious men everywhere are confabulating about remedies; and surely every proposition having relief in view should be considered without heat or hate, and supported when approved by orderly examination. And such examination is provided for in the senate, where the work of the conference, when completed, will be passed upon.—Washington Star.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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TO AVOID CONSTIPATION.

The body must throw off a great deal of water in the 24 hours. At least three pints must go off as urine in order to carry away the solids which the kidneys separate out. If this amount is not available extra work is thrown on the kidneys and, in time, damage results. A tendency to kidney and bladder stones and gravel is set up, and perhaps the chance of some kinds of rheumatic or gouty neuralgias is increased.

The skin needs on an average somewhere about two or three pints to use in the making of sweat. Under certain circumstances it may use as much as a gallon, and a half gallon is not an infrequent requirement.

This amount is needed to dissolve the salts thrown off by the skin to keep the air in contact with that structure properly moist and to regulate the temperature of the body. If not enough is available there may be roughness of the skin or other skin disorders, and also discomfort due to failure of regulation of heat and moisture in the air next the skin.

The amount of moisture thrown off with the breath is almost equal to that disposed of in any other way.

From the health standpoint no other need for water surpasses that of the breath. The air is taken in at a relatively low temperature, and usually containing less than 1 per cent of moisture.

The lungs could not stand air of that quality, and certainly could do no work in such a medium.

Before it gets far inside the air is heated and moistened as it passes out of the nose. It is about body temperature and contains about 6 per cent moisture—all it can hold.

To heat the 24 hours' supply of air requires the intake of a good deal of food. To supply it with the moisture needed to bring up the percentage requires an abundance of water.

Lastly, a moderate amount of water is excreted by the bowels.

If, after the needs of urine, sweat and expired air have been met, the intake of water has been ample to supply the contents of the lower bowel, then the bowel movements are as moist as they need be.

If, however, the demand in other directions is excessive and the supply taken as drink and food is limited, the result is dry lower bowel content and consequent constipation.

And now what does all this lead to—practically?

In summer when we sweat profusely we may have constipation due to lack of moisture in the contents of the lower bowel. In the winter when we live in the hot, dry air of houses and the cold, dry air of the outside there is constipation because the sweat and the breath use up the moisture.

Living in poorly ventilated, overheated houses is, therefore, the most important cause of constipation. Humidifying the air is better than taking purgatives.

Foods Containing Iron.

O. W. writes: "Will you kindly state in your medical column what foods contain iron?"

REPLY.

Among the foods rich in iron are: Good meats, green vegetables and the yellow of eggs.

Those richer kinds are: Steaks, roasts, spinach, peas, beans, whole wheat, oatmeal, prunes, raisins.

Pregnancy Fears Absurd.

J. C. writes: "You will save my sister a great lot of sickness through worry if you will but answer a question which so many people are worrying her about. If she knows the truth she will not worry half as much. It is:

"Can a person who has been struck across the face and arms during three fights by a person with a fierce temper and heavy hands be assured that her baby will not be marked when born? She is about three months pregnant. Also, can a person be afraid of the same thing happening if she is frightened by an animal and grabs her face?"

REPLY.

Neither a blow on the face of a pregnant woman nor a mental shock due to the fear of an animal could possibly "mark" the unborn child.

Books on Diabetes.

P. W. G. writes: "Would you kindly inform me about a good book for treatment of diabetes and for composing a suitable diet?

"I would like the book to give tables of sugar contents in different foods, and of carbohydrates which do not convert into sugar in the human body."

REPLY.

Joslin's manual. Hill & Eckman's "Starvation Treatment." Wilder's tables.

Grease Your Hands.

Mrs. H. writes: "Would you kindly advise me? I have suffered two attacks this year of chapped eruptions on the wrists; also, about the eyes. This is extremely painful and very irritating.

"I am compelled to keep my hands in water a great deal, as I am the mother of six growing children and have considerable washing to do. Does this cause the chapping?"

REPLY.

Much the most important cause of skin trouble of the hands is occupation. The second is weather. Eliminate these and the skin of the hands is of no importance from the disease standpoint.

Keep your hands greased.

Wear rubber gloves when you can.

The Bee's Letter Box

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public question, it requests that letters be reasonably brief, not over 300 words. It also insists that the name of the writer accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but that the editor may know with whom he is dealing. The Bee does not pretend to endorse or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

The Yawpmobeel.

Omaha, Jan. 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few weeks ago when I was in an African wilderness hunting for giraffes to put in my menagerie, and was encamped one dark night at the great bend of the Ngongpo river, I heard a familiar sound that startled and surprised me. I sat up and rubbed my eyes and said to myself: "Why, there's an automobile from Omaha. I thought there was not a white man within 500 miles of this place." In the morning I asked my guide and interpreter if he heard that sound, and what made it, and he said: "O, yes, I have heard the same noise before. That was a hyena with a bellyache." S. F. COCHRAN.

Farmers and the Reserve Board

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the president by the "agricultural bloc" to secure the appointment of a "real live dirt farmer" on the Federal Reserve board. There is nothing to prevent this. The federal reserve act clearly provides for the appointment of seven members to the board, of whom two are ex-officio members, the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency. Of the remaining five, two, at least, must be bankers or persons experienced in banking or finance. Nothing is written in the act which prohibits the appointment of a farmer. And if the president chooses he can appoint one—"dirt", or otherwise.

The action of the agricultural bloc in attempting to force the hand of Mr. Harding in this matter is another question, however. In doing so it is directly bringing the federal reserve system into politics and, as Senator McLean remarked the other day, there are two branches of the government, which, above all others, should not be made the subject of politics, the supreme codrt and the Federal Reserve board. To those who have the financial solidarity of the country at heart the spectacle of the Federal Reserve board in politics is but little less deplorable than that of dragging the supreme court into partisan affairs.

To find the reason for the present agitation for a "dirt farmer' on the reserve board is not difficult. Two years ago the federal reserve banks advanced their rediscount from 4 per cent, ultimately to 7 per cent. Many banks which had been lending to their customers at 6 per cent and rediscounting the note at the Federal bank for 4 per cent were forced to mark up their loans. The presure was most severe at the top of the pile, where the farmer and manufacturer needed funds badly to carry on operations financed on a high scale of prices. Confidence was shaken, prices began to drop, and the inflation of 1919 crashed down. Unquestionably the action of the federal reserve banks was connected with this subsequent crash, but with this important factor that should be observed: When Secretary McAdoo and John Skelton Williams were the ex-officio members of the Federal Reserve board their influence was thrown into that side of the scales which encouraged a low rediscount rate so long as the government was borrowing on short term notes and the nation's debt was rising. On August 31, 1919, the national debt reached its peak, and since then has steadily declined. Two months later the federal reserve banks advanced their rates. The influence of the political appointees to the board had evidently been withdrawn. The Federal Reserve board proper was left to face the music.

Most of the discord which subsequently arose came from the agricultural regions, where it was claimed that the banks would not lend to the farmer because they could not obtain loans themselves at the federal reserve banks. There is reason to believe that many bankers advanced this as an excuse for not making the loan to the individual rather than give the real reason, which naturally inflamed sentiment against the new banking system. The facts of the case, as revealed by official reports of the Federal Reserve board, are that in the year from May, 1920, to May, 1921, borrowings from the federal reserve banks in nonagricultural regions declined $629,000,000, while those in agricultural sections increased $127,000,000, instead of decreased, as is believed by the agricultural bloc. The opposition, conceived in a misunderstanding is perpetuated by a blind, unreasoning and unwillingness to face the facts.

Banking is a highly technical profession. Ask the man in the street to manufacture a pair of shoes and he will admit his inability to do it, unless, indeed, he happens to be a cobbler. Ask the same man to accept the presidency of a bank and he will gladly accept, although the truth is that the wise handling of funds of others requires a far greater skill and knowledge. The same applies to the Federal Reserve board. Appointments heretofore have been made with wisdom. The present members of the board are eminently qualified by experience and training, and the board has never yet been dragged into politics in the matter of appointments. There should be no discrimination against the appointment of a farmer, or a manufacturer, or a railroad executive, or any other individual, but there should be some qualifications of the candidate on the ground of financial skill.

What Bill May See

(W. H. Green in Mid-West Labor News.)

When the Hon. W. D. Oldham arises to call the democratic banqueters to order next Saturday evening at the Fontenelle he may in fancy see the handwriting on the wall of the prophecy that the late Frank T. Ransom made at St. Louis during the national democratic convention in 1916.

Mr. Ransom was a gifted lawyer and his clients were frequently special privilege corporation, but he had some sense of justice and his measure of public opinion was very accurate.

The political greeks are bearing all kinds of gifts and there is a wild scurrying among the pie tasters to sound the tocsin for a new dispensation to forget and forgive, but there will be one national figure in the democratic firmament who will be very conspicuous by his absence. This state and interstate political character who can raise more hell in one minute than the democratic machine can straighten out in a week is quietly sitting on the lid.

He is neither asking nor offering quarter. To all appearance the political cider press which he used in 1920 to reduce the Hitchcock-Mullen-Neville-Shallenberger machine to proper proportions shows no sign of rust or wear. He makes no bones about his refusal to support any candidate who worships at the altar of the big four.

From present indications it looks as though the Kilkenny fair might be held in Nebraska this year.

Common Sense

By J. J. MUNDY.

Are You Handicapping Your Your Children.

Perhaps you did not have many educational advantages and you have done pretty well—better than many of the men you know who have had a much better schooling than you had.

Because of this fact you feel that it would be a waste of money to give your children more than an ordinary education.

Well, perhaps you have been successful, but you can look back at many instances where you might have been still more successful if you had been better equipped in an educational sense.

Also you must consider that times have changed since you were young.

People generally are better educated.

Many of the jobs you held while young could not be procured today by a person with as little education as you possessed yhen ou held them.

In all lines of work the person with mind training is sought and is given the preference.

Would you handicap your children throughout their entire lives by starting them out with a poor education?

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Parents' Problems

What can be done to help a child who is afraid during a thunder storm to overcome the fear?

There is only one thing to do, the hardest thing, to show no fear one's self. If you are in the country take the child outdoors to watch the approach of the storm, and treat it as a magnificent exhibition of beauty and power. During the storm distract the child's mind by playing games or by reading aloud. Do not let the child hear of the actual danger to life. If, unfortunately the child has read, or been told of being struck by lightning, do not pretend to deny the danger, but explain that, considering the number of storms and the number of people exposed, it has been computed that an individual is exposed to as much danger from falling tiles and bricks, in walking down a street as he is from lightning.

The marriage license for Princess Mary cost $250.

Constipated People Should Read This

You can now protect yourself from the dangers and annoyances of sluggish bowel movement, torpid liver, headaches, backaches, bad breath, biliousness and dizziness, by the use of Dilaxin—the tablet form of a famous prescription for constipation. Dilaxin gives natural action and is not a purge. It has the necessary elements to stimulate human elimination to its normal and healthy state.

Dilaxin keeps the internal organs clean and healthy. If you are troubled with constipation get a box of Dilaxin today and you will enjoy a new health.

All druggists the world over sell it at fifty cents for forty tablets.

Sole Distributor, Marmola Co., 57 Garfield Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

When in Omaha Hotel Henshaw

When Out of Employment —try— A Bee Want Ad

To Clean Out All Our

USED PIANOS

we are making the following prices. Among them is one sure to please you. Hospe's reputation protects you on the quality of all merchandise sold here.

Kimball Ebony Case	$ 85.00
Kimball Ebony Case	95.00
Kimball Ebony Case	110.00
Cable Mahogany	150.00
Bennett Mahogany	165.00
Haines Bros. Ebony	135.00
Schaeffer Oak	225.00
Henderson Mahogany	175.00
Wissner Mahogany	175.00
Hamilton Mahogany	250.00
Knabe Rosewood	225.00
Knabe Walnut	295.00
Emerson Ebony	165.00
Victor Walnut	175.00
Emerson Mahogany	225.00
Howard Ebony	150.00
Emerson Ebony	175.00
Camp & Co. Walnut	185.00
Stultz & Bauer Mahogany	185.00
Ivers & Pond Mahogany	250.00

A collection of unusually good used pianos at greatly reduced prices. We invite you in to see and hear them.

A. Hospe Co.

The Art and Music Store

1513-15 Douglas Street

—SPECIAL—

Used Truck Sale

ALL THIS WEEK

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