THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

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Swarm to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1922. (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public BEE TELEPHONES

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment 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.

Hypochondriac, but Hopeful.

When a democrat makes up his mind to be unhappy, he can be the most doleful thing imaginable. If you do not believe this, look over the lugubrious editorials and cartoons of our contemporary, which is trying to smooth the way for its owner's return to the senate by singthe nation, lightens the load on 2,500,000 heads of families, cuts expenses of the government, stops putting money into warships, decreases the army, and does everything it can do to straighten out the muss the democrats created, and the World-Herald imitates Harry Lauder's brother Jock, and weeps as it contemplates the national

Who created that national debt? Under whose administration, in time of profound peace, did the government begin to fall a round million dollars a day behind its income? Who in two years changed a republican surplus of \$350,000,-1000 into a democratic deficit of like amount? And when war came on, who was it that led the procession while waste and extravagance ran riot to the tune of several billions of dollars? What president was it that threatened with a veto any attempt on part of congress to revise s revenue law under which the entire nation groaned, or to amend a tariff bill he pronounced "the best ever devised," but which had proven

And, when the legislature of Nebraska, called together by the governor for the purpose, cuts the tax bill of the state more than two millions of dollars, who is it that shakes his head and dolorously complains that there still remains some tax to pay.

Who was it that looked on approvingly when the boards and commissions were multiplying in Nebraska under the democratic governors, but has had one conniption fit after another because a republican governor has reduced those boards in number, co-ordinated their efforts, headed off their interference and overlapping, and made the in iness of running the state approach something the efficiency, producing service and saving money

Senator Hitchcock's newspaper evidently believes the people of Nebraska have short memories. It is hypochondriac, but hopeful.

Between Ulster and Ireland.

Sir James Craig does not cut a very dignified figure as he scurries away to London, looking for support in his dispute with "Mick" Collins over the boundaries between north and south Ireland. Collins rather has the better of the argument, so far as the disposition of the people is concerned, a greater part of Ulster having shown its sympathy for the free state movement long before that came into existence. Now that it is an established fact, no good reason exists to suppose that these same Irishmen have changed their minds and are willing to continue with Beliast in the union. Arthur Griffith's utterance should content the Ulstermen. He says no attempt will be made to coerce any part of Ulster that votes to stay out of the Free State, nor will there be any toleration of an attempt to coerce those who wish to come in. In other words, now that the matter is referred to the Irish, and any trouble will be between Irishmen, it is the wish of the new government that the matter be settled without resort to violence. As to the government at London, it will very likely send Sir James home to his people, with a renewal of the pledge that England will not be a party to the coercion of either Ulster or the Free State of Ireland. However, it also seems safe to assume that there will be no coercion, for the northern Irishmen are amenable to reason, and see their plain advantage in living in harmony with their neighbors and countrymen. The Free State of Ireland is moving on to its destiny with both grace and prudent celerity.

Rearranging the Army.

General Pershing's recommendation to congress that the number of commissioned officers in the army be cut from 17,000 to 12,000 has more than its saving of money to support it. On the basis of a fighting force of 150,000, which is the limit sought at present, the existing roster of 17,000 commissioned officers means more than one to each ten enlisted men. Such an arrangement is absurd. On a war footing the ratio is about 1 to 30. Conceding that a considerable part of the present force is occupied with the training work given to officers only, the topheavy

aspect is not relieved. The situation is not one of the officer's making, however, as congress must bear almost entirely the responsibility for the over-balance. At the end of the war, when the demobilization was in progress, officers went back to civil life as rapidly and readily as did the men. After a time it was discovered that a real shortage of officers existed, and that many more must be

secured if the efficiency of the army was to be maintained. Young men who had made good in the service were asked to return to uniform, and many of these did so, not a few of them giving up positions in which they had established themselves, and where the future looked secure to them. When the present congress impulsively passed a bill cutting down the enlisted personnel of the army by about 100,000, the effect was to leave more officers than were needed. Then it was proposed to retire such of these as wished, but this plan was discouraged by the War department.

That has left the question in the position in which General Pershing finds it, and to remedy which he now makes his proposal, to peremptorily retire at least 5,000 officers of various ranks. Congress has the matter before it in concrete form now, and on its action will hang the future of many men who have looked forward to a military career on invitation of the government,

Dawes Has Made Good.

Having turned an inevitable deficit into the welcome prospect of an all but assured surplus, Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, is now before the country in the admirable position of one who has made good in a difficult position. Theoretically, the budget system would work like a charm; what it would do in a practical application of its principles none could say in advance. It is a departure from custom as old as the government; in some respects it is extra constitutional, for the fundamental law provides that all appropriation measures must originate in the house of representatives. A wall of tradition and departmental inertia stretched across its pathway, and to an ordinary soul the task of breaking through these would have appeared a dreary one.

General Dawes found it much to his liking, however. The "hell and Maria" spirit applied here with such neatness that the general waded into the budget job with zest and determination. He made no bones about what he thought was needed, but told the cabinet officers, bureau heads, chief clerks and the rest just what they might expect. So far he has not brought about every improvement he hoped to install, but he has located a lot of the holes and plugged so many of them that the president says the secretary of the treasury will write the balance in ing the blues. Congress reduces the tax bill of | black instead of red ink at the end of the fiscal

Uncle Sam may not have "Charley" Dawes on his pay roll permanently, although he is needed, but for the sake of the country's pocketbook it is devoutly to be wished that the methods installed by the director of the budget take root and grow as strongly as did the wasternl practices he has broken down.

Balfour on the Conference.

When the Washington conference concluded its work on Saturday and adjourned without day, it completed a remarkable record of achievement. Its scope and purpose definitely outlined in the agenda, confronted with questions fraught with admitted danger, and requiring exfreme delicacy in approach, the assemblage has produced a signal triumph for American diplomacy, the shirt-sleeve variety, that believes in straightforward bargaining when the future welfare of the world is at stake. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, summing up at the conclusion, said:

Exactly 12 weeks ago the president of the United States, in an eloquent speeh in which he inaugurated our meeting, asked us to approach our labors with full consciousness that we were working for the welfare of mankind. Looking back over that 12 weeks, I think we may say without undue self-esteem that the advice so nobly tendered has been taken and we have had a consciousness that we were

working in the service of mankind. Adding that the "great moral questions have been met," Mr. Balfour stated that any nation which did not recognize the work of the conference, particularly as regards China, will be considered outside the comity of nations. In plain words, the treaties adopted and the understandings recorded thereunder, are for the guidance of all the world, as well as for the signatory

The Washington conference has achieved all that was promised for it, even to producing results of greater merit and more expansive influence than those coming from Paris. President Hardings' service to world-peace will loom bigger as the result of his idea is better un-

Kansas' railroad commissioner is before the C. C., asking that passenger fares be reduced to restore railway travel. One thing the high rates did was to give a lot of Americans a chance to get acquainted with home surroundings.

Some of these early planted boomlets may get nipped in the frosts of a late spring, yet there is nothing like making a good start, and the hardy variety ought to last until July.

Each succeeding day we read of the capture of "the biggest still yet taken." Why not have a conference to limit the size of moonshine machinery?

Wilbur Glenn Voliva is pursuing Copernicus almost as successfully as Mr. Bryan did Darwin. The world is not without its humorous side.

Superintendent Dunn's order to police sergeants to "ginger up" might be repeated with good effect all along the line.

Banks buying commercial paper again? All right, now let somebody commence buying corn, and make real business good.

If somebody had thought of "hell and Maria" a little sooner, the public debt might have been several billions smaller.

One of the uneven things in life is that mysteries multiply faster than wonder girls appear,

The progs are prompt enough in picking

Old Mars is still looking at Washington, and wondering what hit him.

Too Much System.

A Brooklyn hospital attendant picked up a number plate that had fallen to the floor and placed it on the wrong bed. The occupant of the bed died and the wrong family took the dead man home before it discovered the corpse was that of a stranger and that their father still was living in the hospital. It is system to have everything tagged and card-indexed these days. Then some gum-chewing clerk mixes them up. The world made fewer mistakes when it got along as best it could with a little old-fashioned carefulness.-Capper's Weekly.

America's Oil Resources Little Reason to Worry at Present Over Future Supply.

Although it is estimated that at the present rate of production the oil fields of the United States would be exhausted in about 20 years, these figures do not indicate that the country's stroleum resources will come to an end that period, according to the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The country's wells are likely to show long periods of declining productivity before their final depletion, and the nation's huge deposits of oil shale offer enormous upplies as soon as it becomes economical to use hem, the bank points out in its magazine, Com-

merce Monthly, for February:
"If an annual rate of production of 450,000. 000 barrels, a figure nearly reached in 1920 and probably exceeded in 1921, were to be maintained in the United States until the wells were exhausted, the known supply would run out in about 20 years," Commerce Monthly says. "These oil fields, however, are likely to show long periods declining productivity before they are completely exhausted. It is impossible to estimate when the United States will have used up its petroleum resources, but a period of constantly decreasing production with occasional increases as new wells are opened up and new methods of recovery are instituted may be expected to

begin within the next few years. "To meet the emergency of a declining output of petroleum the United States has in reserve deposits of oil shale from which great quantities of petroleum products may be tained when it becomes economical to produce Enormous amounts of oil shale rich in thenr. oil are found in northwest Colorado, northeastern Utah, southwestern Wyoming and in northern Nevada. Deposits of more limited extent and generally less rich are located in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, Wisconsin Michigan, West Virginia and elsewhere. Though the oil shale industry is of long standing in other parts of the world, notably Scotland, France and Australia, it has not yet passed the ex-perimental stage in the United States.

"The United States has long been pre-emigent in the petroleum industry, but it occupies the unenviable position of exhausting its sources much more rapidly than the rest of the Starting with a supply estimated at 14,-000,000,000 barrels it has used up some 5,000,000,000, leaving only about 9,000,000,000 barrels, or 64 per cent of its original resources still avail-On the other hand the world outside the United States is thought to have 56,000,000,000 barrels, or over 90 per cent of its original sup-ply of approximately 60,000,000,000 barrels. As the United States regularly produces three-fifths or more of the world's annual output, each year finds this country in a relatively worse position.

"While the using up of natural resources is deplorable, still the material gains resulting from their exploitation should not be overlooked, for n a large measure the gradual exhaustion of American petroleumn has been offset by the advances of American industries thus made pos-

"It is significant of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the production of petroleum that despite prevailing business depression accompanied by a fall in petroleum prices the output in the first 11 months of 1921 showed an increase of 6 per cent over a like period in 1920. The gain was shared by all but the Illinois field, whose production has regularly been falling off recent years.

"Depression in the petroleum industry does, however, limit to some extent the drilling of wells in known fields, and to an even greater degree the exploration of new territory. production is sustained only by drilling an increasing number of wells in any given field, and since new territory must be opened up to compensate for exhaustion of old fields, a cline in drilling is after a time followed by a falling off in production. Conversely a period of prosperity brings increased production after a delay of months.

"Thus, while the increasing production in the first part of 1921 was probably a result of the prosperity in 1919 and the first part of 1920, there is likely to be a period of declining which will reflect the depression of the first part of 1921. The number of new oil wells completed fell off from about 1,830 in January, 1921, to about 752 in October, the latter figure being the smallest in the last five years. November returns, however, show an increase to 903

Agreement on Shantung

Agreement on terms for the restoration of Shantung to China is a triumph for straightforwardness as against circuitousness in diplomacy. It is a triumph also for patience and determined endeavor beyond the point where abandonment of the enterprise might have seemed to be justified.

With the Shantung controversy out of the way, and with agreement reached as to maintenance of the status quo in Pacific fortifications, a near and successful conclusion of the arms and far eastern conference is in sight. It is true that ratification of the agreements the United States senate remains to be achieved, but that may not be as difficult as it seems. There will be opposition in the senate, of course, but public sentiment apparently is overwhelm ingly back of the conference treaties, and public sentiment is as potent an influence in the senate as it is elsewhere.

The conference is destined to close without having accomplished all that was hoped for it by those who were more optimistic than they were informed. But already it has accomplished a great deal more than was believed possible by those who had understanding of the difficulties to be overcome. An accomplishment bigger even than the agreements it has arrived at is the influence it will have on the future intercourse of nations. Never again will the public opinion of the world support the course of any government which refuses to take its grievances into conference and seek every possible means of peaceful adjustment. And, the world having seen the difficult and menacing problems of the Pacific yield to negotiations in the Washington conference, it will not readily believe that there can exist between nations any differences which would not yield to the same treatment.-Washington Star.

American Industry First.

Protection means home production and home production means more employment for Americans. You cannot buy foreign goods without giving employment to the foreign workmen. We have just enacted a restrictive immigration law to keep out the cheap labor of Europe and Asia. Now we need a restrictive importation law to keep out the product of the cheap labor. Ameri-cans first!-Lawrenceville (Tenn.) Union.

A Sign of Prolonged Peace.

The new army dress regulations allowing soldiers great latitude in dolling up constitute a hopeful sign of the times. The less is the probability of war, the more ornamental uniforms are apt to become.-Fitchburg Sentinel.

Now for the Bug Barleycorna.

Having banished the bug synura, that gave New York's drinking water its cucumber taste, the city authorities should be encouraged to more vigorous efforts to limit the consumption of really harmful fluids.-Springfield Republican.

Where Politics Is a Profession.

The fact that they have started campaigning for the November election in Ohio and Indiana accounts for the prominence of both states in national politics. They work at it all the while. Detroit Free Press.

What Does It Do? The council of the league of nations is meeting again at Geneva, but what is on its agenda outside of auditing the hotel bills of the secretariat nobody knows.—Kansas City Star.

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

prestions concerning hygiens, assista-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Ber, will be enswered personally anbiest to proper limitation, where r stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual disease. Address letters in care of The Ber. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN. Of those who have recovered consumption to the extent where the disease has been said to have been "arrested" and to have remained so for several weeks or months, and who, feeling it somewhat safe to do so, have left sani-taris, a considerable percentage retapse, and may eventually die from This fact might as well be frankly faced. In an investigation of 1,042 per-

lined above, the following information was gathered: In 509 it was stated that the original freatment was insufficient, pre-sumabily meaning that they did not stay long enough in the sanitarium In 174 an attack of some intercurrent disease—example, pneu monia or pleurisy—caused the origi

nal disease to light up. In 187 overwork was the cause of In 132 misconduct was the cause In 46 insufficient income was re-

In 7 unhygienic working conditions, and in 3 unhygienic living conditions were indicated. There is a general agreement now

that a consumptive who has been through a sanitarium is in much the position of a boy who has been through college and faces the world the day after commencement. What he has learned may not help him unless he is willing to apply it, and has the determination to stick to his willingness.

In the first place, he is very apt

to fall into the old habits—those which caused his disease—when he gets back among the old surround-ings and the old associates.

But note that only 10 of these re-

lapses were attributed to bad houses and bad work places, and only 132 gave misconduct as a cause Leaving out the half of them who had to gult the sanitarium too early. we find that about 26 per cent charged their trouble to overwork. and nearly 9 per cent to insufficient

This raises the question as to the cured consumptives had

A confidential report in my hands gives, as the first essential, that he must keep under the direction of ome health agency. He should be examined peri-

odically by a physician experienced in caring for tuberculosis, prefer-ably by the superintendent of the sanitarium, where that is possible. He should be seen periodically by a nurse, who should advise with him his work, his home, and his lving habits.

The second essential relates to his On that point here are certain epigrammatic quotations or rules taken from the report in quen-

After-employment is really a postgraduate course, following treat-ment. He who can direct wisely regarding rest and exercise can treat tuberculosis unless he is an experienced farmer. The living and work-ing conditions are eminently unsuitable. Market gardening is perhaps

to his own occupation, or some mod-ification of it.

Hard labor kills the tuberculosis taught him, viz., good behavior, renot be too heavy physically.

Indoor occupations are generally to be preferred, because they are lighter physically, and better paid, on the average. occupation is unsuitable Any which involves exchanging the ad-vantages and comforts of his own home for less suitable surroundings.

Find Cause of Hives. H. S. writes: "Isn't there a remedy for hives? Have been bothered with them for more than a year. Have tried a milk and cereal diet. Have taken large doses of red clover

blossom tea bath for a long time, but all to no avail." REPLY. Yes and no. There is no medicine which one takes-presto change! No more However, any person willing to

take the trouble can find what causes him to have hives and then avoid it or be desensitized.

Cocoanut Oil Rubs. J. W. L. writes: "I had pneu-monia twice, the last time in March, "In October, 1911, I began oiling myself all over, neck to heels, with hot coccanut oil. For convenience I used a two-ounce bottle, set it on the stove or rolled it around over s

mp.
"I oiled myself every night for a year and gained 30 pounds. Since that, three times a week. Have had no tendency to take cold. "Oil enriches the blood and soft-ens toughened blood vessels. I am 79 years old."

REPLY. This is not a bad plan for old people to follow, though not all who follow it may be free from pneu-monia and colds.

Get Teeth Filled.

Mrs. B. H. W. writes: "1. I am four months pregnant and would like to know if I could have four teeth filled.
"2. I take Hamburg tea every night for constipation. Is that all

right for me? "3. Does it make a birth any easier to rub stomach with olive oil three or four months before time?" REPLY.

1. Yes. 2. No. Regulate your bowels by eating an abundance of fruit, vegetables and bran.

New Fashion From Germany. Hugo Stinnes, the industrial colossus of Germany, has recently bought back from England a num-ber of liners confiscated during the war. His most recent purchase, a 21,000-ton steamer, he has christened the "Karl Legien," after a famous German labor leader.

Has he started a fashion? May we yet have the steel corporation breaking a beaker of champagne over the bows of the "W. Z. Foster" or the "Alexander Howat," or the Standard Oil greasing the ways for the tanker "Emma Goldman" or the "William D. Haywood?"-St. Louis

interest of the party. If he wants to see a complete wreck let him give California the once over.—Los Anreles Times.

One Earthquake, Anyway!

Cordell Hull, chairman of the

temperatic national committee, will

An Ohio Conclusion. Only \$9,250,000 has been set aside by congress for dry enforcement. Bootleggers must be maintaining a lobby at Washington. They easily can afford to outbid that triffing sum.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Bee's Letter Box

Teaching Children to Study.

Gering, Neb., Feb. 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with much interest the discussions on school problems to The Beast Theorem on school problems to The Beast Theorem of on school problems in The Bee and britisted the then hard times to the same causes given now by Wilson-other papers and heard some public ian democrata. While we were asone phase of the question cumulating foreign gold and putting not been touched upon. It is same in circulation by way of asset Years ago pupils generally had credit currency, proportionately to from three to six months of rediscounted loans by federal reool yearly; it was continually serve banks, the prosperity resultschool yearly; it was continually dinned into their ears what a great privilege "going to school" was, and so during the little time the boys and girls attended school (usually present moment the United States in winter) they studied, really has the largest gold supply in its has the largest gold supply in its high states and girls attended school (usually present moment the United States has the largest gold supply in its high states has the largest gold supply in its high. studied, implored help from every- history, the federal reserve banks one. let no scrap of information have the largest gold reserve in their escape them from occasional speak. history, we still have this same feders, their trips to other places, the eral reserve system, also our manu-visitor in their home, from the few facturing equipment, raw material, magazines and papers they had food labor, transportation and im-access to and from the conversation measurable resources of every deof their elders (to whom they were scription. Agreeing that the demotht to listen respectfully). If cratic party gave us all these things Jones failed to keep up with described above, and foreign trade

attend interesting and instructive lectures, or do not listen if they do. and when a child is not promoted from his grade to the next at the she failed to promote Johnnie and Harry and Susy and Sallie. In reality, Miss So-and-So may have been the only good, really conscientious teacher those children ever had and knew the great harm being done them by promoting them each year to harder and harder work without the mastery of the previous year's work. The keeping them in the old grade may be the one stimulus needed to make them really study. Too much play in all schools. If pupils were taught schooling is

a great privilege, if parents were not looked upon as criminals when they very necessarily keep a child at home for a day now and then, if pupils were taught to study from the very beginning by parents and lower grade teachers, if the blame for not passing were placed where it usually belongs—on the pupil and parent instead of the teacher, then each teacher could handle more pupils and to better advantage, and fewer teachers would be needed.

I am a product of the old school; was a country schoolma'am for rears and sent six children through the grades and high school in town. I believe in consolidated schools (where conducted with common sense); I believe in getting the very best teachers possible with long and intensive training. Nothing is too good for our children. I think the good for our children. I think the good teachers are not paid enough and that a good many poor ones are paid too much; but I also believe a great part of the responsibility for his education should be placed upon the child himself and upon the parents (fathers as well as mother). velihood.

It is better for a man to return teacher, who must spend altogether spect for authority and for older people, good morals, the meaning of life, correct personal habits and a love of study, or at least the duty of studying. One thing more: Taxes fall on too few people. Every head of family should pay a per capita school tax and bachelor men and bachelor maids the same after they are 25 years old. Why should Americans be overtaxed to educate

Americans be services? Europe's paupers? MRS. L. STILES. Gering, Neb.

Omaha, Feb. 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: If present conditions were not se critical it would be joyto listen to democratic authority tell why all the present pains and pounds of agricultural production and show falling off in foreign trade

Tom Brown of the same age, he, gives us \$2,000,000,000 balance in himself, was blamed, not his teacher.

Nowadays too many children are real Garden of Eden, all our statescoaxed and bribed to attend school, men and editors are on record as to or at least not taught it is a privliege, but rather a favor to their "the high cost of living." All at-parents and teachers. They seldom pributed same to the increase of really study, except a percentage money and credit. No Wilsonite who are natural born students, disputed the fact, and no Wilsonite Young people seldom listen to the can now dispute the fact that tight conversation of their elders, seldom money, high interest rates, unemptoded. money, high interest rates, unem-ployment, bankruptcy, depression, falling prices and general calamity followed the radical, drastic defiafrom his grade to the next at the end of the year his or her teacher is that destroyed confidence in value blamed by parents, fond auntie and business and opportunity, in face of grandma and the child himself. Miss quantities of bushels and pounds, with creased portions compared with former years at greatly price values. Our democratic brethren gave us a red hot poker—the federal reserve system, the control of money and credit-thus the price of property and production. Liqui-dating debt, taxes and fixed charges by sale of deflated assets is a blessing bestowed on us by cratic brethren who left office March 4, 1921, leaving calamity and nothing else to remember them mber them by. T. S. FENLON. 309 N. 41st Ave.

CENTER SHOTS. Next war might not impose such heavy burden on us. We might have the luck to lose it.—Wall

the water wagon has too many wheels within wheels.—Columbus (S. C.) Record.

There is a growing conviction that

When it comes to a cold wave there are few to join in singing Mr. Debs, "will depend a great deal on how long I am out of jail." To One reason why a lot of children se "objectionable movies" is that

Pittsburgh Press. IN WINTER.

they can't be left at home alone .-

Do they remember, there gray woods for-That he so empty heath the ashen skies.

Their far off faded beauty that is gone?
Do they recall the ancient costsales
Of whispering leaf, and grass, and censel flowers.

Of liting brook and birdsong soft and clear.

Or that swift splendid pageant of the What leveliness may hold the speeding What beauty stay the passage of the A little space of glamour and the clear, Clean sweetness of the long days gem-med with flowers. And nights of silver dreams and ecsta-

And youth-and then so swiftly it is gene; memory broods beneath the leaden skies And r And walks old ways, forsaken and for-

-C. T. Davis in the Arkanyas Gazette.

The Pyramids—and Bernhardt.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Pifty years ago Dr. Holmes wrote, Age spares the pyramids, and De-Age no longer spares Desohes. They deny our increased of seneration has arisen that never fort as measured in bushels and heard of her. The Holmesian jazet. Not only is she dead, but a phrase is meaningless to this generation. The pyramids remain—and Bernhardt has taken the place of Dejazet. We read new that, an attack of influenza, in her after a success in producing Mau-rice Rostand's "La Glorie," is go-ling on a tour in Belgium in a new play, she has already beaten the record of Pauline Virginic Dejazet. who made her first public appearance, at the age of 5, in 1802, retired from the stage in 1868, and

died at the age of 17.
In truth, those who remember the performance of Delaget in youthful parts, in Sardon's plays, when the actress had reached the age of 65. will declare that no young girl could have acted them better or fresher appearance or more youth had so triumphantly threescore, he felt that he was living again the scenes of his youth, when Dejanct, in the '20s, led the Parisian stage. Bernhardt, as we have noted. has long since passed the years of Dejazet. Men and women are old who witnessed her debut at the Comedie Francaise in 1862, or even when she made her first notable hit n Hugo's "Ruy Blas" in 1868, For many years, indeed, her appearance may have seemed an embodied remi-But she at least has still the forward look she has maintained for a round 60 years on the stage in spite of changing standards and personal calamities.

It is a phenomenon worthy of serious note that the service of the dramatic art seems to be conducive not only to long life maintenance of a perfect freshness of view upon the circumstances and aspects of life. We say it is worthy of note, but is it strange after all? Who is there who must study life as the actor studies it, and what prolongs life and the sense of youth like a constant immersion in life, a ceaseless instillation of its problems into one's being, such as the good actor must practice? These who maintain the freshness of youth must keep themselves in life's current. This, it seems, the great actor rent. This, it seems, the great actor must do. The lesser stars may run a brief course; the brighter ones shine on to the last possible glimmer. Thus it was with Dejazet, electrifying Paris with youthful parts at 65, and thus it is with Sarah Bernhardt, producing Maurice Per Bernhardt, producing Maurice Ros-tand's somewhat revolutionary "La Glorie," her "limpid voice caressing the contours of the idea, subtly outlining its shadings," at 77, and then rising from a sick bed to start out gaily on a Belgian tour.

Cause and Effect.

which it is no more than fair to add that how long he is out of fail de pends a great deal upon his course in the future .- Portland Express.

Advice to Bulld Now Noah did not wait for the ship to ome in. He built it .- Kansas City



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