THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
B. BREWER, General Manager
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of March, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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Bonus Bill in Its New Form.

The house ways and means committee has a bonus bill about ready to present to congress on which it pins great hopes. Some of the features, notably that of cash payment, of the original plan have been eliminated and others modified. In lieu of the cash payment, a certificate of insurance is to be issued, which will be given collateral value of 50 per cent of its compensation value. Through this method it is expected that the men who want the money to assist in setting up for themselves homes will be able to get assistance in such fashion as will prevent the too ready dissipation of the funds, and thus answer those who objected on the score that the money would be soon spent, and no one would be much benefited by it.

This phase of the question deserves a little consideration. The men of the A. E. F. are fairly representative of the whole citizenry of the United States. Among them are some who are reckless, extravagant, thoughtless and improvident, but these are found everywhere. Happily, they do not constitute the majority, for most of the boys who were in the great army are industrious, frugal, and prudent in their habits, the foundation of a great country, and they are to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs. If the government insists on being an equal partner with them in the new enterprise few will object, for they are learning to know that the government is the one thing that may be looked upon as permanent. Its bargains will be kept.

Initial payments will be provided for by economies to be effected. Perhaps the statements of the Washington correspondent, that these can be made from savings effected in army and navy appropriations, is putting it too strong. At least $100,000,000 will be saved on the navy, as a direct result of the arms conference; a similar sum will be saved on the army, as it is being brought to a peace footing, and this without making the drastic cuts proposed by Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee. Other sources may be found in savings effected elsewhere, and the bonus will very likely be taken care of under the 1921 revenue law without the addition of any new tax.

When the threat of increasing taxation is removed, most of the opposition to the bonus will vanish. The plan outlined by Chairman Fordney suggests that a solution has been reached.

Not Puritanism, But Purity.

The revolt against impurity on the stage and on the screen is growing in America. No sign of Puritanism or nambypambyism is visible in the swelling movement, but a hopeful indication that the clean minds of the people reject the filth that has been offered in various guises, now and then attractive, but nevertheless vile because of its quality. In the Saturday Evening Post is an editorial with regard to the effect of unrestricted immigration, a portion of which reads:

Today our amusements are largely keyed to the standards of Broadway, which are less and less the standards of America, and more and more those of Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna and Petrograd, and not their best standards, either. The last word on the stage threatens to become the last garment that can be taken off short of nakedness.

All this is not native to America. There is a dash of Puritanism in the American character, and even at its broadest and roughest, a saving remnant of decency that instinctively revolts against this lowering of our old standards. A reaction to the tyranny of blue laws is coming unless the present tendency is checked, for the old America—and it is still the majority America—does not want indecency in its amusements. From the standpoint of profit alone, a comparison of the clean show with the dirty show will establish that fact.

Omaha has had lately several notable examples, both of the speaking and the picture drama, that clean plays pay better than the unclean. If the managers are alive to their own interests, they will give the point raised immediate consideration. The Bee does not want to weary its readers with repetition of this theme, but this paper has always stood for the worth while drama, has never failed to denounce the meretricious, and is convinced that a God-fearing community, such as Omaha is, prefers to have decency at the theater.

Sport for Sport's Sake.

A clear line has long stood between the true amateur and the so-called professional in sports. To the one the game is a pastime, a test of skill or endurance; to the other it is a source of livelihood. One plays for the sheer joy of pitting his ability, muscle, wit, skill, against another, and, win or lose, he gets benefit from the effort. The other is animated only by the desire to secure the greatest possible monetary reward for his effort.

When the enthusiasm of Americans swelled to more than a million dollars of gate receipts to watch a contest between a pair of unevenly matched pugilists go to a foregone conclusion, real sport was at a low point, if not at absolute nadir. Some gigantic frauds have been perpetrated in the name of sport, and the victims have forgotten their chagrin and prepared a royal welcome for the next event, by which they were to be again permitted to contribute many dollars that the wily promoters and equally astute principals might enjoy the fruits of their enterprise.

Prize fighting is the source of more trouble than any other form of professional sport, unless it be wrestling. When the American Legion promoted a boxing bill in the Nebraska legislature, it was not with the thought of fostering the commercial aspect of pugilism, but to give a very commendable form of athletics a legitimate standing in Nebraska. The Legion owes it to itself, as well as to the public, to redeem the sport it sponsored. If boxing is to be continued in Nebraska, it must be for the sake of the game, and not for the gate receipts.

Democratic Hypocrisy.

Senator Hitchcock has taken up the cudgels against the four-power treaty proposed by the arms limitation conference for maintaining peace in the area about the Pacific ocean.

The treaty provides that the nations signatory shall "communicate with one another fully and frankly" in case their rights "are threatened by the aggressve action of any other power" in order that they may "arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." Senator Hitchcock demands the insertion of the word "provoked" so that the treaty will provide for an exchange of ideas in case the rights of signatories "are threatened by the PROVOKED aggressive action of any other power." Without such an an amendment, he pretends to believe that the United States may be forced into war by the back-door route. Japan, for instance, he would have us believe, may command our support against Russia by "provoking" aggression by that nation.

What extremes of hypocrisy!

Only a few months ago this same senator championed for many long weeks the ratification of the Versailles treaty without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i." The principal battle was waged over Article 10 of the league of nations covenant, which read:

"The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league."

This is what Senator Hitchcock wanted the United States to ratify. Stubbornly and indignantly even, he refused to consent to the slightest change in its terms. Can anyone find here the word "provoked," which the senator now declares to be so essential? Can anyone find any clause or phrase which may be considered a substitute for that word?

The search is vain. If it is possible under the four-power pact for a nation to provoke aggression, it is just as possible under the league of nations, which Hitchcock acclaimed as the perfection of international relation. No consideration save complete subservience to petty partisanship can explain so contradictory a position as that now taken by the democratic politicians.

Nailing Another Falsehood.

The desire that taxes be reduced to the utmost degree possible with the continuation of necessary public service is well nigh universal. That, however, does not justify gross falsification of facts in an effort to make political capital out of the situation.

Democratic newspapers of Nebraska are publishing an attack upon the tax legislation of the last legislature, in which appears this charge:

"Take, for example, just one little thing that bill did. It provided that all property should be valued and assessed at actual value, instead of one-fifth value, as before. But it left the limit of the levy the same as it was before. By this single change, it made it possible for the spending authorities, and the taxing authorities, to increase the amount of taxes five times the amount they were permitted to levy."

This would indeed be a subject for severe criticism—if it were true. But it is not true. Section 1 of Article 12 of this tax bill provides:

"It shall be unlawful to fix or make any levy upon the actual valuation of the tangible property in excess of 20 per cent of the maximum rates of levy authorized by statutes in force on the date this act becomes effective."

In other words, the republican state legislature provided the very safeguard which the democratic press contends should have been provided. The charge that it did not do so is a plain falsehood. Will the newspapers guilty of this misrepresentation be fair enough to make correction? Let us see.

Fiume and the Fascisti.

Another pretty little incident has arisen over Fiume, where the ebullient fascisti have uprooted the government set up under approval of the League of Nations, and call upon the government of Italy to take over the community as part of the kingdom. Fiume was included in the Italian demands at Paris; President Wilson awarded the city to Jugo-Slavia, along with a strip of the Dalmatian coast, that the new republic might have "a window on the Adriatic." D'Annunzio kicked this arrangement into uselessness, and finally it was determined that Fiume should be a free state, to which all nations should have equal access. The fascisti have routed the governor, demolished his authority, and insist that Fiume is as Italian as Naples. Suppose Italy should acquiesce in this decision of its impulsive sons, will the League of Nations proceed under Article X, or will the matter be allowed to rest as it is?

Some of the Wilsonites are having a hard time to fight the four-power treaty and face their record at the same time.

Lloyd-George may see in the "die-hards" something akin to the irreconcilable group in the United States senate.

Gentle spring is still wearing her goloshes, even if she is making magnificent gestures this way.

Fiume and the fascisti have an alliterative affinity that may account for the fuss they have fomented.

Tipperary transport workers have seized the gas works. You remember Tipperary, of course?

The police have at least one bandit in charge; now, let them increase the count.

Argentina and Mexico report times improving. Getting general.

A Big Hate-Target.

The democratic theory that Senator Lodge isn't such a big man after all, seems to be somewhat weakened by the enthusiasiasm with which the democrats hate Senator Lodge.—Detroit Free Press.

Wells of Jericho

Some Light on What Was Before Joshua and the Jews.

(From the Cunarder.)

Few excavations of recent times have had results of a more interesting nature than those on the site of ancient Jericho, which lies to the east of Jerusalem and but a few miles north of the Dead sea. They have revealed that the Jews had every right to be proud of their capture of the Canaanitish fortress, which was most remarkable in its day for strength against an attacking army.

Ten years ago there stood at a distance of a mile and a half from the modern Jericho a huge oval mound, known as Tell es-Sultan, about 400 yards long by 180 yards at its greatest breadth, and rising from 40 to 50 feet above the level of the surrounding plain, with a few smaller mounds standing on the top.

Prof. Sellin began work on this, aided first by the Austro-Hungarian government. He unearthed a tremendous surrounding wall and part of the interior of the town, including the citadel within the northern end of the oval. The outer wall proved to consist of three parts. The lowest section was a solid natural rock foundation, with a few feet of loam and gravel on it. On this was built a stone wall about 16 feet high, the two lower courses being of enormous blocks, in some cases as large as six feet by three, while in the subsequent ones the stones grow gradually less in size. The stone wall itself also diminishes in thickness as it ascends, being eight feet at its base. The top section is of mudbrick, which reaches now to a height of about eight feet, but may originally have been considerably higher. Towers of mudbrick project at intervals around the whole enclosure.

Such a fortification must indeed have been difficult to capture, especially as in the central tier of the wall the spaces between the blocks were filled with smaller stones as a protection against the besiegers' tools. The builders were very skilful craftsmen.

Those who have examined both the remains of Jericho and Troy find strong resemblances between the walls just described and those of the "second city" discovered by Prof. Schliemann at Troy, and it is suggested that the architects had something in common or learned from the same masters.

The citadel at Jericho is hardly less interesting than the outer fortifications. Its walls are built in much the same way, but they are double, with a space of 11 to 12 feet behind them. Two towers rise at the two northern angles. Within is "a perfect warren of small houses," with only a single thoroughfare among them, as is the case with many Eastern bazars of today. These houses, of which one is in a very fair state of preservation, seem to be later in date than the city walls, and to belong to the period after the Jewish capture of the place.

The Canaanites, between the 17th and 14th centuries, B. C., erected the walls, and probably the greater part, if not all, of the citidel; but the Jews, while utilizing the shell, remodeled the interior.

A thorough examination of the finds, however, deduced but little as to the history of Jericho after its fall before the army of Joshua. Two interesting points came out—one, that much Egyptian pottery was in use; the other, that under the floors of some of the houses were earthenware jars containing the bodies of infants.

The sand which composed the mound of Tell es-Sultan has had an excellent preservative effect, and now that much of it has been cleared away it is possible to realize vividly how imposing a place Jericho must have once looked from the plain for miles around.

Burning Up 334,540 Dwellings

In the five years ended with December, 1920, the direct losses from fires in the United States, as recorded by the actuarial bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, reached the stupendous total of $1,338,178,142. This is the record compiled from 3,302,930 adjusters' loss reports. It does not tell the whole story of destruction wrought by flames. Losses from unreported fires and from fires damaging or destroying property not insured are conservatively estimated at a quarter of this total. Thus it is figured that in five years the direct money damage done by fires in the United States reached $1,672,722,677.

The damages considered by fire underwriters are direct losses on property. They take no account of indirect losses resulting from interruption of business. They take no account of inconvenience or of actual want caused by suspension of employment because of fire. They take no account of the maiming and killing of men and women and children.

If money to the amount lost in fires had been invested in dwelling houses the nation would be better off by 334,540 homes, each costing $5,000, and each comfortably sheltering a family of five persons. If it had been put into school houses at $100,000 each the United States would have 16,727 of these structures. But the money went up in flames and smoke.—New York Herald.

The Missouri Senatorship

Washington reports that a number of senators, usually classed as friendly to former President Wilson, have agreed that Senator Reed of Missouri should remain in the senate and accordingly have pledged him their aid in seeking re-election this year.

As the arch enemy among democratic senators of President Wilson, he was the greatest aid and comfort the republicans in the senate had during the days of democratic ascendency. At last accounts, the Missouri democrats were not particularly proud of the work of their senator. They declined to permit him to represent them in the national convention at San Francisco, and nothing has occurred since to indicate that they have changed their attitude.

So far as President Wilson and his policies are concerned, they are infinitely more popular today than when the democrats of Reed's district sent a Wilson delegation to the convention. The vindication of Wilson is proceeding at an unexpectedly rapid rate, and it is not possible to see where Reed can hope to gain anything by fighting this rising tide of approval, found both in the democratic and republican parties.

The attempted dictation from Washington is likely to prove a boomerang for Reed's candidacy. If Missouri democrats are anything like Texas democrats, they are jealous of their right to select their own leaders and representatives, and they will resent the interference of politicians from outside the state. If Reed is wise, he will keep his Washington supporters in the background until he is sure of the nomination.—Houston Post.

Doing Their Country.

Union labor influence caused a 40 per cent depreciation in railway efficiency when the government took over the operation of the roads during the war. That is the testimony of experts as given to the senate committee on interstate commerce. That was the way some of the radical unionists had of "doing their bit."—Los Angeles Times.

Read and Weep.

Lacking search warrants for legally entering a house, Cleveland, O., police used a tear gas bomb effective and make their arrest in the open. Search warrants will be obsolete soon. Science as a convenience to anarchy is a most interesting study.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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.

MILK IN BIG CITY SAFER.

Properly pasteurized milk is a very material factor in protecting against the following diseases: Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diarrhea in babies, and septic sore throat. It is of some service in protecting against diphtheria.

Chicago was the first large city in the world to pass a law requiring the compulsory pasteurization of milk. This was done in 1908. Since 1916 this law has been enforced perfectly.

The health department attributes much of the very great decline in the prevalance of the diseases enumerated above, showed by the statistics of Chicago, to the passage of the law of 1908 and the strict enforcement of all pasteurization requirements since 1916.

The United States Department of Agriculture put out a table showing the growth of the pasteurization movement in American cities between 1915 and 1921.

Of cities with 500,000 and over, 77.8 per cent had pasteurization ordinances in 1915. All had such ordinances in 1921.

Of cities with between 100,000 and 500,000 inhabitants, 30 per cent had such ordinances in 1915. In 1921 90.5 per cent had such ordinances.

Of cities with 500,000 inhabitants and over, it was estimated that, in 1915, 77.8 per cent had more than 50 per cent of their milk pasteurized and 22.2 per cent had between 11 and 50 per cent so treated.

In 1921, 100 per cent of them had more than 50 per cent of their milk pasteurized. Chicago had 98 per cent of its milk so treated.

The figures for the cities over 100,000 and less than 500,000 are: 1915, over 50 per cent pasteurized, or 30 per cent of the cities.

Eleven to 50 per cent pasteurized, one-half the cities.

No milk pasteurized in 5 per cent of cities. In 1921 over 50 per cent milk pasteurized, 90.5 per cent of cities. Eleven to 50 per cent milk pasteurized, 9.5 per cent. None with no pasteurized milk.

In cities of 75,000 to 100,000: In 1915, over 50 per cent milk pasteurized, 26.3 per cent of cities. Eleven to 50 per cent pasteurized, 42.1 per cent of cities. All raw milk, 10.6 per cent of cities.

In 1921, over 50 per cent, 73.3 per cent of cities. Eleven to 50 per cent pasteurized, 25.7 per cent of cities. No city is without some pasteurized milk.

Cities of 50,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, 1915: Over 50 per cent milk safe, 13.3 per cent of cities. Eleven to 50 per cent safe, one-half the group. No pasteuirzed milk in one-half the group.

In 1921, over 50 per cent milk safe in 67.7 per cent of cities. Eleven to 50 per cent safe in 14.7 per cent of cities. No safe milk in 14.7 per cent of the cities.

In cities with 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants in 1915: One-sixth had more than one-half the milk pasteurized; four out of 10 had one-tenth to one-half of it safe, and more than one-quarter had no pasteurized milk.

In 1921 the figures were over 50 per cent pasteurized, six out of 10; one-tenth to one-half pasteurized, one-quarter, and one-ninth had only raw milk.

Of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 in 1921 only one-third had more than half their milk pasteurized, and nearly 40 per cent still had no pasteurized milk.

The less safe milk is in the smaller places, as shown by the progressive lowering of the percentage having more than half the milk pasteurized as we progress from the 500,000 group to the 10,000 group, as witness the following figures—100; 90.5; 73.3; 67.7; 59.7, and 33.3.

The great public health problem of 1922 is the city of less than 50,000 inhabitants. It is almost the rule that in such places the milk is not safe.

Once a Day.

Mrs. M. S. Writes: "1. I have a four-months-old baby weighing 20 pounds. He is breast fed. Would it be advisable to start giving him one or two bottles of cow's milk every day?

"2. He was born August 1. When should I wean him?

"I followed your advice as to colic and found it worked fine."

REPLY.

1. It is all right to give him one bottle in the afternoon, in order that you may be free to attend to other duties. Give a mixture of eight parts milk daily and 12 parts boiled water.

2. About June 1.

Dust Causes Pneumonia.

J. S. writes: "I am employed as a cleaner in the public schools, and, in conjunction with sweeping and cleaning classrooms, I am required to wheel coal and take out the ashes.

"1. Does the dust inhaled from the performance of these duties endanger one's health in any way, or does such dust hasten consumption (as I have been informed).

"2. Does dust affect the digestive organs, and what remedy, if any, is there of preventing the dust from sticking in throat and nostrils?"

REPLY.

1. Yes. Inhaling of that character is one of the important causes of consumption. It also causes pneumonia, coryza and sore throat.

2. The remedy lies in keeping the dust out of the air. If you must breathe dusty air be thankful that your nose stops a lot of the dirt.

Do you properly moisten the floors before sweeping?

Do you use sawdust or wet paper?

Do you sprinkle the coal and ashes before handling them?

Do you ventilate well?

Do you keep things clean?

"I Says, Says I."

The Mormon invasion of London has aroused our charlady to unwonted heights of eloquence. "Can't think what the goveinmint's a-thinkin' of, lettin' them Mormonds come to London," she stormed yesterday. "Gawd knows we've got enough sexes 'ere already, but them's the worstest sex of all. 'One woman's enough for any man,' says I to my man, 'an' it's my silly opinion that if every man 'ad as dootiful a wife as you've got, then there wouldn't be no Mormonds at all," says I. I can put up wi' a good deal in religion like," she continued, "from 'Igh church to the Sallies, and I ain't again spiritalism nows and agains, but them Mormonds, well, they ain't dacent to begin wi'."—London Morning Mail.

Sweet Summer Woman.

What makes a girl so much more attractive in her summer costume? It's her dazzling white shoes and gowns. They are in perfect accord with the summer season, for white partakes of the very spirit of summer-time—beautiful, cooling, restful to the eye.—Boot and Shoe Recorder.

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.)

What the Bonus Is.

Omaha, Feb. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please give, through the Letter Box columns, the various amounts in dollars the soldiers would receive through the present bonus bill? E. H. H.

It is rather difficult to determine just what information your correspondent wants, so I will give you the salient points of the bill:

A man's service should have been between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919: $1 per day for home service, $1.25 per day for overseas service, with a maximum of $625 for a man with overseas service, and a maximum of $500 for a man with wholly home service. To make up for the $60 bonus given every man at the time of discharge, 60 days is deducted in figuring each man's credit of days.

No payment shall be made to any officer above the rank of captain in the army or marine corps or lieutenant in the navy, and certain special classes of service are barred from adjusted compensations.

The above figures are for the original "cash" or adjusted service plan.

In lieu of the "cash" plan, a man can accept an "adjusted service certificate," whose face value is 25 per cent more than he would be entitled to under the cash plan. These certificates have insurance features, and with interest, are payable at the end of 20 years to the veteran, or at his death, to his beneficiary.

Or he can devote his compensation to home or farm aid, receiving for this purpose, 40 per cent more than his cash or adjusted service pay. Or he can get the same amount for vocational training, or land settlement. If a man had served 300 days, none overseas, he would be entitled to either:

$240—Adjusted service pay.
$300—Adjusted service certificate.
$336—Farm or home aid.
$336—Vocational training pay.
$336—Land settlement.

In case your correspondent refers to the total cost, I cannot tell him because of the revision the bill is undergoing in congress. The adjusted service pay totals $1,560,166,330. Until the final provisions of the bill are known, and the number of men who accept the different options, it would be difficult to calculate the various amounts that the veterans would receive.

HARRY C. HOUGH.
Adjutant, Douglas County Post, American Legion.

On the Girl Worker's Side.

Moorhead, Ia., March 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: In attacking people for working, why doesn't "Square Deal" confine himself to the fields which are really overrun, and not condemn those who try to do their share where there are as many shortages as there are in the school world? A short time ago, this teacher shortage was pronounced the greatest menace facing the nation, in the great unrest. I think the young lady with the high school education and the teacher's certificate would have no trouble in finding a place to use them if she really wanted to. Agencies are always calling for teachers, and there are numerous rural schools closed or taught by young girls with permits. Don't say that rural work is beneath the young lady. There are many unpleasant features, but one is busy trying to grow big enough to grasp some of the opportunities. I am inclined to agree with the poet who said:

"There is always work withal,
And tools to work for those who will."

To George Avery, I say that I am not defending anyone who has a job at the expense of a man who left that job to take another in the interest of us all. But here, also, I defend my own profession. We aren't keeping anyone out of a job, if he is trained for it and cares for it.

A RURAL TEACHER.

Why the Bonus?

Broken Bow, Neb., March 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will Mr. Avery or some other "bonus radical" please answer? When you mention "the big pay" the stay-at-homes received, do you take into consideration the big necessary expenses also? Are you aware that all the stay-at-homes were not so from choice? What were some of your necessary expenses while in the service? Why did you not save a part of that $33? Do you consider yourself more entitled to a bonus than the veterans of other wars, men who really fought for their country, while it is generally believed, you fought to protect the money interests? Of course that is beside the issue: You both fought. Did you endure more hardships than the veterans of other wars, men who bound up their own wounds, who had no up-to-date hospital service follow them up and give them every attention when needed? One Legion man answered, "No, but we had cooties." Did you have scurvies because of improper food, starvation and rags? Did you lay for months in an Andersonville or Libby prison? Were you afflicted with gangrene, caused by lead bullets and inattention to wounds?

Certainly you went through a hell, so did the veterans of the other wars; there was a business depression after all the big wars when men who had served their country as well as those who had not could not find employment; there are thousands of men who did not serve overseas as well as the thousands who did, that cannot obtain employment at present.

Mr. Avery hints that a citizen cannot give his opinions in public, especially before ex-service men, and this is the country whose liberty they fought for. What kind of liberty is that? Liberty for the fighting men only? Some of them are taking a great many liberties and damaging their own cause.

There is such a thing as being a gentleman, even in an argument. Personally I would like to see the men receive the bonus, but some of the arguments put forth simply will not go down.

COULDN'T GET TO GO.

MY LIFE AND I.

"I want to know of the hidden things,"
Said I to My Life one day.
"I want to know what they're really worth."
"Wait," said My Life—"you may."

"I want to feel all the throbs and thrills
That ever were felt by man,
I mean to flirt with the God of Sin."
"Wait," said My Life—"you can."

"I want to go by the Broad Highway
Instead of the Narrow one,
And cast my lot with experience,"
"Well," said My Life—"it's done."

"I'll walk unharmed down the Primrose path;
The God of Sin I will trust,
And I will not pay for the throbs and thrills."
"But," said My Life—"you must."

—Nan Terrell Reed in New York Times.

Nebraska Politics

York Democrat: The two leading Omaha candidates for the republican nomination for the senate are evidently framing up an interesting campaign, if all reports are true. It is said that Jefferis will come out for an amendment to the Volstead act to provide for light wine and beer. This is expected to line up all the wets behind him, and on the other hand Howell is supposed to stand pat for the present restrictions, and this, of course will call to his standard all of the drys. This will make a nice line up and some other candidate who is willing to concede that the eighteenth amendment settled the prohibition question and refuse to enter the fight might win. There are some things that the people are very tired of hearing rehashed and this is one of them.

York Democrat: Charles L. Saunders, a member of the state senate for many years and a member of the late constitutional convention, is likely to be a candidate for the republican nomination for the senate. Neither of the other Omaha candidates appear to suit all classes and a vigorous effort is being put forth to bring Saunders out as a life saver. They could do a whole lot worse.

Grand Island Independent: Reports have it that John O. Yeiser of Omaha will be a candidate for the republican nomination for the United States senate. Lad, kindly page Mr. Ross of Lexington.

Cozad Local: Frank P. Corrick, former townman and owner of the Local, has shied his castor into the ring, and will be a candidate for state auditor. Frank has been in close touch with politics for several years and will make a strong bid for the nomination. He has never asked for an election office before. At the last regular session of the legislature he was clerk of the lower house. Come on, we're for you.

Gering Midwest: Grant L. Shumaway of Scottsbluff, once elected commissioner of public lands and buildings as a democrat, defeated for reelection, and once an unsuccessful candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, is now taking the lead in organizing the "progressive party" in this county. We are not advised as to what office Grant expects to aspire to as a "progressive," but the information will doubtless come along in due time.

Nebraska City Press: Arthur J. Weaver's refusal to seek the republican nomination for the governorship changes the situation again. Just where the party will turn for a candidate now remains to be seen. That the former chairman of the constitutional convention would take the bit in his teeth and run away with the nomination seemed almost assured. But something has intervened. Mr. Weaver says he cannot afford to make the sacrifice of personal affairs which is so necessary if one is to properly and fairly administer public matters. If that is true—and there is reason to doubt it—then Nebraska loses another chance to have a good business man for governor. And, as is said in the beginning, it will be rather difficult to put one's finger on a man who will measure up to the standard which the situation and the times require.