### THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY.

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#### More Justice, Less Law.

The procedure of the courts has become so complicated with technicalities that the idea back of the recently incorporated Arbitration Society of America is sure of popular welcome. This is to be a court without lawyers, designed to speed justice, make it less expensive, unshackle it from technicalities, establish simple truth and promote good feeling and mutual understanding among

Except for the fact that it is open to the general public for the settlement of all controversies except criminal and divorce cases, this is not a new departure. In Omaha the Live Stock and Grain exchange now adjust disputes among their members before an arbitration board instead of resorting to the courts. The Federal Trade commission and the Interstate Commerce commission are trade courts of a similar kind. In many other places the trend toward what may be called "executive justice" is to be found.

Odd though it may seem, many of the backers of this new court are lawyers. Among the incorporators are Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law school, former Governor Whitman, ex-Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Dean Frank H. Sommer of the University of New York Law school, and a number of bankers, merchants and professional men, including the president of the New York Rotary club,

Only lawyers who live by litigation and who use their craft to clog the wheels of justice will suffer from this reform. Those who seek to "put something over," will not venture here. The two parties to a dispute may go to the chamber, choose a third, who need not even be a lawyer, to sit in Judgment, and the decision will be final except where fraud or corruption can be shown. Litigants will be unhampered to tell their story in their own way without being gagged by oblawyer, and although legal counsel may be admitted if desired, there will be no eloquent appeals to the heart, no skillful maneuvering of the statutes, no hired expert testimony and no jury to be confused.

The arbitration society will not only get quick and just hearing for the poor man, but it will prove of the utmost benefit to business men who can not afford to wait during three or five years of litigation. Although it is only by a special act of the New York legislature that this new tribunal is authorized, the movement is one that is bound to spread, so great is the need for a simplification of judicial processes.

#### Nebraska's Vital Statistics.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Tuberculosis society last week passing reference was made to Nebraska's vital statistics. Maybe it would be more accurate to refer to the lack of them, for, strictly speaking, the registration in Nebraska amounts almost to nothing. Only within the last two years has the state been admitted to what is designated as the "registration area," which means that some reasonably dependable record is kept of certain data regarding disease, but these are elementary and far from being sufficient in scope to meet the demand for accuracy. Even so important a matter as birth registration is not given in satisfactory form, although in the cities fairly close track is kept of the infants coming into the world. Other phases, however, are sadly neglected. Reasons for this are not hard to find. Many people regard the necessary information as private and personal, and concerning themselves or their family only, and particularly none of the public's business. Family physicians are at times inclined to sympathize with this attitude of mind, and therefore acquiesce in the supression or in-formation. Little harm might result from this, ordinarily but at times the omissions are annoying if not serious in their effects. In the matter of tuberculosis, it is impossible to make reliable comparisons in Nebraska, for the data is incomplete. What is true of this disease is true of others. Go back a few years, and the baby born in Nebraska will have a difficult time to prove that he ever was born, if he has to rely on publie records. This state of affairs should be corrected; a proper law properly enforced is the method available, and it can be done with little public inconvenience and perhaps with great public good.

#### A Portrait of the President.

Howard Chandler Christy is painting a portrait of President Harding. On Sunday afternoons the artist and his wife call at the White House, where they are greeted like home folks, for are they not also from Ohio?

Although Mr. Christy is a noted portrait painter he is best known for his pictures of beautiful young women, such as appear on magazine covers. In fact he evolved that attractive fiction known as the "Christy girl."

It is interesting and reassuring, therefore, to learn with what eyes he sees his latest subject. "He is an exceptionally good sitter for a portrait painter," Mr. Christy says. "To begin with, he is not impatient and he does not require rests. His face is strong and noble. His very heavy eyebrows are black, while his hair is a beautiful silvery gray. Another feature to appeal to an

artist is the good color in his face, also his steady, deep blue eyes."

If Mr. Christy's brush proves as eloquent as his tongue, every one will wish to see this picture.

#### A Truce With Life.

"After questioning a very considerable number of college boys of every class or type," John Palmer Gavit writes, "I conclude that in the average case learning for its own sake plays a relatively small part in the complex of motives. What the typical boy sees in college appears to be not any educational process that he is to undergo through instruction so much as a chance to live, in all that the word may be taken to mean, in a very pleasant environment and amid most interesting events and social activities for four years or more before the hurly-burly and the more or less irksome routine of hard work in the outside world swallow him up."

One may look back over one's own college career and be unable to contradict this estimate. Outside the professional courses, and within them to a certain extent, there is a baffling lack of serious purpose. For many a college course is little more than a truce with life.

This is not true, of course, of those students who are earning their way, although their educational progress is indubitably handicapped by the necessity for work outside the ciriculum. Taken all in all, can it be said that American colleges are fulfilling their purpose?

How many graduates of these institutions when they foregather to celebrate their alma mater, mention their studies or speak of what they gained from one course or another? They may recall with affection some outstanding man of the faculty. But for the most part it is college life, not the work in the class rooms that is uppermost.

The increased attendance that is swamping the nation's educational halls is not due to any new desire for wisdom. Boys who go to college are merely following the fashion. Many of them are not only unprepared, but unfitted for serious scholastic work. Yet it is only fair to admit that most of them do get something out of their environment. The point is that they do not get as much as they might. A college education is too often a story of wasted opportunity.

#### Humanity in the Test Tube.

A learned judge is to read Eugene O'Neill's The Hairy Ape," his purpose being to determine if it contains obscene or unpermissible expressions. That is, he is to censor it from a strictly moral standpoint, and, in the end, the solution will depend on the judge's personal opinion as to what is moral or immoral, obscene

While this is going on, "The Hairy Ape" will continue to be presented at a New York theater, and be discussed sapiently or casually by the thousands who witness its unfolding. What O'Neill appears to have done is to cut another cross-section of human life and expose the various dividing lines that partition society into strata. The interest is not so much in his meth-

od as in his accuracy. No doubt can be raised as to the relative standing of the stokehold and the first cabin or the reaction of the denizen of one sphere on the habitue of another. The huge stoker, animated solely by gross animal impulses and passions will always be the "filthy beast" to the dainty even if snobbish and supercilious maiden itory argument by O'Neill, or Tolstoy, or any one else, will bring them closer together or establish between a communion greater than now rests

on their common humanity. O'Neill's vogue, as that of others of his kind, rests on his presentation of sharp contrasts, placing antithetical types in juxtaposition, but it rests on that alone. His analysis is incomplete, and his reactions unconvincing, just because his postulate is incoherent. Such drama may pass current for a time, but it serves little good, because it shows only the defect and fails to suggest the remedy. Humanity has been tried in the test tube of many an author, but so far has resisted ultimate resolution, because of the obdurate elements disclosed, principally that of self, disclosed in both the stoker and the maiden, and no catalyzer suggested.

#### A Network of Waterways.

A six-foot channel for the Missouri river would open it to navigation. Representative Jefferis speaks the mind of Nebraska in his proposal for a federal survey of the possibility of clearing the river for steamboats between Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City.

The necessity for prompt development of cheap transportation facilities to meet the era of prosperity that is looked for was emphasized at the recent foreign trade convention in Philadelphia. William H. Stevenson, of the Lake Erie and Ohio canal board of Pennsylvania, was one to call attention to the importance of internal waterways, and mentioned the improvement of the Missouri as among the desirable

"It is possible to provide within the next five years a complete connected system of inland waterways covering the whole nation for the small expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, one-twelfth the amount the government and people have given or lent the railroads in the last three years," this expert declared. "Such a system would carry 500,000,000 tons of freight annually at a saving of at least \$350,000,000 in direct freight charges alone. But it would also save the people many billions of dollars, for it would keep our farms and factories busy and would supply their products much cheaper to

all the people." As an example Mr. Stevenson cited the case of the Monongahela river, where the government has expended \$13,000,000. In 1920 the saving in freight was \$20,000,000, a great deal more than the entire sum spent on construction of the

The president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad once said that 66 per cent of the traffic on that road did not pay and that it was necessary to increase the rates on the other 34 per cent. With a supplementary system of water transportation, the bulky, slow-moving freight could be diverted from land routes, with a consequent gain both to the people and the railway

Omaha's ball team is home again, and we ope it has been cured of its habit of losing.

"Uncle Mose" has loosened something in the Big Sixth district, all right.

Tchitcherin still thinks he won something at

"Don't gouge" is a good motto for all.

#### From State and Nation

The Dog's Side of It.

Press Our Dumb Arimals.

Massachusetta has been passing through one of its more or less frensied and senseless fits of hostility to the dog. Some unfortunate victim of neglect, hunger, or sickness snaps at a man, woman, or child, is hunted down and killed, generally after being badly mutilated. Then the excitement spreads, cities and towns become hysterical over the subject, and hundreds of perfectly kind and healthy dogs are destroyed, in most cases cruelly destroyed.

most cases cruelly destroyed.

From an article by Walter A. Dyer, in the Springfield (Mass.) Union, we are glad to reproduce a few thoughtful words upon this question:

It would be futile to deny that there is such a thing as rables, but I hope the time may come when the discuss and its manifestations will be when the disease and its manifestations will be better understood, and that it will be successfully handled by a common sense system of quarantine, as it is in Great Britain. There are those who profit by mad dog scares, and who have never yet failed to discover rabies germs in the brains of dead dogs. We leave it all to them and their press agents. I hope some day some one will get at the bottom of all that.

"Meanwhile, the best an enlightened government seems able to do is to post placards and shoot unmpazied dogs on sight. Ennobling pastime! How many dogs, with their incredible capacity for love and devotion, their almost human

pacity for love and devotion, their almost human sensitiveness, have been pursued and terrified and done to death by unreasoning brutes. It is the men and women who are more often mad. Let them give way to this obsession and no dog

is safe.

"There is always some fool or other to set up the medieval cry of 'Mad dog!' Then the chase is on. Driven frantic by terror, the poor fugitive dashes through the streets, naturally giving every evidence of insanity. Shouts and pistol shot drive him on. At length he is brought to earth by a poorly aimed bullet. In agony and terror he dies.

"Let us leave no stone unturned to stamp out rables—for the sake of the dogs as well as ourselves. But is there no way to check this slaughter of innocents?

slaughter of innocents?
"Meanwhile reckless motorists go practically

"Meanwhile reckless motorists go practically unscathed. How many deaths are caused each year in the United States by the bites of rabid dogs? How many by automobiles exceeding the speed limit? Let us set up the cry of 'Mad auto! Mad auto!' and get our minds off this hysterical fear of rables."

#### "Marplot" and Others. From the Kenses City Star

The use of the word-"marplot" by ex-President Wilson in reference to Senator Reed re-calls the fact that Mr. Wilson, while the author of so many striking phrases, rarely used words or references that were obscure to the average person. His diction was academic. But the reader did not have to go to the dictionary or

President Harding is cautious in his word usage. "Normalcy" is perhaps the limit of his wandering from the straight and narrow path. In this respect he is like Judge Taft, who, so far as is recalled, added only "honey fugle" to

joyousness of the nation.
All of which gets back to Colonel Roosevelt as in a class by himself in overflowing with words and allusions that sent the ordinary person to cover. He seemed to assume that every-body was as familiar as he with a wide range of literature. It probably never occurred to him that anyone should be baffled by "Armageddon," or "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways," or the "man with the muckrake;" or that people should not recall that Agag walked "delicately." Perhaps when he denounced someone by comparing him to a "Byzantine logothete" he expected to popularize an unknown word. He certainly was taking a chance when he compared Secretary Baker's military activity to that of Tiglath-Pileser, Nebuchadnezzar and Pharaoh Necho.

There is such a thing as using little known words without being obscure. Roosevelt had the

#### Nebraska's Language Law.

General satisfaction will attend the decision of the supreme court of Nebraska, upholding the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools, at least below a dertain grade. Of the logical validity of the law there never was room for serious question. The power of the state to require universal attendance at bothe gen-entially implies the power to prescribe the gen-eral courses of study that shall be pursued.

The object of compulsory schooling is to assure in all citizens sufficient education for the right performance of the duties of citizenship. To require children to attend school, and to permit the school to teach them nothing of civic permit the school to teach them nothing of civic value, would be gross stultification. Of the educational soundness of it there is no more room for question. The weakest and least satisfactory of all the work done in the average public school is its teaching—or not teaching—of English. Until the schools turn out scholars far better instructed and trained in the use of the vernacular, they have no business to give an hour's instruction in any foreign tongue. Finally, on the moral ground the law is of impregnable propriety—indeed, of imperative de-sirability. The very fact that in any community or state there is a large proportion, even a ma-jority, of residents of non-English speaking origin is one of the strongest possible reasons for teaching no language but English in the common schools.

#### The Passing of a Real Figure.

Henry P. Davison's life was a sort of saga of the self-made man—the poor boy who came to New York with \$40 in his pocket, could not find a job and went to Bridgeport, rose from bank messenger to bank president at 31 and partner in the great Morgan firm at 42, the man without a college education whom univer-sities delighted to honor with LL.D.'s. And Davison was after all a bluff banker with an ideal, although that ideal was a limited class ideal. He combined with rare organizing abil-

ity a conception of noblesse oblige.

His war-time stewardship of the Red Cross was a real administrative achievement, although his frank conception of the Red Cross as an active agent in attaining military victory was a direct and dangerous violation of the neutral position guaranteed the Red Cross by interna-tional agreement and an abandonment of its traditional motto: Humanity and Neutrality. His later conception of an international Red Cross league fighting disease and serving as a sort of virus against bolshevism was far above the open shop, "Americanization," and other sordid schemes with which some of his fellow captains of industry sought to stem industrial unrest. With him passes one of the few real personalities in American banking.

#### A Good Time to Go Farming.

The National City bank of New York after analyzing the census figures for 1920, declares that for the first time in the history of our country there are more people working in factories than on farms. Fifty years ago there were more than twice as many country workers as city workers. This not only means that the farmer has a bigger market for his product, but that he is a greater buyer of manufactured goods, because an increasing large proportion goods, because an increasing large proportion of the factory hands are making things for the of the factory hands are making things for the councomfort and convenience of people in the country. If we forget the year or two of hard times now happily passing, we can see that farming is not a crowded business, and we can be sure that it will be generally prosperous in the fu-ture. The man who gets discouraged now and leaves the farm because he thinks farming "doesn't pay" is making a mistake.

#### Forests of the Future.

From the Blatr (Neb.) Pilot. Fifty years ago New Tork produced more lumber from its forests than any other state. Now it produces less than one-tenth of the coun-

try's supply.

This is partly due, of course, to the nation's increased use of lumber, but the greater reason is the wanton destruction of the forests without

States that are planting trees on a big scale are preparing much wealth for their future resi-The more any state conserves its natural resources, and develops its power, the more at-tractive it will be in the next generation, and the greater the prosperity of its inhabitants.

Cause and Effect.
From the Portland Press-Herald.

Democratic senators complain that when any of them begins a speech on the tariff all the other senators abandon the senate chamber. If we man judge from some of these speeches we have read nebody can blame these who dodge

## How to Keep Well

Two years, 18 hours.
Three years, 16 hours.
Four years, 15 hours.
In lessening the hours of the sleep schedule it is well first to reduce the morning sleep period, then the afternoon sleep period, and, finally, the night period. However, it is well to retain a brief afternoon period, even retain a brief afternoon period, even though it necessitates some reduction in the 12-hour night sleeping period,

Five years, 14 hours. Six years, 13 hours. Seven years, 1216 hours. Eight years, 12 hours. Nine years, 111/2 hours. Ten years, 11 hours. Thirteen years, 101/2 hours. Fifteen years, 10 hours. Seventeen years, 914 hours. Nincteen years, 9 hours.

good as any, but it is not perfect, be-cause, in short, it is too perfect. Notice how it drops an hour a year n some stretches. All humans are not built exactly

nachine speeds up. Physical, mental and social growth have been closely studied. These studies show great variance in speed of change at different life periods. The next objection to the schedule s that it suggests that individuals of

the same chronologic age are all the same in their sleep requirements. The subject of sleep is a very important one. More important even old people in the United States used Old people in the United States used than nutrition; and I wish there was some way by which it could be some way by which it could be studied as closely as growth in stature and weight have been studied. The importance of it begins to be noticed in babyhood. Many bables get into trouble because the stature and weight have been studied. The old pronunciation "Indee" is still evident in the plural "Indies."

"A back rate." get into trouble because they are poor sleepers, or maybe we should say that they are poor sleepers be-cause they are in trouble.

I have in mind children given to night terrors; children who sleep poorly in the daytime; poor night sleepers. Some are in trouble because their mothers have trained them into bad sleeping habits, such as night feeding and floor walking, being rocked to sleep, put to sleep with stories—all the too much attention group of trouble makers.

"vese!" was spelled "wessel." Three hundred years later, while written "vesel," it was probably pronounced "wessel," in the Wellerian manner: "He called me a wessel, Sammy, a wessel of wrath." So to Mrs. Gamp this world is the "walley of the shadder." In Henry Machyn's "Diary" (1550-63) is much good Cockney; for example, "volsake," "wacabond."

made more facts available.

When it comes to the sleep of of adults, of all bad habits the worst is fear that one cannot sleep and worry because one is not sleeping. Recently several articles by scienhave appeared. When their direc-tions are boiled down they come ex-actly to the position of a woman who wrote to this column many years ago of her method.

The pian is this: Go quietly to bed, prepared to accept what comes without worry, anxiety or repining.

If sleep, all right.
If wakefulness, all right. At least physical rest would be achieved.

Every one who retires in the saint.

Every one who retires in the spirit of Christian resignation will sleep.

Books On Tuberculosis. G. E. writes: "1. What is the difference between acute pulmonary tuberculosis and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis?

"2. In acute pulmonary tubercu-losis is there any danger of hemorrhages?
"3. What is the best climate for a

man in the first stages of pulmonary tuberculosis; that is, carryining one to two points five in the evenings?
"4. I would like very much to know all about acute pulmonary tuberculosis, as I am a victim. The disease was discovered six months ago. My sputum has shown bacilli in several tests, so anything you can tell me about this disease will be highly appreciated." REPLY.

1. The acute form progresses rapidly and is attended by considerable fever. The chronic form lasts longer and progresses slowly. Periods of inactivity separate the periods of activity

2. Yes.
3. Such men should stay where they are. It is all right to go to a they are. It is all right to go to a sanitarium near by.

4. Write to your state tuberculosis society at Topeka for its bulletins. Also for a list of books which you should have and which the society will order for you, or write the National Tuberculosis society, 370 Seventh avenue, New York City, for pamphlets and list of books on sale.

Hint to Skinny Folk.

G. M. writes: "Will you please tell me if it is harmful to eat my breakfast and go right to bed? I work

No. That's the way a cow works it. It is somewhat fattening, however.

## A Bluefield, W. Va., paper is publishing the New Testament as a serial. Perhaps that will be good for Mingo county.—Omaha World-Herald

Henry Ford came near inventing a cheap watch. Then, upon second thought, he put the big wheels out-side and attached a crank instead of

a mainspring.—Toledo Blade. The way things are going, it can't be long until the ideal marriage is

he other.-Cleveland News. At that, wine, women and song was a combination little more objectionable than shoe polish, flappers and jazz.—St. Joseph News-Press.

Why will scientists waste their time devising radio-controlled sub-marines and airplanes when the controlled lawnmower? - Arkansas

"He couldn't sleep for six years," reads an advertisement. Six years is

### Gampish and English

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning brginne, samiletion and prevention of disease, seek
the first will be asserted personally
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which, written by Chaucer, printed by Caxton, spoken by Spenser and Milton, and surviving in the mouths of Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp, has, in a modified form and with an artiin a modified form and with an artificial pronunciation, given us the literary English of the present day."
"Num" is a pronunciation "prescribed by an orthoepist of 1724." Let us not be too proud. The great standard Walker whose "Pronouncing Dictionary" (1791) long ruled usage, called "odious" "ojus." and preferred "sparrowgrass" to "asparagus." Mrs. Gamp suid "cowcumber," as, pundit Smart tell us, well-taught persons of Smart tell us. well-taught persons of the old school pronounced it in 1836. Sarah's date was 1842.

Mrs. Gamp' was a conservative.

She "talked like an early Georgian duchess, and Sam Weller like a town blood." Lady Wentworth, in the early eighteenth century, spoke and wrote Gampish. She calls her son. cations. At some points on the route from the cradle to the grave the "dearest creetur," like Mrs. Gamp talking to Mrs. Prig. Just as Sarah refers to the "torters of the Imposition," Lady Wentworth writes that her dying lapdog "never offered to snap at anybody in its horrid torter."

The pronunciation of "ure" as "er" "was once universal, and we still have 'fritter' from French 'friture, 'tenter-(hooks)' from French ten-ture, and several other examples." "A back gate: which I forget the street's name it goes into," writes Lady Wentworth, "sartainly," as she was accustomed to say, anticipating

Gampish. In the thirteenth century Many older children get into sleep troubles because they play too violently after supper, stay on the streets, go to shows, or do something else which keeps up the brain activity just before the bedtime hours. Parents might not be guilty of these sins if research on such had made more facts available.

"Diary" (1550-53) is much good Cockney; for example, "volsake." "woman," "welvet." "wacabond," "Amton Court. In southern English dialect the sounds of d and r are "almost indistinguishable." Thus our "porridge" comes from "pottage." or rather from its colloquial form, "poddige." Hence Mrs. Gamp's "imperent" for "impudent." If Mrs. Gamp wrote "chimley." so did John

Gamp wrote "chimley," so did John Unfortunately, Prof. Weekley hasn't yet found a patrician eight-eenth century parallel for Sarah's "flery furnage" and "Jonadge's

'to forge' (ahead), for earlier 'to force,' an example of a pronuncia-One occasionally hears at loves to hear a conservative say tion which may have been much more prevaient than one would con-

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