THE OMAHA BEE

MORNING—EVENING—SUNDAY.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher
B. BREWER, General Manager

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press, of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

The Omaha Bee is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on circulation audits, and The Bee's circulation is regularly audited by their organization.

The net circulation of The Omaha Bee for April, 1922

Daily Average 72,390
Sunday Average ...79,595

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY
B. BREWER, General Manager
ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of May, 1922.
(Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

BEE TELEPHONES

Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department or Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M.: Editorial Department, AT lantic 1021 or 1042. AT lantic 1000

OFFICES

Main Office—17th and Farnam
Co. Bluffs—15 Scott St. South Side—4935 S. 24th St.
New York—286 Fifth Ave.
Washington—1311 G. St. Chicago—1720 Steger Bldg.
Paris, France—420 Rue St. Honore

Farmer and the Tariff.

The tariff is to be made an issue in the election this year, warns Senator Underwood, free trade leader of the democratic party in the senate. His challenge will be accepted by the republicans. Senator Underwood also insists on having unlimited debate, that the passage of the bill may be delayed as long as possible. The republicans are not willing to accede to this, and Senator McCumber, who is leading the fight for the republicans, is anxious to get the measure on its passage as soon as possible.

In one of his addresses on the floor Senator Underwood belittled the statement that the farmers feel the effect of foreign competition, and asserted that the Atlantic seaboard is fed from its own production, and that the effort to secure a protective duty on farm products is merely an effort to compel the 30,000,000 people of the New York and New England region to pay tribute to the farmers of the west. Senator Underwood ignores the fact that it is now possible for an Argentine farmer to sell his wheat to mills 500 miles inland from New York cheaper than the Nebraska farmer can. Some other points are worthy of note.

In the year 1920, to which the democrats point as the one great keystone in their arch of foreign trade, total exports of foodstuffs of every kind in value amounted to $2,034,596,001, while imports of foodstuffs of all kinds came to $1,815,765,889, or almost 90 per cent of the value of the exports. In other words, we bought nearly as much as we sold. The food producers of the United States have competition in the home market.

A detail or two may interest the farmers. Imports of eggs were valued at $7,851,523 in 1920; butter, $18,646,459, and cheese, $5,657,035. Exports for that year were: Eggs, $13,569,144; butter, $10,142,403; cheese, $5,054,253. Of potatoes imported in 1920 the value was $12,467,281, and of wheat flour, $8,668,874. These figures seem insignificant, perhaps, when compared to the billions represented by totals, but they are eloquent testimonials to the truth of the statement that foreign food producers are finding a foothold in American markets.

Senator Ashurst of Arizona, a democrat, has declared in favor of a tariff that will protect the farmer as well as the manufacturer. That is just what the republicans are trying to establish, and just what the democrats, led by Underwood of Alabama and Hitchcock of Nebraska, are trying to prevent. The farmer has an interest in the tariff, and he knows he needs protection on what he has to sell.

Out to Make Friendly Calls.

A group of 100 Omaha business men, representing various lines, is off this morning to call on friends in Iowa, South Dakota and northern Nebraska. These trade emissaries typify the city they hail from. In the effort to extend the trade and influence of Omaha, they are actuated by a spirit of enterprise that brings success to any undertaking. As a matter of fact, they are not going into a new region, but where the name of the city and its business houses is well established, and where friendly relations have been sustained for a long time. Omaha is the big market town for the region to be penetrated; merchants and manufacturers here supply the needs and purchase the products of the wealthy territory the trade excursionists will traverse during the coming week. No new conquest is aimed at, but efforts will be made to more closely cement the bonds between the Gate City and those on whom it depends for support in its effort to serve the wonderful empire of which it is the metropolis. Such visits as this are helpful, for they permit personal contact, not always easy to obtain, but invaluable as between dealers and customers. Omaha men cannot know too much about the country around us, and the people who buy the goods for sale here, while the merchants in the smaller towns gain equally through acquaintance with the men who come from the city. All things are in favor of the purpose of the trade excursion.

Tax on Building and Loan Stock.

A very important decision was reached at Lincoln last week, when the state tax commissioner formulated a rule for the assessment of building and loan association shares. Confusion existed as to just how the provisions of the new revenue law should be applied, and a dispute arose as to the correct method of calculating the value to be taxed. Meetings between the tax commissioner and the representatives of the building and loan associations led to a close analysis of the law, and it was finally agreed that it was never intended to tax the shares at their full face or withdrawal value, because of the fact that this was represented largely by real estate on which the state already levies tax, or by securities that are tax free under the law. The way out was found by deducting from the total value of all shares the value of all securities held, and agreeing to a levy on the surplus thus arrived at. Accordingly, the rate agreed on is 3 per cent of withdrawal value, or at the rate of $30 per $1,000, which reduces the tax to 21 cents per $1,000 on the basis of a 7 mill levy. The tax commissioner has notified assessors to scrutinize returns already made, and where the individual has made return at higher than the rate agreed upon to make the necessary adjustment. This settlement of the controversy is happily reached by the application of a common sense rule to determine what should be taxed, and means considerable relief to holders of building and loan shares, who had looked ahead to a rather stiff levy on their savings.

Shifting the Decimal Point.

Whatever happens in Europe, one point is agreed upon. There must be a general devaluation of paper currency before health is restored to commerce and industry where it now is languishing. It was brought out before the National Chamber of Commerce meeting at Washington last week that American capital to the extent of almost a billion dollars has gone to Europe within a little over 12 months, in the form of loans to governments and private enterprise.

Nothing in this indicates an intention or desire to abandon the people over there in their time of need. At the moment J. P. Morgan is in consultation with European financiers, looking to the conditions on which a great American loan can be floated. Lloyd George, leaving Genoa, notified the Russians that the gap they left in the European family of nations is slowly being filled, the economic void is closing, and that recovery can be made secure without them. This is admitted, but it is equally obvious that until the money situation is cleared up, and a more reasonable relation between the gold standard and the paper issues is brought about, the effort at recovery will be seriously delayed. The decimal point must be moved to the right as extensively as it has been to the left.

Doubtless such a process will be a painful one, yet it will bring benefit to all. In Germany it will be of particular benefit, for, no matter how energetic and frugal the people there may be, they are feeling the effect of the disproportionate status of their money. Purchase of raw materials and of food supplies is difficult, because of fluctuations in value of the mark.

When the Germans, the Poles, the Austrians, the French and other peoples who have inordinately inflated their money resolutely accept the deflation, and let themselves down to a solid foundation, the further processes of restoration will follow in natural sequence.

Nebraska Looking Ahead.

A symposium published in The Bee today is recommended to all for reading. In it will be found the unbiased opinions of a number of editors of newspapers scattered in every section of the state, so that the review is as near representative of general conditions as could be obtained. The verdict is that the crop prospect is excellent, and that the business outlook is good. Little need exists to waste words in interpreting this. For the sake of such as are unacquainted with the spirit of the Nebraska farmer, and therefore not advised of his faculty for recuperation, The Bee will point out that the forecast means that prosperity is with us once more. Nebraska's fields are an unfailing source of wealth; the farmer has encountered adversity in about every known form, and has risen above it, superior to circumstances. His courage is indomitable, his energy exhaustless, and his skill established. The fertile acres of the state, plus the farmer's ability and favorable weather, annually produce around half a billion dollars' worth of food for humanity, and that is a respectabe sum, even in these times. This season will be no exception, at least the spring promise is encouraging, and nobody need worry about the Nebraska farmer going out of business or repudiating his debts. He will take care of politics, as he always has, after his own fashion, but will look after the real business of farming first.

The art of pageantry finds its home this week in Richmond, Va. As a part of the observance of old home week, a musical spectacle will be given, starting with the virgin queen, Elizabeth, who gave the state its name, running through the landing at Jamestown, the incident of John Smith and Pocahontas, Bacon's rebellion, the French and Indian war, Patrick Henry's speech, the vote for independence, the Clark expedition to Vincennes and Detroit, the surrender at Yorktown, General Lee and the battles of the confederacy, ending with the world war and a vision of the future. Certainly this is an attractive way to recall history.

An idea of the popularity of the public forum is gained from the estimate that Everett Dean Martin, director and founder of the Cooper Union Forum of the People's Institute of New York City, addressed a total audience of more than 86,000 in the past year. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the forum movement is to be celebrated there this fall, so this can not be considered any new thing.

E. F. Goltra, having leased a fleet of barges and towboats from the government, has set out to compete with the present publicly owned line on the lower Mississippi. It is not every enterprise that would thus finance a competitor, and care ought to be taken to enforce the stipulation that this gentleman adheres to his pledge to handle only commodities that are not now handled by the government barge line.

"Naw, them guys ain't nothin' to me. I handle bigger stuff than that every day," said the youngster who carried the Babe Ruth telegrams to Judge Landis' office. And that is the way a whole lot of people felt about the incident.

The refusal of President Harding to allow the Leviathan to be renamed for him was a considerate act. Thousands of veterans will remember this craft as their transport, and it is best to leave it the name which means so much.

The primary vote in Pennsylvania, where almost a million republicans registered their choice, does not indicate a lack of interest in candidates, nor greatly encourage the democrats.

Too bad that Harding is both optimistic and platitudinous, but if he were pessimistic and epigrammatic, would the democrats like him any better?

He who is satisfied is lost, to judge by recent political events.

"Uncle Mose" will look better in congress than out.

Nebraska Smiles Again

Crop and Business Conditions put Stop to Singing of the Blues.

Beatrice Daily Express.

Clark Perkins:—Spring crop prospects in Gage county are the brightest for years. General business conditions show marked improvement, and optimism prevails. Unusual building activity, headed by a $200,000 hotel, with the Barneston Water Power project, which is nearing completion, is a stimulant to industrial enterprise. Local developement, actual and prospective, unequalled by anything I saw on recent trip over central Nebraska.

Leigh World.

Charles R. Kuple:—Business conditions are practically back to normal in this community. Crop prospects are excellent, but our people are not depending entirely upon the growing crops. The records show that nearly one hundred cars of live stock are shipped from this point monthly; that an average of six hundred cans of cream are shipped monthly, besides a large quantity of eggs and poultry.

Holdrege Progress.

O. J. O'Shea:—Crop conditions in Phelps county are as well advanced as could be expected after an abnormally dry season. Up to within six weeks ago, this county has had practically no moisture since last July and many of the wheat fields present a ragged appearance. Since the rains of the past six weeks, conditions are considerably improved and, while we do not want to appear over optimistic, we believe that, with an average amount of moisture during the balance of the growing season, we are warranted in saying that the result will be very close to an average crop. Rain is needed at this time. There appears to be an improvement in business conditions, in spite of the fact that farmers generally are busy getting in their corn.

Columbus Telegram.

Growing crops, wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa, are regarded by farmers as better than average for this time of the year. Merchants are all hopeful regarding business prospects, but the present volume of business is not large. The best argument in support of optimism is the statement of all Columbus banks that during the past six months more notes have been paid than during the preceding year and a half.

Ainsworth Star Journal.

William Akert:—The prospects of a bumper crop of small grain is very promising in Brown county. Fall grain is good; corn is late in planting, due to a backward spring; early potatoes are coming nicely; business is more thriving; many homes and business buildings to be erected this summer.

Falls City Journal.

Aaron Davidson:—Horticultural and agricultural conditions here are the best in several years. We are having the first peach crop in eight years and the wheat and fruit crops, in general, are reported at nearly one hundred per cent. The corn crop, though somewhat late, is estimated at ninety-five per cent. A good rain will make it nearly perfect. Bankers here declare business is immensely improved over last year as the result of farmers improved conditions.

Lexington Pioneer.

In the vicinity of Lexington, crop conditions are fair and with rain will be good. Business is fair and gradually improving.

Gordon Journal.

Dwight P. Griswold:—Big acreage of grain and potatoes; condition of small grain normal; number of hogs on farms showing increase and good profit. Business conditions show improvement but not much left in country to sell. Winter loss of cattle on ranches small and calf crop good. Prospects for fall greatly improved.

Grand Island Independent.

A. F. Buechler:—Business men generally regard commercial conditions improving slowly. As to crop prospects for the present year, estimates vary. Farmers generally are not very optimistic over the outlook, owing to the lack of moisture both above and beneath. The rainfall has been materially below the normal in this vicinity for the past six weeks, in addition to which there is no reserve or submoisture.

Oakland Independent.

C. G. Carlton:—Usual acreage of corn was planted a little later than usual. Oats are not looking very good now, due to cold spring and lack of moisture, and wheat has grown very little here. Business and financial conditions are improving gradually. The work of paving eighty blocks is progressing nicely.

Central City Nonpariel.

R. L. Clinton:—Crop conditions are fine. Five thousand bushels of potatoes have been planted under irrigation. There is plenty of moisture and farmers all report prospects are fine. Business is improving, with two new firms to open in June. Small tract farming is coming to the front rapidly. Land is worth $300 per acre.

Bayard Farmers' Exchange.

Max Wilcox:—Business conditions in Bayard have improved nearly 100 per cent within the past sixty days and money is looser than it has been for over a year. Prospects were never better for a bumper beet crop and conditions are more favorable for a big yield than they have been for years. Local banks show a prosperous condition and everything points to a return of prosperity this fall.

Norfolk Press.

Marie Weekes:—Business, like the fields, is taking on a new color of hopeful optimism of a new crop and a market that will leave the producers with returns sufficient to justify their labors. The banks find it easier to lend money. People are paying their taxes and are satisfying other obligations. Retailers report an increase in sales. The building season is opening promisingly and northeast Nebraska looks forward to a year of more steady employment for its town workers and to a harvest of farm products that will mean splendid increase to the wealth of this portion of the state, if the tillers of the soil are paid a fair market price. The fruit outlook was never more promising. Corn is about fifty per cent planted. The small grain and hay fields are green and beautiful. Butter, eggs, small vegetables, milk and cream give the farm wife money with which to run her household. Poultry is on the increase. Many farm women report as high as from 500 to 2,000 young chicks hatched and some of them well on the way to the frying stage. This is God's garden. It is now magnificent in its blossoms and tender green. Never yet has it completely failed us and this year promises a harvest richer than ever before.

Fairbury Journal.

W. F. Cramb:—Jefferson county wheat will need rain soon in spots, generally in fine condition and much better than adjoining counties. There has been more rain this spring in the southern than the northern part of the county. Reports from adjoining counties are that wheat is badly damaged. Corn is all planted and in good condition and alfalfa a great crop. This is the best alfalfa county in the state. Business conditions are improved somewhat but held back by high taxes, the exactions of organized interests and lack of hope that the present national administration will resist efforts of trusts to exploit the people. Farmers are still selling their produce at little or no profit and paying wartime prices for nine-tenths of everything they buy.

Crete Vidette.

J. H. Walsh:—While this vicinity has been favored with more moisture this spring than many other places, a good rain is needed. However, the crops look wonderfully fine. The alfalfa is growing so rapidly that one farmer said that he could hear its joints crack at night. The wheat is in good shape and the corn planting is practically all finished. The crops here are not suffering at all and the prospect for a bumper year was never better. With the excellent crop outlook, business appears to be picking up at the local stores and the merchants express the opinion that everything in the mercantile line is moving better that ever could be expected.

Colfax County (Clarkson) Press.

Very little can be said of our crop conditions at this time. The oats are coming fairly, in spite of the setback by the cold wave and partial drouth. Corn planting is just finished and if weather conditions are favorable a bumper crop can be expected on account of the large acreage. There is no wheat here to speak of. The business conditions remain about the same as in the past two months, although we are optimistic and look for the tide to turn for the better after next harvest. Cash reserves were partially exhausted by the recent collection of taxes, and it will take a few weeks to revive these conditions. The outlook for the future is much brighter, which is evidenced by the fact that local schools will levy a tax of about 7 mills, as compared with 12 mills in the past.

Nebraska Notions

Norfolk Press: There would be no good roads in Nebraska today were it not for the federal aid system, whereby for every dollar appropriated by the national government Nebraska puts up another dollar. It was never possible for Otoe county to have uniformly good roads until trunk lines were built by state and federal aid money, simply because to have roads there must by sympathy for them in high places. And Otoe county had better roads, at that, than most other political subdivisions of the state. Without federal aid to encourage and maintain highways worthy of the name, what sort of roads would there by in Sarpy county, for instance, where highways even today hardly deserve the name? If Sarpy county did not have the opportunity to draw on the common "pot" there would be mere trails through the smallest county in the state and traffic would be reduced to the minimum.

Stromsburg Headlight: We who think that the children of today are so much worse than those of our day should look to the opinion expressed by Miss Towne of the Omaha schools, who has taught so long in that school that she now teaches the children of her former pupils, and finds the children of today about the same as their fathers and mothers when they were children. She says that the children would have different standards if we older people had more respect for the law, but that we are living in an age of "getting by" and cut corners whenever we can. We are all doing things we should not, and then expect the child to be perfect. Let's take a lesson from that fact and remember that we are the pattern for the grownups of tomorrow, and if we would have better citizens let us set them an example that will lead them to better things.

Scottsbluff News.

George Grimes: Everything is favorable in the irrigated North Platte valley for good crops. Business is making a steady recovery, and merchants are aggressively seeking it. This region expects to start this year upon a second period of growth that will be even more impressive than that of the last decade.

Hebron Register-Champion.

Albert J. Nacke: Merchants report business conditions steadily increasing, both in amount of sales and cash transactions. Crop conditions are not favorable at this time, due to lack of moisture. Rain is needed soon to break the drouth that is cutting in on wheat production.

Pierce Call.

C. B. Brande: Merchants here report business much better than a year ago at this time. With 43-cent-corn and hogs at $9.50 and cattle bringing a good price, times are bound to steadily improve.

Aurora Republican.

C. A. Carlson: All is well in Hamilton county. Crop conditions are very favorable at the present time, although a little backward on account of late spring. Small grain is doing fine, with very little wheat abandonment. Business conditions are getting better slowly, and a more hopeful feeling is very much in evidence.

Norfolk News.

With most of the corn planted, and small grain doing well, crop prospects in northeastern Nebraska are unusually good, though a little rain would help. Reports from merchants and bankers indicate a steady improvement in business, and there is a general feeling of optimism for the future.

Hastings Tribune.

Adam Breede: Crop conditions in this part of Nebraska are good. Of course, there are patches where winter wheat will not amount to much, but as a whole it is good. Business is brisk and a big building campaign is well under way. Nineteen twenty-two gives promise of being a good year for all.

St. Paul Phonograph.

J. F. Webster: Crop conditions are favorable here, but rain is needed very much to insure continued satisfactory progress. Business conditions growing better right along and people are optimistic over the outlook for the future. Large shipments of livestock from this section bring back considerable cash and that has relieved the money situation nicely.

Kearney Hub.

M. A. Brown: Crop outlook indicates good, average wheat, but spotted. Corn conditions are favorable. Potato industry is exceptionally promising. Business conditions better than hoped for at the beginning of year, not super but safe, indicating a strong underlying condition. Development activities in Kearney greater than any year in last 30.

Nebraska City Press.

J. H. Sweet: Nebraska City and Otoe county have not suffered from depression to the extent that there has been any near approach to sorrowful misgivings or a loss of confidence. Crops were never more assuring than now. "Business is good, thank you." There is abundant faith and well grounded hope. There is a brisk, cheerful sense of things present and things to come.

Gothenburg Independent.

C. W. Kotkin: Lately we have looked over some of the finest fields of growing wheat we have ever seen; just across the road or a little further on some of the poorest of prospects were seen. Difficult to estimate on the yield. Corn looking fine, but needs rain. Business conditions improving, but the progress upward is so slow that merchants and farmers can figure a month's gain without robbing another duty of more than a few moments' time.

Blair Pilot.

Don C. VanDeusen: Crop conditions are good in Washington county, but we need rain, especially on the east side of the county, a good shower having fallen on the west side a few days ago. Winter wheat and oats are looking fine. The corn is pretty well all planted and some is up. The prospects are also good for a big fruit crop. Business conditions are steadily improving, but cannot be good until the farmers can get a decent profit for what they raise.

Resident of Arnold Vicinity Trampled by Mare and Colt

Arnold, Neb., May 21.—(Special.)—Charles Cass of this vicinity was trampled by a mare and colt and seriously injured. His head and arms were badly bruised and two ribs were torn loose.

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.

Copyright: 1922

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.

Some of those who have been faithful to this column may remember that many years ago we wrote on severe anemias, due to septic conditions of the mouth.

That article was based on studies made by Dr. William Hunter.

In substance he held pyorrhea and septic conditions of the gums responsible for many of the cases of severe anemia.

He has recently given a British Medical association address in which he, as the result of 30 years' study of severe anemias, sets forth views and opinions that are worthy of study.

What is ordinarily called pernicious anemia he calls glossitic anemia.

This disease starts in the summer between July and September. The first attack begins with a sore tongue, and no other symptom will be noted unless it is looked for. The tongue may be red, raw, beefy, scalded, cracked, sore. He says that even cankers on the tongue, appearing at this season, should be regarded with suspicion.

The attack of sore tongue lasts a few days, gets better, and recurs in about three weeks.

Careful examination may show the following: Slight jaundice, fever, high colored urine, anuria. There may be sore stomach or sore bowels.

After September these symptoms disappear and the subject feels well. The following summer, about the same time, the symptoms reappear, and last for about the same length of time. They are of the same pattern as the first year, but they are materially worse.

For instance, the anemia may drive the hemoglobin as low as 40 per cent; the jaundice may be definite and the fever may be high enough to be noticed by the careless.

In the autumn the conditions again become normal.

At the time of the third attack in the June following the disease is definite enough and symptoms severe enough to excite suspicion and to start the blood examinations which establish the diagnosis.

In times past the diagnosis of pernicious anemia has not been made until some time after the onset of this third attack. In other words, the subject has had the disease at least two years before it was diagnosed or even suspected.

This is a very important point, since Dr. Hunter thinks a good deal can be done in the way of treatment of what he calls glossitic anemia—called by others pernicious anemia.

And that leads to the next practical point made by Dr. Hunter. Absorption of infection from around the teeth through the gums results in what he calls septic anemia.

Tomorrow's story will deal with septic anemia.

Many cases of pernicious anemia develop septic anemia also.

Hunter says either form of anemia is capable of killing. When they are combined the combination is absolutely mortal. He further says when the septic form is removed from the combination the glossitic form left is milder and has a better prognosis.

The chance of what he calls immediate recovery is good. By that he means quick and great, but time limited improvement. The chance of ultimate and permanent recovery he is more guarded in talking about.

The method of treating this septic combination is the removal of all the teeth, good and bad, and hygiene of the mouth.

The earlier this is done in glossitic anemia the greater the hope of cure.

An Active Life Advised.

Mrs. O. H. E. writes: "1. Please print a good diet for an expectant mother.

"2. What is your advice for a stubborn case of constipation?

"3. What kinds of exercise are not too strenuous for the expectant mother?"

REPLY.

1. An expectant mother should eat about what any normal woman should. Many theories on this subject are wrong. One is the theory that she must eat for two. This has done harm because it has caused some women to overeat until they upset their digestion.

Another is that the woman eat sparingly lest the baby be large and her labor difficult. This has caused some women to eat too little and thus imperil the supply of breast milk.

2. Unless plenty of bran, vegetables and fruit and water will correct the habit the case is one for the doctor.

3. I think an expectant mother will do well to lead an active life. Walking, horse-back riding, golf, swimming should help, not harm.

Salt Does You No Good.

Mrs. J. J. H. writes: "1. Is taking a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of salt before breakfast harmful to a woman in pregnancy? I am doing this because my blood is bad. If you know of anything for the blood kindly let me know.

"2. Has the following anything to do with my condition? Every time I sit down for any length of time my leg gets that dead feeling—as I would say, 'It falls to sleep.'"

REPLY.

1. This medication does you no good. I do not know what you mean by "my blood is bad," but whatever you mean, taking salt is not helping you any. Many pregnant women get dropsy from Bright's disease. If such women take salt as a medicine they will be harmed thereby.

2. You press on the nerve. Sit in an upholstered chair.

Holdrege Purchases Big Tract to Be Used for City Park

Holdrege, Neb., May 21.—(Special.)—The city of Holdrege has purchased 23 acres for a city park and when completed it will be one of the finest parks in the state. Work has already commenced and is under the supervision of Mr. Williamson, a landscape artist of York, Neb.

Henry J. Beal
Present Deputy for County Attorney
Republican

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.)

For the Middle of the Road.

Omaha, May 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read with care your editorial relative to the action of the Grand Island conference and can say that your statement represents the keynote of the progressives at that conference. The four reactionaries that were present represented Sorenson and Edmisten, the betrayers of the confidence of the great mass of progressive voters in the state of Nebraska. As expressed by C. E. McDonald, "they were like Judas in their betrayal, but lacked the courage to go out and hang themselves."

Edmisten's fling, or challenge, to the Grand Island conference is just what might be expected. Any gentleman who has committed such an offense ought to have had self-respect enough left to let his henchmen finish the work. Now the word goes out that if the progressives fail it will be caused by those who do not believe in dirty deals. The great mistake made at the Grand Island convention on December 8 was the election of a tadpole for our campaign manager, and when he became a full-fledged frog he undertook to jump us all over into the democratic party.

I want to say that the general opinion among men everywhere is that the root of all this trouble originated under the hat of C. A. Sorensen. We all know that he was very much dissatisfied with the outcome at the conference held in Lincoln last October. And at the Grand Island convention in December his plans were absolutely ignored and condemned.

Sorensen is a progressive to be considered in the tadpole stage, but when fully developed he is anything to destroy what will not dance to his music. In this case he used Edmisten to help destroy Wray for governor, and, people say, to use Wray for senator, to make it more easy to elect Howell. This was evidently intended to eliminated Bigelow as a candidate for United States senator.

Sorensen and his henchmen have intimated that Bigelow is a joke as a candidate for that position, because he is not well enough known over the state to have any chance of election. This is only dust intended to misguide the honest voter. It is a fact, however, that sometimes the better the candidates are known the less chance they have for election. This I think has been demonstrated in the recent manipulation by the chief mogul, Sorensen. The truth is that Anson Bigelow is head and shoulders, in integrity and ability, above any man yet mentioned to represent the people of Nebraska in the United States senate.

A. M. TEMPLIN.
120 South Thirty-fifth Street.

CENTER SHOTS.

It would seem that Mr. Tchitcherin is tchertainly taking a lot of tchances.—Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

Every dog has his day and every fad its "week."—Arkansas Gazette.

Sometimes the punishment for speeding is only a blowout, but that means a term at hard labor.—Detroit News.

Automobiles art now practically foolproof. The next great American problem is to reduce the upkeep of white shoes.—Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

To be perfectly honest, "wets" and "drys" alike must admit that prohibition has justified its enactment, if only as a conversational stimulus.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

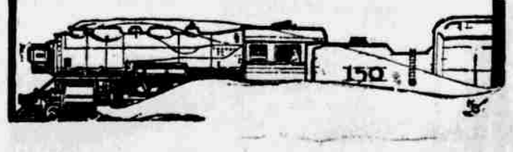
WELCH'S SPECIAL
For Week of May 22 to 28, Inclusive! Pineapple Pie a La Mode, with choice of Coffee, Tea or Milk—a regular 20c order for only 10c.
All Six Restaurants

When in Omaha Stop at
Hotel Rome

Nebraska Wesleyan University
in University Place
will offer an eight weeks' and a four weeks' summer term, beginning May 30 and July 24, respectively. Catalog free upon application. Address
Chancellor
I. B. Schreckengast

For your Health's Sake drink Jetter's Pasteurized Beverages

Buy them by the case.
Phone your order to Jackson 4231, or Market 0800.
Ask for Jetter's at the soda fountain and soft drink parlor.
Jetter Beverage Co.
35 years in Omaha.
30th & Y Streets

Minnesota's
Ten Thousand Lakes
"It is there that we are going, with our rods and reels and traces—"
—to the Ten Thousand Lakes, where the fighting muskellonge and the gamy northern pike await your cast—where the water's crystal-clear and the forest's cool and alluring
—to the Ten Thousand Lakes, where there's fishing after your own heart—where the song of the reel is answered by the swift rush of the fighting fish—where Nature and Summer conspire to entertain you.
Fares to Minnesota's Ten Thousand Lakes are the lowest in years. Ask us for the Ten Thousand Lakes booklet—let our travel experts help you plan your vacation. Call, write or phone
MARSHALL B. CRAIG
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
H. T. Minkler, District Passenger Agent
1419 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. JAckson 0260
The CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

new!!
TRAIN No. 4
to NEW YORK
in operation April 30, via
NICKEL PLATE ROAD
LACKAWANNA R.R.
Leaves CHICAGO, 2.40 P. M. Daily
La Salle Street Station
Arrives NEW YORK CITY, 7.30 P. M.
Additional Trains Leave Chicago
No. 2 at 10.35 A. M. No. 6 at 9.00 P. M.
Through Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars and Coaches
Parlor Car and Dining Car Service
New Low Fares from Chicago
to Cleveland, $11.28
Erie, Pa., $14.45
Buffalo, $17.31
New York, $30.70
Freight Service: NICKEL PLATE SERVICE appeals to critical shippers. The daily average number of miles of each car in movement via the Nickel Plate Road is greater than that of any other road serving the same territory.
For full information call on or address
J. L. DEASE, D. T. A.
A. B. BURROWS, T. R. W. A. CUNNINGHAM, T. R.
520 Railway Exchange Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.