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OFFICIAL COUNTY AND CITY PROCEEDINGS

THE PRIDE OF HOME OWNERSHIP.

More homes are under construction in Bemidji at the present time than there have been at any one time during the last seven years. The impetus that has been given to home-building by a local home-building concern should be taken up and carried on until there are sufficient homes in the city to house all who wish to live here. During the last five or ten years there has been a national craze for automobile-owning. Auto salesmen have taken advantage of the owning instinct in the individual and have carefully made it a large part of their argument in their sales. We have often wondered why such psychology is not used in the sale of homes. One of the strongest reasons why there is a "home famine" in this country is that the homeless people are not sold on the "home owning" idea. Auto salesmen would never think of starting an auto renting campaign—it isn't done that way.

We are granting that the auto is a potential factor in the promotion of social improvement, but no person will place an automobile ahead of the home as an agency for character building, for citizen-making and nation-developing. From the financial viewpoint, the argument is all in favor of the home. The style in homes changes less, homes cost less for upkeep and their deterioration is less rapid than that of autos.

A little thought and reflection will easily convince anyone that as a heart appealing sales proposition the home stands at the head of the list and yet, in spite of the fact that nearly everybody has found money to indulge in every sort of extravagance, the complaint is heard on all sides that home-building cannot be financed.

The question of home ownership is one of national concern. The owning of homes should be considered more from the viewpoint of social welfare and less from the standpoint of individual convenience. The renting experience of the average man has made him eager to own a home. If he owned one, would he sell it? He would not.

The theory of investment as commonly applied to homes is wrong. The advantages of home ownership cannot be measured in dollars and cents. If it could, the home would be a thing to be bought and sold on the stock market. A man's home under those conditions would become a ship at the mercy of every storm instead of a port in time of a storm.

Home ownership makes for good citizenship, because it makes for stability and permanence and continuous residence in one place. The community idea, the organization of society, the basis of civilization is in reality a permanent common interest of groups, as exemplified in home ownership and payment of taxes. All civic progress is founded upon civic interest which is made permanent in the community only by having such a stake in the community as only home ownership can give. This is not by any means a home upon a cash-return-on-your-investment basis.

A family should not buy or build a home to save money, they should save money to build a home. The chief ambition of every good citizen is to make a good home for his family. Money paid for a home is a good investment for the family, that otherwise would have no home; not because it is cheaper than paying rent, but because right living in America requires home ownership.

Anyone, then, who is behind a home-building campaign, whether it be a contractor or a bank, and we understand in Bemidji each has made possible the operations of the other, is doing a worthy work and it is to be hoped the pride of home ownership will be greatly broadened in our own city which we love.

THE INEVITABLE OUTCOME

After one of the most persistent series of petty thieving and burglaries ever experienced in our city, the perpetrators of the robberies were brought up short with a bump last night and today are resting quietly in the city jail. And it was only through the co-operation of some of the young citizens of the city that the capture was effected and to them much credit should be given. One of the young burglars was detained on suspicion after the robbery of the Beltrami Elevator company, but not being able to get direct evidence in the matter he was let go. This fact exhibits the clutch such a life must have on a young boy, when, after being held on suspicion and getting free, he could not be warned by that fact and quit the criminal life he was starting on. Instead, he continued more active than before with the inevitable result that occurred last night.

For the boys we have little sympathy as the crime was not one single case of crime, which sometimes has behind it a real cause. It would be a mistake to treat the offense lightly as that would be but an incentive to further crime by others so inclined. The boys, even though young, should be given adequate punishment, both for corrective and preventative reasons.

The attitude of the police and citizens had become one of determination and had the boys not been apprehended at this time it is very possible they would eventually have been shot and perhaps killed in future robberies. It is a wonder that they had not suffered this result before their capture.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this is another warning for parents of boys and girls of high school age. They should know where their boys and girls are spending their evenings. We cannot refrain from saying that had these boys been where they should have been, in their home after 10 o'clock at night, their young lives would not have been handicapped as they now are.

While these two particular boys are all that have been so unfortunate as to go so far in wrongdoing that they have fallen into the clutches of the law, there are some others who may be found loitering around the streets downtown at hours when they should be in bed, and are traveling at a rate that will very probably bring them up short some day unless they radically change their manner of spending their evenings.

Suits Lured by Embroidery



ALTHOUGH the modes of this season promised to turn over a new leaf and write thereon, in very large letters the word "Simplicity," they appear to have lapsed from this good intention. Fashion has a wayward fancy and is not faithful to one idea for long, we know. Just now embroideries are among the lures she follows, and therefore there is much more of it than might have been expected after its long popularity last season. Suits have come under the spell and the new coats invite and receive much rich embellishment.

Two examples of the embroidery made in suits, as shown in the illustration above, have chosen solid embroidery in silk floss, but have handled it in very different ways. The handsome model at the left is one of many in which slashes about the skirt portion of the coat form panels. These panels appear to be signals for embroidery which has answered by coming to abide with them. Sometimes it is merely a border of handmade points or scallops about the edge of the panels, and again it covers them, as in the suit pictured, where rounded panels make place for a graceful motif. The embroidery is usually in the same color as the suit, and puts it into the class of models for dressy wear. Embroidered panels are not the only feature that make this suit interesting. The straight lines of the coat, its front fastening with two pairs of link buttons that allow a handsome vestee to be glimpsed, the sleeves with flaring cuffs and the becoming collar are all good points in the new styles. It has a plain, straight-line skirt.

The suit at the right employs several colors in the elaborate embroidery that enriches it and places it among the most formal models. The embroidery covers the lower portion of the coat and more than half of the long flowing sleeves, and entirely covers the small, turned-down collar. Two pairs of link buttons fasten this coat also and allow only a little of the lace vestee (that appears in the company of nearly all this season's suits) to show. But the collar is not always fastened at the neck, and when open it turns back, allowing a long V-shaped opening.

Julia Bonnelly
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NEW GUINEA HEAD-HUNTERS

Periodical Forays Were Until Comparatively Recently a Regular Thing in the Island.

Until six years ago head-hunting was in full swing along the coast of New Guinea, writes Rev. E. Cappers in Catholic Missions, and describes one of these expeditions by the tribe of the Marind-anim or Kaya-Kayas. The practice, he says, has been considerably checked by military expeditions. Nevertheless head-hunting is still quite frequent in the interior. On the appointed day men, women and children would hasten to the point of embarkation. At the approach of their goal the boats were anchored, and the entire party stealthily entered the forest, taking care not to give the alarm. Extra care was needed once the designated spot had been reached. On the day before the attack the hunters kept hidden in the bush, and during the night they advanced far enough to launch the attack early before dawn. Occasionally, the hunters were hotly received, but most of the time the intended victims were roused from their sleep by the sudden war-cry of the whole attacking party, and had no time to defend themselves. Victims were felled by the dozen, many of them pierced through by the sharp-pointed arrows.

The victors yelled their war-cry and repaired to their native haunts, where days and nights of feasting awaited them with song and dance, around the gruesome trophy.

THROUGH WITH TIGHT SHOES

Experience That Young Woman Had Recently Is Sufficient to Last Her a Lifetime.

A young woman was taken to one of the downtown restaurants for dinner. She wished to make a good impression, so she stopped at the shoe-shining establishment to have her shoes polished, which shoes, by the way, were a little too small and pinched considerably.

They pinched even worse after they were seated at the table, and the young woman decided to do a very daring thing. So, carefully, she managed to slip her hand down to her foot, loosen the shoe and slip it off her foot. Just as that performance was ended the waiter arrived with the dinner and she straightened up to get ready for it. She reached for her napkin and horrors! The inside of her hand was as black as could be. The shoe-polish had not yet dried. Worse and worse! Her friend noticed her hand.

There was nothing to do but explain the situation, which she did in a very amusing way. But she vows steadily that she will never again wear tight shoes when going out to dinner.—Indianapolis News.

PARIS ENJOYS SUNSHINE IN BUS AND TRAMWAYS

By Edwin W. Hüllinger,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, April 28.—Parisian business men, laborers and shop girls prefer to ride home from work midst sunshine and pure air—in other words, in omnibuses and tramways—than descend into the gloom and foul odors of the subways.

Transportation statistics furnished the United Press by the Paris municipal bureaus show that underground railways lost 40,000,000 passengers during 1920 alone. A large proportion of these shifted to the omnibuses, despite the fact that the busses charge higher fares.

Surface means of transport are crowding underground lines increasingly and steadily in Paris. Last year 560,000,000 rode in tramways and 180,000,000 in omnibuses, as compared to a total of 560,000,000 in the two subway systems, the Metro and the Nord Sud.

And Paris' remarkable street car and omnibus lines are still behind what they were before the war. A number of pre-war routes have not been replaced, and there is lack of cars and busses on the lines which are operating.

Officials attribute the popularity of the busses both to the fact that they are speedier and more direct and to the more pleasant conditions of travel. There is no question of better advertising or competition, because all lines in Paris are owned by the city.

Fares have doubled, both surface and underground, since the end of the war. Subways now charge 30 centimes for second tickets and 50 for first-class. Omnibus fares (short rides) average 25 to 50 centimes, while tramways range from 18 to 25 centimes.

Both street railways and subways were operated at heavy loss until January, 1921, the deficits running from 20 to 40 per cent. Owing to the slump of 30 per cent in the price of coal, however, executives hope to make the ledgers nearly balance this year.

It would not be accurate, however, to pretend that surface lines are "superceding" underground railways or threaten the latter with extinction.

Paris has the finest and most extensive surface railway system of any city in Europe. It embraces about 300 kilometers of track, as compared to the subways total of only 112 kilo-

meters. The cars are airy and roomy, and there is far less congestion during busy hours than in most cities of much less size.

Paris' omnibus system represents a course of about 180 kilometers, covered by approximately 1,000 busses.

The street railways reach far out into the suburbs, while both subways and omnibuses stop at the city ways. Important extensions of both the latter, however, are contemplated as soon as the dismantling of the fortifications is completed. This will open up new sections for flat-building purposes, and relieve the apartment famine.

Parisian omnibuses are one-story. In appearance they are a cross between a street car and an old-fashioned prairie schooner. The compartment is divided into first and second class sections, the former being equipped with upholstered leather seats.

They stop at pre-arranged stopping points. During rush hours passengers are required to line up in advance, the first to arrive being the first on. The question of who came first is settled by numbered coupons, attached in series on a nearby lamp-post for each passenger to grab as he steps up. When the bus comes along, the conductor calls for the

lowest number first, then the next, etc. Then nobody else gets on until someone alights.

Although no street cars run on the Grand Boulevards, Paris' great central artery, omnibuses by the hundred lumber from the Madeleine to the Bastille.

Humanity Classified.

"Humanity seems to be divided into two classes—learners and lifters, complainers and smilers, critics and doers, breakers and makers."

Good Logic.

Terre Haute boy scouts have recently organized a sea scout troop. Several of the new members were waiting for their leader the other day, but still he didn't come. Finally one of them was sent out to find traces of him. He journeyed a block and then saw him in earnest conversation with a girl.

Now, he didn't want to expose the official—also he felt that he must be truthful, since he was a scout. So he used strategy when he came back. "Yes, I saw him," he said, "and we'd better wait here, for he was doing some official business. He was interviewing a candidate for the position of first mate."—Indianapolis News.

WE FIND WE ARE OVER-STOCKED ON SOME ITEMS—

We offer them 'way under price in order to get our stock in normal shape. The following are some of the items—come in and look them over:

Swift's Pride Cleanser, can	4c
9 for	25c
Libby's Family Size Can Milk	10c
12 for	\$1.00
16-oz can Salmon	29c

Kirk's Pride and Swift's Wool Soap
At prices that will astonish you

PEOPLES CO-OPERATIVE STORE
TELEPHONE 66 BEMIDJI

PURE-BRED REGISTERED CALF CLUB

The Security State Bank Calf Club now has fifteen members. Only boys or girls from homes where the calves will be well fed and cared for should consider growing pure-bred livestock. The calves will be shown at the County Fair and liberal prizes offered by the bank in addition to those offered by the Fair association. The bank will finance each of these young livestock growers for one year at six per cent. The average cost of each calf will be from one to two hundred dollars. Write, phone or call on us, the County Agent or the County Club Leader, as it will be necessary to purchase the calves very soon.

SECURITY STATE BANK

Phone 101

Bemidji, Minn.

COMMUNITY AUCTION SALE

I Will Hold a Community Auction
in Bemidji for Your Benefit

SATURDAY, MAY 7th

Should you have a horse, cow or car, an article of furniture or anything that can be sold at a sale communicate with me and arrangements will be made for its disposal.

Call on me at the Courtney Seed & Feed Co. offices, or phone 841. Do it early and get your item advertised. Some of the items already in will be found listed below.

- 1 Brown Gelding, 7 years old, sound.
- 1 Brown Gelding, 6 years old, sound.
- 1 Good Heavy Double Harness.
- 1 Narrow Tire Wagon.
- 1 Light Buggy.
- 1 Cow, Holstein, 6 years old, fresh in January.
- 1 Heifer, high grade Holstein, 3 1/2 months old.
- 1 Set Heavy Bobs.
- Buick, Model C37, 4 cylinder, starter, etc., good shape.
- Ford, 1918, A1 condition.

Jack Rodekuhr, Auctioneer

Add yours to this list. There will be many too numerous to mention.

The HUB Clothing Store



WHY PAY
PRICES LIKE

\$30 and \$35

FOR SUITS
ELSEWHERE

WHEN YOU CAN BUY
THE SAME VALUES—
IF NOT BETTER—FOR

\$21.50

AT THE HUB

The Same Saving Will
Be Found on Furnish-
ings, Shoes and Hats.

ABE GROSSMAN, Prop.