THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MURNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publishe

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BEE TELEPHONES or Furne Wasted AT lantic 1000 For Night Calls After 10 P. M. OFFICES OF THE BEE Main Office: Ifth and Parnam Out-of-Town Offices 200 Fifth Are. I Westington 1311 1216 Wrigley Bidg. / Paris, Fr., 470 Bue BL 1311 G Licago

The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

2. Continued improvement of the Ne-braska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Home Rule Charter for Umaha, with City Managar form of Government.

Democratic Obstructionist Tactics.

In and out of congress the democrats have assumed their natural and normal attitude of 'ierninst the government." Offering no suggestion or presenting no plan for solving the problems of the government, they consistently assume to obstruct as far as possible everything the republicans propose. William Jennings Bryan gives an excellent example of the general aspect of his party in his sweeping denunciation of the revenue measure now under consideration. He repeats what is being shouted from every democratic source of utterance, that the bill will take the tax off the rich and place it on the noor.

The proposal to drop the excess profits tax feature is the pretext for these democratic diatribes. They carefully refrain from any reference to the fact that the bill lowers the tax rate to the mass of taxpayers, by increasing the exemption on heads of families to \$2,500 and making an allowance of \$400 for each dependent child instead of \$200 as placed by the democrats. Under this arrangement, the father of a family of five children must have an income of above \$4,500 before he pays tax directly at all. Family incomes of \$2,500 or under are absolutely exempt from taxation if the bill goes through congress. This phase of the bill is entirely neglected by the partisan critics, who seek only to stir up dissatislaction among the people.

The excess profits tax was not a defensible source of revenue in the beginning. It was adopted as an experiment, and in its operation it has defeated its object. Supposedly it would have discouraged profiteering; instead, it actually stimulated undue profit taking, and did not bring to the government the share of extortionate returns its proponents anticipated. The collector's office reports that returns from excess profits levies are diminishing, and have reached gain are yet lacking, but that good sense is coma point that warrants the discontinuance of the

between them and the shippers. So far as government reports go, no loss in the operation of the postal system exists, although its rates are comparatively low.

The way some shippers feel, it may soon be found cheaper to send live stock to market by air mail than by rail. At all events, to the extent that the government is competing with the transportation companies, the people are the beneficiaries.

Sounds Like a Family Council.

Americans who have seats in the gallery at Geneva, and there are said to be more of them than any other national group, are learning something about the League of Nations that is good to know. They are hearing a discussion that strongly resembles a family council, in which the members are not all agreed as to a course of action. Hjalmar Branting, who represents Sweden, plainly told the delegates the management of the league's affairs under the secretariat had been extravagant, and unless the waste is stopped Sweden will cease its contributions. He also said the settlement which gave to Finland the Aland islands was not at all to Sweden's liking, and had been reached after undue means had been adopted.

This direct challenge was replied to by Lord Robert Cecil, who lives in England but sits for the South African Union in the assembly, the defense being that the secretariat had not been extravagant, had to spend money, and that no settlement could be reached that would satisf all hands. Moreover, the absence of the Unite States from the assembly puts the blame for all delay and failure on this country. To be sure; we would have been blamed anyway, and might as well accept in absentio.

Argentine again threatens to withdraw, Dr. Pueyrredon declaring the league dead, because it can not survive under "the present democratic system of organization, where there is an equality of duty but not an equality of power." Lord Robert Cecil says the failure to settle the Polish situation is a disgrace, and to this there will be no demur.

Altogether, the progress of the league so far appears to justify about everything that was said concerning it from the opposition side in the United States. Futile as a European tribunal, it is impossible as a world court. Experience may show its further weakness, but already it has demonstrated its lack of capacity to achieve the great things foretold by its advocates. Our absence from its sessions is due to American statesmanship of a quality on which the republic is to be congratulated.

Ireland to Be a Nation.

A note of unrestrained optimism is sounded in the latest advices from Ireland, the hope being that a way to peace has finally opened. It is clear that the reply of the British cabinet to the De Valera communication suggested the desirability of abandoning the circle on which proceedings were moving, and striking off on a new tangent in the direction of a settlement. Ireland is to remain a part of the empire, but otherwise to enjoy autonomy. Ulster is not to be coerced, but that agreement is not impossible has long been apparent, the chief difference between north and south Ireland being over the separate existence contained in the republic for which Sinn Fein contended. Details of the baring uppermost again is plain from the fact that

THE BEE: OMAHA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1921.

Concerning Transportation Charges Senator Capper's Analysis and Some Perti-

nent Comment Thereon.

(From the Washington Star.)

Senator Capper of Kansas, voicing his view-point in the columns of his farming weekly, holds that the major ills of these days through which America is passing spring from excessive transportation charges. There are many who vill concur in his diagnosis of the case, for the effect of freight rates upon the ecenomic and industrial system of a nation is admittedly powerful and pervasive. Yet when the senalor passes 1919 when we were still under the from the functions of diagnostication to those of emotional stress of the war and the remedial prescriptionist the numbers of thoughta remedial prescriptionist the numbers of thoughtful men among his adherents must dwindle. The president should "compel rate reduction" by the railroads, he states. The guarantee clause of the Esch-Cummins law should be repealed. Were fresh in our minds. The president should "compel rate reduction" of a considerable group of thinking people who conferred after a series of meetings held in the several soc-The power to increase state rates should be taken tions of the Uni the Interstate Commerce commission. And rom so forth.

It is interesting that, approximately coincident with the exposition of this viewpoint, the current issue of the Railway Age should contain statement of cold facts and figures which would tend to show the danger, if not the im- hygiene, ventilation and sanitation months old. possibility, of the heroic treatment advocated of schoolhouse, adequate room space appetite, is under weight. He is be by the senator from Kansas. Figures are given which establish the fact that while the total which establish the fact that worths of ing and supervised recreation. farnings of the roads for the first six months of ing and supervised recreation. 1921 were almost \$320,000,000 more than during 3. Adequate space and equipment 3. He is a restless sleeper; is this the similar period of 1919, the public paid almost for school medical work and avail-the similar period of 1919, the public paid almost for school medical work and avail-the similar period of 1919, the public paid almost for school medical work and avail-state a remedy 2" the similar period of 1919, the public paid almost \$21,000,000 less for transportation service during those months, the explanation of that apparently anomalous truth being in the fact that in 1919, under government control, the public paid in taxes for a very considerable part of the trans-portation services received—a large deficit hav-ing been incurred. Figuring upon this basis it is readily demonstrated that a considerable saving has been made to the public by the roads during those months, the explanation of that apparently the indicated period, and this at the expense of very heavy losses incurred by the owners of the roads. For the net operating income actually earned by the roads during the first half of this year was but \$142,000,000, only one-third of the net return they received in the first half of 1919 under government control, and \$95,000,000 less than mere interest upon their outstanding bonds

for the period involved. In the light of those cold, uncompromising igures the advisability or, indeed, the need for the drastic measures advocated by Senator Capper becomes dubious. They would prove that for each dollar entering into the cost of transportation the public is today getting more service than it was in 1919-that the roads are seeking at a heavy cost to themselves, to remedy a condi-tion of affairs for which they are in no wise responsible. Were the earnings of the roads high today, were profits large and dividends excessive the prescription of the senator might well be expedient. But to press that prescription at a time when the roads are running on so close a margin as to be unable to meet the interest due upon their outstanding obligations would be unwis-in the extreme. For, important and desirable though a reduction in freight rates undoubtedly is today, it is still more important and desirable to find some other means to that end than one which, under existing conditions, could only result in the closing down of the roads or (nearly as bad) a return to government operation

Who Ran Up the Bills?

A recent guest of Milwaukee, Mr. Emanuel Dobbs of Atlanta, speaking before a Milwaukee audience, having first declared himself a demo-crat defending his party record, charged the recrat defending his party record, charged the re-publicans with failing to reduce taxes and at-tempted to prove his case by declaring that his tax bill was as large as ever. Also he called at-he died an unnatural death or has he crawled into his hole and pulled can industries with the necessard

How to Keep Well to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answer proper limitation, where a stamped addressed ar Evans will not make a diagnosis nor prescribe

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special instruction due to physical or mental defect. NET PROFITS OF WAR. As the public schools assemble for s. Nutrition classes for physically the session of 1921-'22, let us read subnormal children and the maintenance of midmorning lunchcon and hot noonday meal where necesagain that part of the minimum standards for child welfare dealing with school children. This set of

B. Examination by specialist of all stypical or retarded children.
10. Education of school child in health habits, including hygiene and nimum standards was adopted in care of young child. 11. General educational work in ere fresh in our minds. They represented the deliberations

an inability to remember that to most men the "truth" about every-thing is conditioned by emotion and opinion. Take, for instance, a raid opinion. Take, for instance, a raid on the headquarters of some or-ganization suspected of radication during the recent period of point at and social hysteria. The report in a conservative publication would give the reader an impression of the strong arm of the law reaching out health and hygiene, including educa-tion of parent and teacher to secure full co-operation in health program. We are entering on the third year since this set of standards was promulgated. Let us hope that many schools have attained this minimum. A fundemental requisite was that every child should be registered within three days after birth. The

schools should insist that all school children have birth certificates. The Vary Baby's Diet More, F. G. writes: "1. Kindly let me know the right food for a baby 17 others were: 1. Proper location, construction, He has a very poor

2. Adequate playground and juice in the morning, soup or broth recreational facilities, physical train-ing and supervised recreation. at midday, and a little potato at night. 2. Should I boil this milk?

able laboratory service. 4. Full time nurse to give instrucgive a remedy?' REPLY.

available one school nurse for every carrots, peas, beans, potato, okra, 1,000 children. A full time physi-cian with two full time nurses for 2. He should have no raw milk. If

cian with two full time nurses for 4,000 children for: (a) Complete standardized physi-cold and fresh, it need not be bolled. cal examination once a year with de-termination of weight and height at beginning and end of each school year: monthly weighing whenever tention, or company. Keep him in the open air. (b) Continuous health record for (ach child to be kept on file with other records of the pupil. This should be a continuation of the pre-

Mental Help Is Needed,

fore and came after, should be re-written to be fair to the English. This, once again, would be only a be-ginning. The French would have a version of American history also. Hopeless writes: "I have doc-tored ever since I was 5 years old. At that time I had typhoid fever and pneumonia. It left me with nervous trouble which I have tried about the dealings with their colony should be a continuation of the pre-school health record which should ern America. Descendants of the Dutch might have something to say accompany the child to school. (c) Special examinations to be made of children referred by teacher hard to overcome. I cannot go any of New Amsterdam, grown now to a place because I get nervous. It city of some importance. Then there nunicable disease. (e) Recommendation of treat-nent for all remedial defects as if I have to vomit. Do you think of American bictory of their views as if I have to vomit. Do you think of American history could be permit exercise will help, such as swimming ted under the sedition laws. diseases, deformities, and cases of Undoubtedly the way to attain

and tennis?" REPLY.

ruth is through comparison and Taking medicine will do you no analysis of all the versions and opingood. You are a neurasthenic and ions that can be made available you suffer from anxieties and fears. garding any controversial subject. It seems a bit hard on the children, You can be cured, but it will take

such, suited to just your kind of



The writers of the accounts,

between and well away from both

so it is likely to be with workers

versions of industrial history, as i

would be with employers' versions

And neither version would complete

the case. There is the "white col-lar" man's version, the urbitrator's version, the public official's version,

for which he is not to blame and

Labor's protest recalls he conten-tions that American histories have

been written too often from the point of view of prejudice against the Eng-

lish. It is argued, so to speak, that the story of the Boston Tea Party.

and Lexington and Coacord and Bunker Hill, and all that went be-

which he cannot control.

the innocent bystander's versionthat of the ordinary man trying to carry on his profession or his busi-ness in the midst of industrial unrest

There is the "white col-

however, to make them the court of last appeal when adults hopelessly disagree. Certainly it seems that the readers of the school textbooks of the future will be called upon for a degree of critical judgment and discrimination which few of their elders have been able to levelop,

Protest by labor union leaders that the workers side of industrial prob-lems has not been fairly presented in Wealthy Widower, Childless, **Takes Own Life in Berlin**

school textbooks is merely one ex-pression of a general tendency. This is "the-truth-about" movement, which has developed in connection with the passionate agitation for various national and class causes of the mark few years. It is apparently Berlin, Sept. 8.-Heinrich Hag-genmacher, a multi-millionaire, 86 years of age, who owned numerous factories, mills, breweries and res-taurants throughout the country, has the past few years. It is apparently resolving itself into a series of at-tempts to capture the minds of the committed suicide. In a letter which was found on his Dest generation. One of the characteristic signs is

office desk, Haggenmacher, who was a childless widower, stated that his lonely life had become unbearable.

Man Discovered in Berlin

With fleart on Right Side Berlin, Sept. 8 .- An extraordi-nary discovery was made by a surgeon at the Pankhow hospital, near Berlin, when operating on a patient and grasping a gang of dangerous conspirators. The report in a radical for appendicitis. When the patient publication would give the picture was cut open it was found that his of a group of innocent citizens whose heart was on the right side of the elementary civil rights were invaded body and the appendix on the left. case, were probably equally sincere; and the real truth was somewhere



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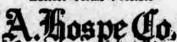
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grave malnutrition. Special classes for children needing some form of people.

ssible.

or nurse.

The Bee's Letter Box Solve Farmers' Problems. | inits wealthy persons to escape their Greeley, Neb., Sept. 4. -To the Just share of tax burdens, but if Editor of The Bee: What has be-come of the man who started the slogan of "Back to the Land?" Has forced back into the channels of

orthopedic work; and for free vac-cination against smallpox. 7. Open air classes with rest periods and supplementary feedings tor tuberculosis and certain tuber-culous children and children with grave mainurition. Sneech classes

(f) Follow-up work by nurse to see that physicians' recommenda-tions are carried out. 6. Available clinics for dentistry. nose, throat, cye, car, skin, and orthopedic work; and for free vac-

tax. Business demands it, and common sense supports it.

Mr. Bryan, who rejects human experience, ignores facts, and derides science, surprises nobody familiar with his vagaries when he sails into the republicans for undertaking to frame a revenue measure that will bring income and at the same time be of as little hindrance to enterprise as possible. He knows, but neglects to state, that all taxes are collected from one source; that every citizen of the United States is in the end a taxpayer, and that all must contribute to the common end of paying the government's debts.

. The cheapest sort of demagogy is that which preaches that the revenue measure takes the burden off the rich and puts it on the poor. An equal distribution of the tax may be impossible of accomplishment, but an honest effort is being made to make the levy as nearly equal as possible, and yet to secure enough money to take care of the government's need, and the democrats are not helping to attain the end.

Saving the Gullible Public.

One policy of the Nebraska boxing commission, so far as it has been unfolded, deserves commendation. If we are to have prize-fighting legalized under the diaphanous cloak of "boxing exhibitions," it is well to see that these affairs are carried on in faith as good as is possible among men who engage in such callings. Therefore the action of the commission in holding ou' the prize money from one alleged contestant and suspending him and another because they were not in condition to make a proper showing i praiseworthy as being on right lines. Protection of the gullible public is the first duty of the authorities. When a boxer enters the ring ou' of condition, or deliberately refuses or neglect to extend himself and put forth his best efforts to win in any contest he engages in, he does no deserve to share in the money collected as fees for admission from the patrons. Boxing is a good sport only when it is honestly carried on, and professional athletes should be the most jealous of its reputation, for it is their means of livelihood. The source of revenue may casily be cut off if once the public be convinced that it is being cozzened by exhibitions that are not contests, but merely a series of calisthenics, awkwardly displayed that the participants may get away with a little easy money.

The Parcel Post Way.

Traveling by parcel post is not yet possible, although the public prints occasionally record some thrifty parent affixing a postage stamp to his child's cheek and attempting to send him by mail. Yet an astonishing amount of goods is being handled in this way. The announcement that a Colorado mill is to ship 45 tons of flour by parcel post may strike a novel note, and yet undoubtedly sacks of flour before this have been handled by the postoffice, although singly rather than in large amounts.

The general impression is that it costs more to ship in this way than by others, and in many instances this is probably true. Yet the annonncement of the flour mill that it is cheaper to send its product by mail than by railway freight gives a graphic picture of the disproportion into which transportation rates have fallen. In both cases the railroads haul this cargo, but in the one the United States postoffice stands

we hear the news as given out. The people of both islands are weary of strife; they have been

fed up on war to the absolute limit, and all hands are anxious that amity be restored. Any bargain that is made between the empire and the dominion will be satisfactory to the world, and the rest may be left to the future for the Irish and the English to work out according to their own notions.

The question of whether people should be

paid altogether in proportion to their efficiency or whether some recognition of their family overhead expenses should be made is not altogether easy. However, the dispute among federal employes over equal pay and promotion for men and women probably will not go so far as to grant equal rights to such women as are supporting a husband and several children and withhold it from unmarried girls who have only themselves to feed and clothe.

Certainly a curious situation where the carmen offered to pledge their entire wages to guarantee the Des Moines street railway against loss if it would resume service, and were told that their earnings would not be sufficient to cover the possible loss. What other concern is there which could not make a profit if labor worked for nothing?

An inventor who predicts that the time will come when congress will no longer assemble, but the members will conduct their debates by wireless telephones from their homes may be within the bounds of mechanical possibility, but hardly can be said to take the human fac-

tors into account.

The Eskimos, who manage to exist without any of the vitamines which are considered so necessary to life, merely display their ignorance by refusing to die. The Creighton college professor who is going exploring among the Arctic diets may break down one of the very latest scientific fads.

If any of those people who design questionnaires desire them answered correctly, they should phrase them a bit more fairly, as for instance: "What nations were engaged in the Russo-Japanese war?" and "In what state is Des Moines, Ia?"

Good idea, that of the Chicago schools to teach geography by moving pictures-some of the boundary lines change so often that they could not be correctly given in any other way.

The robbery of that moving picture theater reads as if the criminals had learned the fine points from some of the film plays.

That Canadian boundary line reminds the sporting editor of Omar's line about the "strip between the desert and the sown."

Mr. McAdoo now says he is in favor of a "navyless world." If the Wilsonites had had their way, we would have been a navyless nation on the eve of entering the war.

With an army of 400,000 children in the schools, Nebraska is making itself safe for democracy.

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ury needs before the congressional committees. the hole in after him 2 But what Mr. Dobbs failed to tell was who created the debts those taxes were paying, who made the deals which called for the huge sums the secretary required. It is an old question, many times answered from the record. But so long as defenders of the extravagance and waste-fulness of the last eight years try to throw the blame for excessive taxation on the present adlimits. ministration, just so long it is necessary to point out the facts.

We all know, when we stop to consider and go beyond the sound of the words, that the greater share of the money needed by the treas. ury is to meet obligations created by the Wilson administration. No matter who created them, no matter how extravagant or unwarranted they are, they are now debts of honor of the nation and administration can forget them. They must he paid. And there is only one way to pay them. That is through taxes. We all know that. So instead of charging Mr. Mellon with keep-ing up taxes and demanding huge sums Mr. Dobbs, and, every other speaker on the subject, should in all fairness, tell why such sums are needed and who is responsible, not for the seri-ous attempt to pay them, but for creating them. And they might, incidentally, allude to the genuine steps toward economy now being taken and which will be reflected soon in the tax bills. It might not be good politics, but it would be

honest .- Milwaukee Sentinel. Fourteen Pairs of Shoes.

There has been some publication of a story issued by a shoe man to the effect that every man should own fourteen pairs of shoes. The daily newspapers have rung the changes on this in-expedient statement. Of course the average citizen is unable to buy fourteen pairs of shoes and would have no use for that number if he did buy them. On the other hand there are special shoes for every vocation and avocation, and the man of means is really practicing economy if he owns fourteen pairs of shoes. No man can wear more than one pair at a time so that when he is wearing out one pair he is saving leather on the other thirteen pairs. Apart from the original investment at one time the man who owns fourteen pairs may save money as against the man who has only one pair of shoes which he wears every day until they are worn out. It

is true that the average male citizen pays little attention to his feet and does not appear to care whether they are well shod or not. The agitation to make the men spruce up and be more stylish is to be commended. During many years mere man has been content to let the female of the species own fourteen or more pairs of shoes while he fors the bills and shuffles around with any old thing on his own feet.—Shoe and Leather

Reporter.

Field for Discoverers.

We should have more confidence in the future American aviation if American engineers had an incentive to produce and if Americans had an incentive to adopt flying as a day by day pursuit. American aviation must develop by American experiments if it is to have advantage of the national genius .- Chicago Tribune.

Or With Labor?

If, as the Indiana limestone men assert, English limestone can be laid down on the wharf in New York or Boston for less than the freight rate from the Bedford guarries to those points, perhaps the trouble is with the freight rates.-Indianapolis News.

Harvesting the Ruins.

The ruined crops are now coming in by the hundreds of carloads, and every elevator now feels its oats almost heavier than it can bear.— Minncapolis Journal.

When Red Turns Blue. Senator France says that Russia is not red.

Mr. Bryan still is an "amoosin' little cuss." but he is not the only man who has observed the blue tinge,-Detroit Free Press,

the hole in after him? Something very serious must have befallen him for we never see him in would be no unemployment, for print, where he so loved to display every man who wanted to work could his wisdom. Outdoors is just as big then have a job. This would also reindex wisdom. Outdoors is just as higher and the land is just as rich and pro-ductive. Yet the once popular slogan is never heard for the very good reason that a reformer's nerve has the present Each-Cummins bill, imits. It would take an unusual amount of gall to advise a man to go farm-be gall to advise a man to go farmof gall to advise a man to go farming under present conditions, the whether they operate or not is re-caravan trekking from New York sponsible for the present extortionto Idaho notwithstanding. Every so a the railroad rates, and as long as the often we farmers are assured by government must pay the bill, why some "authority" that times will be better presently. That all we need if the government must protect the of is to produce and the other-failow railroad stockholder at the expense

do is to produce and the other-failow will take care of the product. Un-fortunately the farmer listened to the sweet alluring song of the siren, believing, of course, that the singer was both honest and disinterested But a news item in yesterday's Bee will convince him of his error. Perhaps the Interstate Commerce commission thought it-was benefiting Nebraska farmers by taking 5 cents per 100 pounds off the grain rates from Omaha east, while it takes absolutely nothing off the state it is diffi-

Irvington, Neb., Sept. 6.-To the Editor of The Bee: The other day I visited a modern hospital for the castern edge of the state it is difficust to see how or where it benefits the farmers, as Nebraska farmers are all west of Omaha, and have to the same old rate to the same pay the same old rate to the same old carrier.

pay the same old carrier. It does benefit somebody, however, but that somebody was already in a position to help himself and didn't need the aid nor paternal care of the commission with the big name. Nobody doubts the ability of the set omaha grain speculator to take care of And profiteers are not And profiteers are not the commission with the big name. Set Nobody doubts the ability of the set of the abil I could not enjoy a cracked bone, And lay in my hut all alone; But a tender, sweet nurse Every pain could disperse; And from misery extract every groan. that glutting the market with grain is not the way to get reasonable re-muneration for his service, times will

But when all the nurses are men, Not one cabe of sickness in ton Will drag on so slow-Or to a hospital go! There'll be no male invalids then! E. O. M'INTOSH. Red House Cutting his acreage in two would give him the same income. less la-bor and greatly diminished expenses. Clearly, overproduction is not the

CENTER SHOTS.

Deflation deflated the number of jobs, anyway.-Asheville Times.

When they readjust taxes, they always put the accent on the "ad" in-stead of the "just."-Rochester Times-Union.

cure for present ills. MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

This Makes It Simple.

This Makes It Simple. Omaha, Sept. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee; A general feeling of dissatisfaction exists in the public mind regarding the present status of the Liberty and Victory bonds. A general impression prevails over the land that the government enact laws to restore the value of these bonds in order to protect the people and provide them with sufficient working capital, at a time when the United States is pilling up gold bul-Too many persons do not know what to do with the great outdoors except to eat in it.-Leavenworth

. It is now proposed to deport allen violators of the Volstead act. But United States is pilling up gold hul-lion into the billions of dollars like why send so much money out of the country?-Peoria Transcript. to much cord wood.

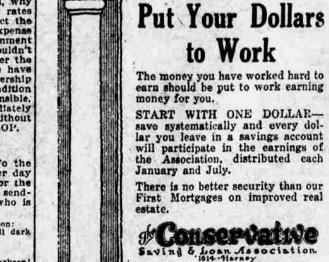
The principal ailment with Ameri-can industries today, which has caused 7,000,000 men to be out of a job, is charged solely to the acts of our government. First—these Liber-"Revenue Program Taking Shape," says a headline. And it will take about everything else.—Green-ville (S. C.) Piedmont. our government. First-ince ab-ty and Victory bond issues have ab-sorbed \$18,000,000,000 of the peo-

The American State department is ple's working capital. Second-The Federal Reserve bank system has setting on. It can now call a pro-gram "the agenda" without a blink of self-consciousness.—Indianapolia News.

Federal Reserve bank rystem has, by oppressive forced restrictions of credit, turned the finance of the country wrong side out. And Ameri-can business can never be restored to normalcy until the present Hard-ting administration, through an act of congress, compels the trading in gov-ernment bond issues to stop by the passage of a law permitting these bonds to be redeemed at par by issue of Federal Reserve notes, and the Federal Reserve bank must cease to be a bank for the bankers and The principal value of an automo-bile seems to be in its shape-it is not worth much after being hit by a train.-Canton (O.) News.

Doubtless interracial conflict would find America and Great Brit-ain prepaired.-Norfolk Virginian-

to be a bank for the bankers and become a bank for the people. The principal evil with these bond insues at the present is that they are exempt from taxes, and this per-bark for the people. "Do people really want to work?" "Do people really want to work?" asks one of the papers. They do not, esteemed contemporary. They simply bark to more the people.



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