#### THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of February, 1922. (Seal) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

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#### The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment with a Brick Surface of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha. 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

#### Between Bonus and Treasury.

President Harding's letter to Chairman Fordmay does not particularly clarify the bonus sitnation. A strong sentiment in favor of the passage of the adjusted compensation law exists in congress, and it will be a proof of great restraint if the measure does not go, through in some form. Equally strong is the feeling in congress against adopting a sales tax in any form for any purpose.

This brings the issue squarely to a head. If the bonus is granted, money must be raised to satisfy the demands for cash payment. Where will the money come from?

Treasury commitments have to deal with \$6,000,000,000 of obligations shortly to be matured. The president is of the opinion that any further flotation of bonds will interfere with the poise of a financial situation that has been carefully developed to where confidence rules. Also Mr. Harding has a strong objection to the restoration of any one of several forms of taxation abandoned by the 1921 revenue law, or to the increase of certain excise imposts whereby revenue might be derived for meeting the requirements. This presents an awkward dilemma to the ways and means committee of the house, which must bring forth the wherewithal to satisfy any bonus provision that is made.

An argument of great potency in favor of additional taxes or another bond issue is that the amount needed to meet the cash payment is far less than would have been required had the war gone on another year. The country would have provided the billions to carry on the active fighting, argue the proponents, and why not a portion to recompense the men who did the fighting? The answer to this is that the soldiers fought for human freedom and not for dollars, and should find ample compensation in contemplation of the service they rendered. Most of the ex-service men are of the opinion that a few dollars will buy more of the things they

need than many medals or citations for valor. It is a difficult problem for the administration to solve. Unfortunately, little or no assistance is to be expected from the opposition, who may be relied upon to do all they can to embarrass the republicans. The source of revenue discovered, the rest of the problem is easy. But it is plain that the money will have to come from somewhere before the treasury can do much for a cash bonus.

#### Justifying the New State House.

An editorial from the New York Times, reproduced on this page, is commended to Nebraskans for thoughtful perusal. It deals with the plea made in the senate by Senator Smoot for the erection of a building in which to store the precious archives of the national government. Priceless papers are now in jeopardy for want of proper storage facilities. Senator Smoot argued with an obdurate body, trying to get included in a bill an item to provide for the immediate erection of a fireproof structure where these documents and other records could be kept secure. What he said applies in no less degree to the situation in Nebraska. Our state records, as important to the state as the federal government's are to the world, are in danger every moment they remain in the ramshackle building that now serves to house such of the various departments of the state government as are housed in it. Fire or other calamity may at any minute demolish forever matters of immense value to Nebraskans. Only when the new building is completed will the safety of the books and records be made certain, and that of the men and women who serve Nebraska be secured. It is not extravagance or ostentatious display that dictates the erection of a new capitol building for Nebraska, but sternest necessity.

#### Omaha's Paving Program.

Seventeen contractors already have signified their interest in the proposed street improvement program contemplated by Omaha during the coming season, and it is expected that others will take a hand. As the city is asking for tenders on work that will total \$2,000,000, the concern of the contractors may be understood. When the bids are opened, the public will get a notion of what changes have taken place in the paving industry since the war disturbed every other condition of municipal life. If there is genuine competition, it is possible that Omaha will get some benefit from the number of bidders. Concessions have been made in price by manufacturers of materials employed in street building, notably in the charge for cement. This is not back to prewar figures, by any means, nor is it expected it will go that far, but quotations are much below the peak price of 1920; or even the schedule of 1921. Thus it is reasonable to anticipate that the paving proposed for 1922 will come at a cost considerably below recent experience. Taxpayers want good work, and generally are willing to pay for it. Commissioner Koutsky's recent tilt with

the cement makers may have a reflection in the paving bids. If it does effect a substantial saving to the public, it will have been worth while, When the bids are opened, then we shall see.

#### Nebraska's School Laws.

A decision by the supreme court, upholding the Siman law as it has been strengthened by the Reed-Norval amendment, makes definite the use of the English language in Nebraska schools to the exclusion of other languages as far as the eighth grade. We do not understand that this law does, or ever was intended to prohibit instruction in any foreign tongue given to children by parents or others in the parents' home. Nor does it interfere with religious teaching in any way. Nebraska children, however, are to be thoroughly grounded in the language of their country before they are given instruction in any other at public expense, Experience has demonstrated the need of such a law. Men and women who were born and reared in Nebraska, and who still live in the state, are unable to correctly understand the language of their native country, because they were given training exclusively in a foreign tongue. The injustice of this ought to condemn it in any fair mind. A child so handicapped is at a disadvantage, and it was to remove this obstacle and to give to each a fair start that the Siman law originally was passed. The amendment by the last legislature was to make the law more secure. Its application will not work a hardship on any, but should effectively increase the opportunity of all children born in the state to grow up under conditions that will tend to make them citizens in spirit as well as in name.

#### Eggs and Omelettes.

The New York Metal Trades council emits a considerable denunciation of the action of the Navy department in stopping work at the navy yards on warships. This, however, rests on the allegation that no notice was given the dismissed workmen, they being cut loose from the payroll on Saturday night. Ordinarily this would mean a hardship. It is customary in business operations to notify an employe, who does not merit summary discharge, of the approaching termination of his contract of employment. In this case a notice, tentative, perhaps, but none the less effective, was served as far back as November that work on battleships was likely to cease at any time. When the arms conference adjourned, this notice became imperative, and therefore the employes of the navy yards could not have mistaken the intent of the government.

From no source has the call for disarmament been more persistent or influential than from the organized labor group. Its spokesmen have steadfastly contended for the establishment of peace by agreement, and the abandonment of arms. While the labor unions showed their devotion to the cause of mankind by aiding to win the war in every way, they did so without ceasing their general opposition to war. When the business of making ready for war is stopped, those employed in its operations are temporarily thrown out of employment.

Eggs must be broken if we are to have omelettes. General Dawes has suggested the use of navy yard machinery to make articles needed by the government for peace purposes. A hope is expressed that his suggestion will be adopted. and that the men who have lately been busy on giant forgings for warships will be given the cabinets and typewriter stands for use in departmental offices. Some time will doubtless elapse before they will again be engaged in constructing super-dreadnaughts.

#### The Taint of Townley.

From Minneapolis comes the announcement that A. C. Townley is about to come to Nebraska to keep the third party from putting its own ticket in the field in the approaching elections. What Townley may have in mind can only be surmised; what Nebraska progressives should keep in mind is that Townleyism will not be for the best interest either of the state or the new party.

It is the right of all men to organize a political party when they differ with existing parties. It is their privilege to declare their principles and present candidates in accord with them. The Nebraska progressives have made their platform. They need now candidates who subscribe to it and support it. If their principles are to be considered on their merits, Townleyism must be thrown into the discard in Nebraska as it has been in North Dakota and Minnesota.

Lord Leverhulme, in a recent speech on British finances, declared that across the face of every national obligation are the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Now the churchmen are after him for irreverence. There seems also to be some inaccuracy, for in England as in every other nation, generations yet unborn will be paying for the folly of their rulers.

Starting from Omaha Wednesday to keep a date in San Francisco Thursday night may sound fantastic, but it means nothing to Eddie Rickenbacker. A birdman is a real wonder yet.

The Y. M. C. A. drive for \$41,000 is scheduled to close at noon today, and last night the workers still lacked \$11,000 of their goal. Omaha can ill afford to disregard the appeal.

Competitors are vying with Henry Ford for possession of Muscle Shoals, which fact may establish that the great plant does have actual

A new decalogue for women has just been promulgated, but it deals with politics and does not supersede the one Moses brought down from

"We are almost back to normalcy," observed the man at the next desk, as he perused an eightcolumn "streamer line" announcing a tong war.

The suave manners of the gentleman bandit are no less taking than those of the uncouth roughneck who sticks up his victims in old style.

Chicago may have a society of "5-minute eggs," but Omaha can display a few of the 20-

The Chamber of Commerce may now sympathize with a lot of other folks who have to rent

There are plenty of safe places to put idle money, but few of them promise 15 per cent net

An Irish soviet might be as interesting to watch as it is to think about.

Precious Archives in Peril Records Beyond Price Left Exposed to Fire Danger.

#### (From the New York Times.)

Every once in a while Americans are re ninded by some striking irreparable loss of precious historical documents of the necessity of ising them in buildings absolutely safe from In 1911 the hurning of the New York State Library made a monstrous gap in the materials. many of them manuscript, of our colonial his-The Dutch records for seventy-five years of the seventeenth century, the English colonial records, a priceless collection of Indian manuscripts, disappeared forever. Only a little more than a year ago a fire in the Commerce building Washington destroyed the census records, aching back to 1790, and containing an infinity of matter necessary to the study of the economic. ocial, financial and industrial history of the United States. Last Wednesday a fire in the Freasury building came within ticklish distance the old records of the department, themselves tot continuous or perfect, for the fire of 1833 gutted some of then Only two days before the fire of February 8

Senator Smoot of Utah said that he would "as- used to make energy and heat, and ome no further responsibility for the safekeepng of the government records. within the next year or two some of the most

valuable government records are destroyed by fire, I want the responsibility to rest where it

It wasn't the fault of the senate, as he said. Three times the senate has put into appropriation lls a provision for the erection of an Archives ilding. The house has refused to accept the amendments. This year it would not agree to an propriation of \$500,000 to buy a site for such building. In 1903 President Roosevelt had the greater part of the papers of the Continental congress and of the Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe collections transferred to the Library of Congress, where they are safe. Last year Mr. Harding ordered the original pies of the Declaration of Independence, the and sweet foods. Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, and on, removed to the same shelter. But govument archives are spread all about Washington, in buildings unfit to preserve them either from detriment by beat and moisture and dryness or from fire. The archives of the Department of State are kept in divers portions of the State. War and Navy building, where, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, "the chances of excessive loss to both building and itents are very great" in case a fire should break out and not be quickly controlled. The records of the Treasury are diffused in a num-The ber of places most ironically unsuitable. a pile of them, the main pile, in the attic of the Treasury building. If fire spares them, they will waste away in their present quarters. Other treasury records are housed in a theater basent, others in a sort of cellar.

How long is the government to invite the deruction of invaluable documents? The house and senate conferees agreed that there ought to be an Archives building; but the singular argument was made that congress shouldn't ap propriate any money for it until there is a genuded. Substance is nothing, form is everything. The dispute about the site, the disposition attributed to the house not to buy land when the government possesses so much vacant real estate in the District, show blindness to the instant need of an Archives building, and to what and where it should be. The building, to answer its purpose, should be a solid, substantial, fireproof structure, and necessarily it shouldn't be put in by watery vegetables, fruit, bran, ered. any place where ornamental architecture, in harmony with the general plan of Washington, is required. Senator Smoot, with his lucid common se stated the conditions:

If we put this building up on the Mall, where some are talking about erecting it, we could not build a plain, substantial building, such as the commission wants to build, one that will stand for a hundred or more years and the cost of which would not be largely in polished columns and marble floors. What we want is building where we can keep the records in a fireproof place, and that is all we want. If it were out upon the Mall, where some are talking about erecting it, the building would cost twice as much as we would be able to com-plete it for on the land where we desire to put the building, because it will be necessary on the Mall to erect a much more expensive buildno than is really necessary

The right kind of building for safety, use and ermanence, not for ornament-that is what should be built. The records must continue to be endangered for nobody knows how long; and wait till the house and senate can "get subject and I will continue to fire 10 to 15 cents a bushel on grain, and One would suppose that the treasury away along that line from time to on other products in proportion. we must wait till the house and senate can "get fire the other day would have been warning enough. The chief clerk of the census bureau said mournfully after its ancient records had been burned that "not all the wealth of the United States" could replace them.

#### Princeton's Democratic Step

Princeton has made a democratic move the wisdom of which might well be followed by other universities. It has not directly forbidden its sugar or flour, as I am getting tired students to keep motor cars, but it has expressed its opinion on that practice so plainly to the parents of the students that the growing evil doubtless will be ended.

It is obvious that the young man resident in college does not need an automobile. His hours of recreation ought to be spent at something beneficial to either mind or body. When the student's class hours are over he can find plenty of amusement on the field, in the gymnasium or library, or in walking over the countryside. It would be a hold undergraduate who would contend that his motor car brought him anything more than joy-riding.

Of course the evil does not lie so much in the joy-riding as in the extravagance and the display. That is why President Hibben of Princeton in his admirable letter to the parents of students emphasizes the value to young men in college of "simplicity in living and the elimination of unnecessary luxuries." Conditions in the world today, as Dr. Hibbern points out, makes it undesirable that young men in the formative period should indulge in high living. Indeed. there never will a time, no matter what world conditions are, when the youth of the colleges should let their purposes run away with their brains.—New York Herald.

#### Uncommon Sense Called Common.

The gist of Judge Anderson's decision in the Ponzi case seems to be that if a man entrusts his money to a swindler, he is not a creditor, but a dupe; and that if by any means he can get it back he is entitled to do so regardless of the fact that other people may have entrusted money to the same swindler. It is a case of sauve qui peut; of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost; and the fellow who is so fortunate as to recover his money can not be made to turn it back to be shared with others not so forehanded as he. It is rather hard on the dupes who did not get out from under, but it seems good common sense.-New Bedford Standard.

#### Republican Economy.

In its economy efforts the Harding administration is keeeping faith with the people. There was no promise of immediate restoration of prewar conditions, nor, in fact, was there a promise that we would ever get back to a prewar scale of expenditures. The United States is a growing nation, and its expenditures must grow accord-But the administration is cutting out much needless expenses and will continue to do so. The democrats will find it difficult to point out a practicable economy that the republicans has left \$100,000 to the girl who rehave not adopted.—Winston-Salem Union-Reing coals of fire on her head, but

#### Alias Bloc.

Language grows more refined. In the old days what is now termed a "bloc" would have warmly by those who never tied of heen called a "gang"—Washington Star. a mask.—Boston Herald. been called a "gang."-Washington Star.

### How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene sanita-tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by renders of The Bee, will be ensured personally, subject to preper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-ciosed. Dr. Evans w'll not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address latters in care of The Bee.

(Copyright: 1972.) DISHES FOR GRANDMA.

What is the best food for the The answer to this question is by Since the people in this group do

little manual labor, and get but little physical exercise in any direc-tion, they need very little protein The protein foods, of which meat

and eggs are the best known exmples, go, in the main, towards the ding up of tissue to repair the effects of me is true that these foods can be

stored, but eating them for those purposes is rarely justified.

Therefore, the first law in feeding

old people is that they should be given very little meat and eggs and ods of that type. Since they do not exercise much they do not make much heat. rule, also, they have not much fat underneath the skin, and the grease glands of the skin do not secrets

such. Senility is the greaseless age For these rasons the old need to eat plenty of heat-making foods. The cheapest and the best of these are the starches and sweets are the breads and the cereals. But

there is one great drawback to the indiscriminate use of the starchy and sweet foods. They are quite prone to bring about intestinal fermentations, gas, and cramps, cramps may be in the legs. Therefore, in selecting starchy and

foods for old people, care be taken to avoid those which produce much gas.

The time of day at which thy are aten is important. instance, raw apples

ereals in the morning are much less liable to cause trouble than are the same foods prepared, or served in the same way, after 5 in the after-In the giving of sweets the taste

must be taken Into consideration. Old people, as a rule, do not care for sweets, and it is not advisable to go very far in opposition to this distaste, though there is not the same idvisability for sharp limitations of sweets that there is in the younger

salate or the digestion of old peo-

Nascher says old people are very apt to develop acidosis. To over-come this tendency they need to eat good deal of watery vegetables and fruits. A times it is best to let them Illinois. have some mild alkaline water. As a rule, milk and milk prepar ations suit old people well, but if used much, bulk must be suppli whole grain and cereals.

'Ware Pneumonia Bug! C. C. B. writes: "The pneumonia season is now on and I believe the readers of your column would be in-

and views on treatment." REPLY. You are right. The pneumonia season is now on. The disease will our population and most of the man-cause many deaths in December, ufacturing industries border on the followed by increasing numbers in lake, while all the northern January, February and March.

Its ravages will mount exactly as rectly benefited by lower freight will those from smallpox. Further- rates. more, unlike other communicable diseases, it is more prevalent now-than it was in 1871, 50 years ago. is the fact that there is no popular interst in pneumonia and the coryzas and coughs which precede it, as 1,000 miles of rail rates will be sub-

Therefore your interest is welcome. I have written articls on the saving in time. This will save from time until April next.

#### Yearns for Potatoes.

N. M. writes: "I am 32 years old and have diabetes. I was in the hospital three weeks. When I went the only segious objection comes had 4% per cent suger. When I left I was sugar free, and that is three months ago. Now, every two weeks my urine is examined and I have no sugar.
"I would like to know if I can

of my diet and long for some pota-

Some persons who have sugar in the urine and have become sugar free can go back to a bread and potato diet with safety. Others cannot. The proper plan is to have your physician decide what is best for you. If he thinks it safe he will permit you to have a more liberal diet, but you to have a more liberal diet, but he will direct you to increase your starch allowance gradually, checking up on you by urine and blood

Rickets! Scurvy!

R. M. M. writes: "Will you please tell me what causes my 3-month-old New Zealand, with a population no baby to have sweating of the head larger than Nebraska, spent that while the other part of his body is cool, and what can I do to stop it? He is breast fed and in the best of

REPLY. This symptom always causes sus-plcion of rickets. Scurvy is another possibility.

#### Tuberculosis of Eyes. M. E. S. writes: "1. Is there such a thing as tubrculosis of the eyes? 2. If so, what is the cause?'

REPLY. 1. Yes. Tuberculosis may affect one of several parts of the eye. Infection with tubercle bacilli as in consumption and glandu-

#### CENTER SHOTS.

A prediction. Coal prices will be lowered, strike or no strike.—Forbes. A little earning is a dangerous thing also.-Asheville Times.

One way to get on your feet is to sell your motor car.—Arkansas Gazette.

Henry Ford's synthetic sow .- Hous

At any rate, there are bound to b as many marriages as divorces. Knoxville Journal and Tribune. Synthetic gold is still romping about beyond the horizon with

Men are strange animals. One has left \$100,000 to the girl who reproviding her with money to burn -Toledo Blade.

Gas warfare is defended

# The Bee's Port

question. It requests that letters be reasonably brief, not over 300 words. It wiso 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 Bordons not pretend to endorse or accept views or opinions expressed by correspondents in the Letter Box.)

Soldiers' Bonu

Kearney, Neb., Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: In a recent is-sue of the The Bee there appeared a by an American Legion post, which gives the impression since the war ex-soldiers have been unable to regain their former employment or business and, that they are "up against it" for lack of a

When the soldiers were discharged from the army they got a bonus of \$60 right there, work of all kinds at high wages was abundant and coninued so for a couple of years. Exsoldiers were usually favored for ployment druing that time were so mainly from choice, as any amount

of employers will delare.

If a bonus is granted, its cost to the taxpayers will be out of all proportion to the benefit it may give the ex-service men. Those of hem who gave up good business or ositions when the war called them have generally regaind their places nd do not need any bonus and, I selieve, generally do not call for epresents that much time that could spent in idleness and, after that, ey would be as ready for a bonus as before

More than a dozen states have given their ex-soldiers quite liberal onuses, but that does not seem to have satisfied those who are still lamoring for "compensation," and but for able-bodied men. It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that if no struggle for national freedom he government grants a bonus now it will not be long till there will be another demand for "adequate compensation.

On the other hand, those men who were wholly or partially dis-abled in the service belong to a class that really deserves help and, while most of them are receiving help or is going to be a treatment of Irish political capacity. compensation of some kind, there may still be some cases that are shamefully neglected by the government. Those are the men who need led will pull through it, not easily compensation.

FRED RITSCHARD.

Sutton, Neb., Feb. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: Ninety-six years Ireland. ople.

Grease and fats are very efficient tion no larger than Nebraska has they let a people who have been re-pressed for 700 years enjoy a little heat-making foods. But care must now, the state built a canal which, be taken not to prepare fatty foods with laterals, would reach from in a way that will not appeal to the Omaha to Chicago. The freight rates from Buffalo to Albany were reduced from \$100 per ton to \$1 per ton, while plows, scythes and other farm implements were greatly horizon, the householder remem-bering Napoleon at Waterloo, prays reduced in price to farmers of the fervently for "Spring or another load 'o coal!"-Chicago News. frontier states of Ohio, Indiana and Land values along the line canal rose by leaps and Other inland water-ways water-ways niffcant for 115,000,000 people. Bewere discussed while the lakes-tosides, water power will be developed for electrical purposes for all the route was seriously consid-for electrical purposes for all the Then came the railroads with New England and middle states at

rails built by the states an extremely small cost for manuwhereon anyone with a car and a facturing and lighting purposes. It span of horses could haul his produce to market. Steam locomotives somewhat similar projects like the succeeded horses. Then our states-chicago canal, with which to connect the lakes with the Gulf of Mexnect the lakes with the Mexnect the lakes with the Gulf of sus; that is, for 100 years. Now the dream of the lakes-to-ocean waterway is on the eye of realization. Eight states with 40 per cent of our population and most of the manall the northern states

Get out your map and trace the dozen or more lake ports-Duluth, Detroit, Chicago and the rest. In One reason for this loss of ground a shipment of wheat from Omaha to the fact that there is no popular European ports direct via the great there is in the foundations of con-stituted by water rates. These are from one-fifth to one-seventh those of rail rates, to say nothing in the

The distance from Cricago to Liverpool by way of this all-water route s 4 500 statute miles. By rail from

The only sections objection comes from New York, or rather, from a very small proportion of its population. The state has just completed the enlargement of the Erie canal at a cost of \$150,000,000 to the commonwealth. Steam barges of 2,000-ton capacity now can ply from Lakes Erie and Ontario to New York harbor. This city has been for a century a sort of a toll gate of the rest of the country. The 4 per cent of its inhabitants who own the 316 square miles of land will of course object, while a somewhat larger percentage of its business people may

also line up in opposition While vessels drawing 10 to 12 feet of water can negotiate the series of rapids from Ogdensburg, N. Y. to Montreal, the canals and locks are too small for larger craft. To remedy this is simplicity itself. Dams will be built across the river to flood the rapids and locks made to lift or lower the ships. The cost will be about \$200,000,000 divided between Canada and the United States. When amount on railroads and other do-minion projects, this sum is insig-

#### Is That Cold and Cough Hanging On?

YOU will be convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery does just what it is meant to do—soothes coughthroats, congestion-tormented chests, loosens the phlegm pack and breaks the obstinate cold and grippe attack, relieves the congestion in the head. No harmful drugs, therefore good for children as well as grownups.

Right away you will notice the change for the better. Has a convincing, healing taste that you will appreciate. Buy a bottle at any drug-gists on the way home to-night, 60c.

Dr. King's New Discovery For Colds and Coughs Lazy People, Lazy Bowels. Don't

neglect constipation. It undermines the health, takes all vim out of you. Dr. King's Pills will invigorate the system, stir up the liver, move the bowels. All druggists, 25c. PROMPT! WON'T GRIPE r. King's Pills

ADVERTISEMENT.

will break a Cold, Fever and Grippe quicker than anything we know, preventing pneumonia

#### Ireland Faces Prose Period

notably the frank declaration

side Ulster, throughout the long con-

concern, and Englishmen are in the

odied to carry out a demoralizing

kind of duty under a very imperfect discipline, return to civil life, and everybody here will wish the rank

and file of them better fortune in

their renewed endeavor to escape

post-war unemployment. A dark

Probably Irishmen and Englishmen

both will for many years feel a kind

of disrelish for it as a subject-just as people here now shrink from

Jacobite risings in Scotland for

now there begins a period of oner-ous, routine prose labor in politics— for the leaders the problem of sat-

isfying followers who must inevi-

not hoped from success than any

success has to give; for the bulk of the people the loval experience of

having to make the best of rulers of

going to be a tremendous test

believe that both the leaders and the

nor without misadventures, but still

They Are, They Arc.

They are straining every resource

compose the railway strike in

their new freedom .- Houston

Oh, That It Would Come.

Anxiously scanning the weather

For heaven's sake, can't

be won if more were

from the hardships and dangers

and miserable chapter is

books about the wreat war.

imaginative writers.

without disaster.

on it may be a rival theme to

sition of spectators-and,

greatest center of un

to bring the gone through.

NEBRASKA HIGHWAYS. Valley Enterprise: The law which prohibited the use of state funds for paved roads on leased railroad rights-of-way has just been repealed. (From the Manchester Guardian.) Saturday the last formality needed to bring the state into being was sone through. The members of the parliament elected for southern Ireland under the home rule act approved the treaty without a division. Now the time is ripe to turn the Lincoln highway back along the Union Pacific railroad where properly belongs. It is the natural roadbed, it is much shorter and much safer, with practically no im portant crossreads proved the treaty without a division. In contrast with the immense effu-sion of words in the recent dail de-lates, an exemplary economy of

Howells Journal: The good roads movement is to go on regardless of the mistakes made by federal, state bates, an exemplary economy of speech was practiced by everyone, and local authorities. A good beand the few things that were said were very much to the purpose, the purpose, minded people will look upon the errors that have crept into the sysoyal achesion to the free state on tem of management with a good chalf of Trinity college, Dublin

troversy now closed. Henceforth nate for the state that the present reactionaries have not succeeded in breaking down the road building program in Nebraska for the comfew exceptions, friendly and hopeful spectators. A heavy and much-de-tested duty is taken at once off the a disruption of the partnership with oulders of our regular army, for construction nom any kind of collision with this highway this highway improvement may be civillans or semi-civilian guerillus we cannot afford to call a half until has always been unwholesome as Nebraska highways are as good as well as odious. The special bodies are to be found in any state of the of auxiliary police, which were em-

Bowen's ---

Value-Civing Store

Our February Clean-Sweep Sale on Used and Sample

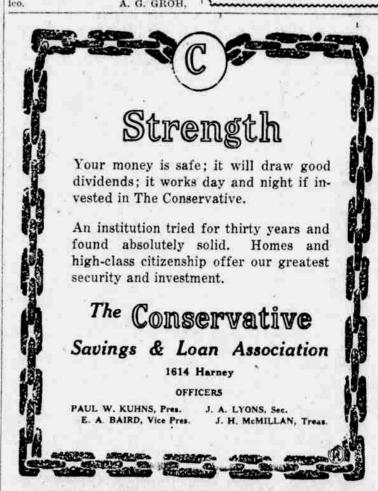


Offers to the thrifty housewife many value-giving quality beds at money-saving prices. Select the ones you want at once, as the demand for these beds is growing greater each day. Note these low prices:

\$3.75 \$4.00 \$4.25 \$4.65 \$4.85 \$4.95 \$5.50 \$6.75 \$7.25 \$7.95 \$8.50 Take advantage of our Clean

Sweep Sale and save money. If not convenient to pay now then pay us as you get paid.

R.Bowen (6 Howard St., Bet. 15th and 16th



## Let Your Budget Buy It! 100 DOWN puts your choice of our

Grand, Player or Upright Pianos

entire stock of beautiful

pianos in your home.

in any finish to match your home furnishings-oak, mahogany or walnut.

RIGHT PRICES Reduced Guaranteed Navar Rette Never Better Terms

Now is the time to buy that piano you have been wanting all these years. New Player | New Grand | New Upright

A. Hospe Co.

The Art and Music Store 1513-15 Douglas Street