

Nebraska Doctors Give Opinions on Medical Booze

The Journal of the American Medical Association announces the result of its questionnaire sent to Nebraska physicians as follows:

Nebraska adopted a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, submitted under the initiative, November 7, 1916. The state prohibition law went into effect, May 1, 1917. Previous to the passage of this act a large part of the state had been dry under the local option law. The present law permits regularly licensed physicians to issue prescriptions requiring the use of intoxicating liquors, provided the other ingredients of the prescription are of such character as to make it unfit for use as a beverage.

The questionnaire was sent to 876 physicians in Nebraska, and 565, or 65 per cent, were returned.

On the question "Is whisky a necessary therapeutic agent?" the vote in Omaha was: yes, 79; no, 41; in Lincoln, yes, 6; no, 29; total for the cities, yes, 85; no, 101; in the rural districts, yes, 187; no, 221. Total for the state, yes, 272; no, 291.

On the question "Is beer a necessary therapeutic agent?" the vote in Omaha was: yes, 46; no, 72; Lincoln, yes, 6; no, 29; total for the cities, yes, 52; no, 101; in the rural districts, yes, 113; no, 233. Total for the state, yes, 165; no, 334.

On the question "Is wine a necessary therapeutic agent?" the vote in Omaha was: yes, 51; no, 63; Lincoln, yes, 9; no, 26; total for the cities, yes, 60; no, 89; for the rural districts, yes, 102; no, 302. Total for the state, yes, 162; no, 391.

On the question whether physicians had witnessed unnecessary suffering or death from enforcement of the prohibition laws, the vote was: yes, 133; no, 396. A detailed statement as to the city and rural vote appears in the table.

On the question as to the number of times physicians had found it advisable to prescribe alcoholic beverages per month, 157 physicians had found it advisable to prescribe whisky, and 21 had not found it advisable. Eighty-five physicians had found it advisable to prescribe beer, and 303 physicians had not found it advisable. Eighty-three physicians had found it advisable to prescribe wine, and 301 had not found it advisable. The number of cases varied in the practices of different physicians.

On the question as to whether physicians should be restricted in the number of prescriptions for alcoholic beverages, 323 physicians stated that they should be restricted and 202 did not believe such restrictions necessary; 89 physicians answered yes but did not specify a limit; 106 stated that the number should be limited to absolutely none; 48 considered from 1 to 50 prescriptions for three months sufficient; 79 considered from 51 to 100 satisfactory, and 1 physician considered 100 insufficient.

On the question "Should physicians be restricted in prescribing beverages?" the vote was: yes, 340; no, 196.

Comments.

I see no harm in light wines and beers, and think that restriction might be better than absolute prohibition. However, I do not believe that alcoholic liquors are necessary, either as therapeutic measures or as beverages, and since prohibition is the law of the day, physicians should not be made bartenders.—Omaha.

If liquor is a necessity and the privilege of prescribing it is given, there should be no limit on the amount used when needed. Its use, however, should be restricted but not limited.—Battle Creek.

Our state is one that does not allow us any privileges, so we get along. Nevertheless, I believe we should be allowed to prescribe it when it is indicated. I voted for prohibition; I do not drink; but I must admit that prohibition is a joke in our part of the country.—Bayard.

When I have felt the need of whisky I have always been able to find some friend of the family of the patient to supply it. We should not be limited as to the number of prescriptions in a stated period of time. There are those who are willing to sell their birthright to become liquor agents. I feel this could be handled by an act similar to the Harrison act.—Deuel.

Restrictions should be the same as for narcotic drugs and a statement of the nature of the illness should accompany the prescription; there should be no refills.—Crete.

I do not see why a doctor should be restricted in prescribing whisky any more than he should be restricted in prescribing strychnin or digitalis. It should be controlled or regulated in a way similar to morphin, if necessary.—Omaha.

Restriction should be similar to the Harrison Narcotic Law and rigid enough to prevent avaricious medical men turning into barkeepers, and broad enough to permit the use with the same sanity that other drugs are used.—Omaha.

Restriction should be to cases actually requiring some and dispensed by government stores only and open record.—Omaha.

BROADWATER IS BOOSTING HARD FOR G-P-C ROAD

(Continued from Page 1.) state engineer.

"Bridgeport's argument was that the state engineer favored a state aid road that would connect county seats. As I have stated before, the G. P. C. Highway association organization was for the purposes of selecting a National north and south highway as direct and feasible as possible, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border. Everything went lovely until it hit Nebraska, then petty jealousy crept in. You can readily see Governor, had the G. P. C. highway tried to connect county seats merely because they happened to enter a part of the county, where the road would have ended. That is the case in Morrill county.

"This is the matter I am directed to

call to your attention for personal investigation. Recently, from all newspaper stories, the state engineer and his assistant was in the county and were taken over the proposed North Star route for which Federal aid was wanted, and approved a route that ended in the sandhills some nine miles west of Alliance. He was never taken over the road designated No. 2 by the commissioners for his approval on State aid. The enclosed clipping from the Alliance Herald shows Division Engineer Gaddis was in Alliance trying to get the Box Butte commissioners to approve and designate the route desired by Bridgeport and the state engineer and they are having a hard time doing it. You will also kindly notice they are likely to have a great deal of trouble in securing the right-of-way through the Hall & Graham ranch, and I know this to be the case, if they try it.

"We have no objection in the east part of the county, to Bridgeport, Bayard or Scottabluiff having a road to Alliance and knowing there can only be one road to receive State aid, north and south, we expect the State aid to be applied upon the merits of the road and why the state engineer should pass up the Broadwater-Alliance road, without even seeing it, is more than any of us can understand.

"Former Senator Mallory of Alliance has expressed himself in favor of this road, Senator Good of Chadron is strongly in favor of it as the logical north and south connecting link. Alliance favors it strongly and we don't see why the traveling public from the south and the east and from the north and west should be made to go all around Robin Hood's barn to get into the Black Hills country or to Colorado south and east.

"We wish that you would kindly investigate this matter and see if the state engineer cannot be prevailed upon to sanction the Broadwater-Alliance road for State aid.

If you should desire any further information on anything I have not made clear, I shall be pleased to hear from you."

PUBLIC STILL DISCUSSING THE PHONE QUESTION

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nounced its intention, before issuing an order establishing permanent rates for the Northwestern Bell company, to make a thorough investigation in an effort to determine why the company's rate schedules are the highest in the state. A feature of the first hearing was a comparison of operating costs of the Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph company, which operates exchanges in towns south of the Platte, and those of the Northwestern Bell, which owns exchanges in towns north of the Platte, in which it was shown that it cost the Northwestern company considerably more to give service than it did the other company.

The commission will ask the objecting patrons to present legal arguments in support of their proposition that a public utility cannot run counter to general business conditions, but must in a period of declining prices and consequent depression recognize such fact, even though in doing so it must suffer either in rate of property. This is new doctrine and contrary to interstate commerce commission holdings and court decisions.

Neither does it think that because the interstate commerce commission lowered rates on hay and grain for the benefit of farmers justifies lowering telephone rates generally. Rather that decision, if followed, would raise

rates on those private businesses that still sell at considerable advance over pre-war prices while cutting farm rates. Objecting patrons, it was pointed out, should not lose sight of the fact that the activities of the commission are enclosed by a high fence built by legislative law and court decisions, and not wittingly will it do an illegal thing. It did not make the constitution or the statutes, but it is bound by them.

Signs Point Two Ways.

The commission indicates, according to the State Journal, that it will be glad to receive whatever evidence the objecting patrons will present on the matter of higher comparative rates, higher salaries, wages, etc., and will make an investigation by its own experts. The data presented at the hearing by these experts warrant careful analysis and consideration, the commission says. It says that in entering into details of management it must well bottom its conclusions or the courts will not sustain them. If the company has a right at all times to a fair return on a fair valuation of its property this right cannot be claimed unless at the same time it can be shown that it is operating both economically and efficiently. This being the main line of inquiry, the commission says it must be thoroughly and carefully done.

From the commission's statement of the situation, it is plain that it has not only one, but both ears to the ground, and that one hand is extended toward the Northwestern Bell Telephone company and the other in the general direction of the patrons. Both factions may take comfort from the commission's attitude, and either may read victory or defeat. It's pretty plain that neither the company, patrons or commission knows how the January 27 hearing is going to come out, and that all of them are hoping for the best.

KEMMISH TALKS TO ROTARY CLUB ON BOYS WORK

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installed at little cost, and with this in use it would not be necessary to change the water so frequently.

Mr. Kemmish pointed out that in the event Alliance secured a through road and tourists ever started coming through the city in bunches, it would be a big advertisement for the city to give travelers a free bath. "They'll remember a courtesy like that a lot longer than they do some of the other favors they receive along the route," he said.

As planned, the community building would have a second story, with gymnasium and a seating capacity sufficiently large to accommodate any games that might be played. It was suggested that this main floor could be made an auditorium, and that instead of building it above the present armory, it might be constructed on the lots just east of the city hall, the property of the city, which would give it a street entrance and would probably be somewhat less expensive than remodeling the present structure into a two-story building.

The cost of the undertaking, Mr. Kemmish said should not be more than \$10,000, and it could be handled by a bond issue or by public subscription. In any event, it would probably be in charge of some organization that would supervise public gatherings of all kinds. Support could be gained by a membership charge. Such an undertaking, he said, would solve not only the problem of what to do with the boys, but would provide recreation de-

More Books Needed.

Another urgent need for the growing boys and girls, Mr. Kemmish said, is a greater selection of books at the city library. This institution, he said, is doing an immense amount of good, but the fact is that there are not a sufficient number of new books to satisfy the demand. As soon as a bunch of new books arrives, the patronage mounts, until they have circulated, and then it falls off again.

"The boy nature is many-sided," Mr. Kemmish said, "and all of them like to read at certain times. If the library can furnish them a selection of the kind of literature that appeals to them, they will not overlook the opportunity. If they can't get books, they have to spend another portion of their spare time in other ways."

And some of these other ways, Mr. Kemmish pointed out, are more or less mischievous. With the boys of the city turned loose upon the streets, one of the first things to happen is some sort of skylarking. Since they are not directed in their play, and have absolutely no supervision, they manage to do a good bit of damage in the name of having fun.

The speaker told of two or three instances coming under his observation of damages done by skylarking boys. The municipal pier bath house is almost a wreck, he said, boys and in some instances grownups having borrowed wood from the partitions and pier to make bonfires. The city park, he explained, was to be flooded for skating, and a water main, laid out there for that purpose, had been fixed up with chain and padlock to prevent marauders from turning on the water.

Parties of boys, he said, had broken off the padlock and would have flooded the park themselves had it not been for the precautions taken. The city park has suffered in another way from the carelessness of boys, who have, in their play, torn up several young trees by the roots. It requires infinite care and patience to grow trees, and he thought there should be some way of impressing upon the boys the consequences of their thoughtlessness.

"A place for recreation, and proper supervision, are needed to care for the boy problem in Alliance," Mr. Kemmish said. "Unless we can get these youngsters to manhood with a sense of responsibility and respect for the property of others, they are missing an essential part of their training, and we are making trouble for ourselves."

Harvey Meyer will pay full value for furs of all kinds, at Sturgeon's Garage. Bring them in Saturdays.

The Alliance National Bank is the strongest bank in western Nebraska. 10-15

The Palm Room at the Alliance Hotel will be open every Sunday, beginning January 8.

JOLLIES OF 1922 PROVED A BIG HIT THURSDAY NIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Jefferson Snowball, a colored aviator from the U. S. A., O. B. Adkins. The musical numbers for this scene included an opening chorus by Cymbaline and the girls; a dance by the Misses Hazleton, O'Keefe, Dotson and Mrs. McKenzie.

At the Country Club.

The second scene of the first act was laid "Somewhere in the U. S. A." and the following cast participated: Montagus Fairbanks, S. E. Wible, Gladys Thornton, Sarah O'Keefe, Biff, a tough customer, George Madson.

The third part of the first act consisted of Joe Bren's latest song hit, "Longing," sung by Mrs. Frank Buechsenstein, assisted by the Misses Irene Hazleton, Madeline Zediker, Sarah O'Keefe, Emma Barry, Winnie Barry, Margaret Carey, Katherine Buechsenstein and Mrs. Wible.

The second act opened with a dinner dance at the Alliance Country club, at which the following characters made their appearance:

Mrs. Van Waldorf, hostess of the party, Miss Kathryn Kliegel, Reginald Van Waldorf, her sweet evening-breeze son, Gaylord E. Chase, Ziefiele Lebaseo, a theatrical manager, Earl L. Meyer.

Jefferson Snowball, her chauffeur, A. H. Harper.

Henry, the butler, John Phillips. Guests — Misses Irene Hazleton, Madeline Zediker, Sarah O'Keefe, Emma Barry, Winnie Barry, Margaret Carey, Katherine Buechsenstein, Mrs. Wible.

The musical numbers for this part of the program consisted of an opening chorus by the guests; "Oh, for the

Life of a Fireman," by Reginald; "Oo la la," Miss Dorothy Fricke, assisted by the Misses Mattie Miller, Helen Hawes, Genevieve Dotson and Mesdames O'Keefe, Madson, and McKenzie.

The performance closed with the entrance of the minstrels, with D. C. Bradbury as interlocutor, A. H. Harper, Johnny Phillips, T. E. Carney, E. V. Black, William O'Keefe, Sam Windham, Joe D. Williams and O. B. Adkins were comedians; Jay Vance, M. D. Nolan and H. D. Shellenberger were balladists and M. D. Nolan, S. E. Wible, H. D. Shellenberger, George Madson, Edwin M. Burr, Bruce Mallory, Frank Atwood and Jay Vance were harmonists.

The musical numbers included "The Merry Minstrels" and an opening overture, "Raggy Melody," by the company; "Ruck Me to Sleep," sung by Sam Windham; "Sunny Tennessee," by Jay Vance; "Why, Dear," M. D. Nolan; "I'm Just Too Mean to Cry," John Phillips; "Give Me Your Love All the Time," H. D. Shellenberger; "I'm Free, Single, Disengaged," A. H. Harper, and "Fiddle Olly Olly," by Sam Windham and the company.

Fortunately you can't judge a man's worth to the race by the kind of a cigar that is named after him.

Everybody is expected to maintain "company manners" while the disarmament conference is in session.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the dance reformers that it is about time for jazz to do the ghost dance.

The man who wants to be headstrong with a woman had better make sure that he's foot-loose.

Don't dose children's colds External, vaporizing treatment is better and saves upsetting their little stomachs.

There's a new way to treat spasmodic croup, sore throat, sore tonsils and other cold troubles. It's a salve that sends its healing vapors right into the nose, throat and lungs, and is absorbed thru the skin, too.

Not only does this treatment—Vicks VapoRub—save upsetting the children's stomachs with strong drugs, but you can let them have the needful fresh air day and night.

Mothers who have tried Vicks certainly seem to prefer this new method. Over 35 million jars have been used since January, 1919. Once tried, Vicks becomes a standby in the family medicine cabinet.

Vicks is used almost daily in homes where there are children—for colds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, bites and itching skin troubles. Just as good for grown-ups, too.

Just rub it on and breathe in the vapors



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Our patrons will be given this added service. It makes it easy to buy any item of our large list of breads and fancy pastry.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HELPS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE. "Krispy Krust" and Raisin Bread, All Kinds of Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Doughnuts, Cream Puffs, Bismarks, Fruit Bars, Cookies, etc.

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Saturday, Jan. 7, is the last day on which you can buy 2 loaves of "Krispy Krust" bread at 10c each, and receive the

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Table with 2 columns: Resource/Item and Amount. Includes 'RESOURCES' and 'LIABILITIES' sections.

State of Nebraska, County of Box Butte, ss: I, F. W. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. HARRIS, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1922. M. S. HARGRAVES, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: F. M. KNIGHT, F. E. HOLSTEN, R. E. KNIGHT, Directors.