

SHOWS ONE WAY TO GET LIQUOR

Bureau of Internal Revenue Issues New Rules on Whisky Sales.

TO SELL SEIZED SPIRITS

Doctor Can Prescribe Intoxicants, if Necessary, but Only on Blanks Issued by the Government—Six Quarts the Limit.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Methods by which intoxicating liquors may be obtained for medicinal purposes and detailed regulations governing their sale were made public here by the bureau of internal revenue.

Announcement also was made that the bureau had compiled a system of permits, providing a definite and fixed channel through which all intoxicating liquors must move and by which hereafter the government will know the location of every gallon of distilled liquor within the nation's boundaries, except that stored in private homes.

In setting forth the ways in which liquor may be procured, Commissioner Roper took occasion to issue a warning against profiteering in its sale. The commissioner declared that exorbitant charges for liquor for medicinal purposes "certainly places the dispensers thereof in the class with profiteers and they will be investigated."

Mr. Roper also announced that all liquor seized under federal law, prior to October 28 last, unless claimed under the 60 days' ruling, would be sold by order of the court under the jurisdiction of which it is held. It must be sold, however, to a holder of a permit to use it either for medicinal or nonbeverage purposes.

Both the physician who prescribes and the pharmacist who sells liquor, the regulations provide, must have a permit which may be obtained from the federal prohibition director.

Other details follow: "Any physician duly licensed to practice medicine and actively engaged in the practice of such profession, may obtain a permit to prescribe intoxicating liquor and may then issue prescriptions for distilled spirits, wines or certain alcoholic medicinal preparations for medicinal purposes for persons upon whom he is in attendance in cases where he believes that the use of liquor as a medicine is necessary.

In no case may spirituous liquor be prescribed by one or more physicians in excess of one pint for the same person within any period of ten days.

All prescriptions for intoxicating liquor are required to be written on prescription blanks provided by the bureau, except that in emergency cases physicians may use their regular prescription blanks.

Prescriptions for intoxicating liquor may be filled only by registered pharmacists who hold permits authorizing them to do so, or who are employed by retail druggists holding such permits. Pharmacists and druggists holding such permits will procure their supplies of intoxicating liquor from manufacturers or other persons holding liquor.

Physicians may also obtain permits entitling them to procure not more than six quarts of distilled spirits, wines or certain alcoholic preparations, during any calendar year, for administration to their patients in emergency cases, where delay in procuring liquor on a prescription through a pharmacist might have serious consequence to the patient.

Provision also is made in regulations for issuing permits to hospitals and sanatoriums to enable them to procure intoxicating liquor to be administered for medicinal purposes to patients at such institutions, and also for issuing permits to manufacturing, industrial and other establishments maintaining first-class stations, authorizing them to procure such liquor for administration to their employees for medicinal purposes in emergency cases.

WHAT THEY OWE UNCLE SAM

Interest on U. S. Loans to European Countries Now Amounts to \$325,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Accrued interest on loans to European countries totals approximately \$325,000,000, according to a table submitted to the house ways and means committee by the treasury department.

Great Britain owes the most interest, \$144,440,837. Interest owed by other countries is: France, \$94,021,749; Italy, \$54,256,589; Russia, \$16,582,062; Belgium, \$11,465,278; Czechoslovakia, \$1,098,083; Serbia, \$917,299; Roumania, \$699,873; and Liberia, \$548.

Kolchak Escapes Reds. Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 2.—Admiral Kolchak is reported to have escaped from the bolsheviks and to be in hiding in Manchuria, according to a Tokyo dispatch to the Japanese newspaper Nippon Jiji here.

Big Drop in Flu at Chicago. Chicago, Feb. 2.—The number of new influenza cases recorded set a new low record for the disease since the epidemic reached its peak last week, according to reports receive by the health department.



A recent photograph of Gilbert F. Close, who has succeeded Charles K. Swem as chief stenographer to President Wilson, following Mr. Swem's appointment as White House clerk.

IOWAN IS IN CABINET

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines New Secretary of Agriculture.

Houston to Have Treasury Portfolio and Carter Glass Will Take Seat in U. S. Senate.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa, editor of Successful Farming, was named by President Wilson to be secretary of agriculture to succeed Secretary Houston, who is to become secretary of the treasury in the place of Carter Glass.

Mr. Meredith, who is at Miami, Fla., telegraphed the White House accepting the office. He is forty-four years old and his home is Des Moines, Ia. Before starting Successful Farming he was the publisher of the Farmers' Tribune. He was a candidate for the United States senate in 1914, and for governor of Iowa in 1916.

President Wilson has sent the nominations of both Mr. Houston and Mr. Meredith to the senate. As soon as Secretary Houston qualifies Mr. Glass will take his seat in the senate to succeed the late Senator Martin of Virginia.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming of Hampton, Va., is understood to have been selected to succeed Dr. Rupert Blue as surgeon general of the public health service. Doctor Blue's term of office expires January 15, and Doctor Cumming's nomination is expected to be sent to the senate within a day or two.

DECLINES AID TO EUROPE

Glass Says Peoples Overseas Must Meet Their Own Problem of Sinking Exchange.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Europe, in so far as the United States government is concerned, must rely upon her own resources in retrieving financial equilibrium.

This was the interpretation here generally of the letter Secretary of the Treasury Glass has sent to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which sought a government expression on the proposed international conference of financiers and commercial leaders to discuss reconstruction problems.

In a blunt statement of the facts as he sees them, Mr. Glass declared "the American government has done all that it believes advisable and practicable to aid Europe. The conference," he added, "would serve to cause confusion and revive hopes, doomed to disappointment, of further government loans."

PRISONERS PERISH IN SIBERIA

375,000 Austrians Die of Smallpox and Typhus, Is Report to Red Cross.

Geneva, Jan. 29.—Three hundred and seventy-five thousand of the 500,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war taken by Russians have perished in Siberia from smallpox and typhus, according to Vladivostok dispatches to International Red Cross headquarters here.

The rest were kept alive only by the efficient work of Japanese, American and English doctors who have been assigned to different towns along the trans-Siberian railroad.

East of Lake Baikal Chinese physicians are also helping, but the work is difficult owing to bolshevik invasion.

2,000,000 in U. S. Navy. Washington, Feb. 2.—Mobilization of an army of 2,000,000 men would be possible within five years after passage of the senate army reorganization bill, Chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee said in report.

Dublin Acclaims Sinn Fein. Dublin, Feb. 2.—When the new municipal council, composed twenty of Sinn Feiners, met for the first time it was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by huge crowds as the flag of the republic was hoisted.

Favor Hoover in Michigan. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.—Petitions to place the name of Herbert Hoover on the Democratic ballot at the presidential preference primary April 5, were received by the secretary of state.

U. S. WARNED OF FARMERS' PLIGHT

Senate Post Office Committee Told of Condition Called Serious.

TILLERS OF SOIL MAY STRIKE

Declare Work Too Hard and Return Too Small—Complain of Ease, Comfort and High Wages of the City Dwellers.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Decreased farm production next year and a consequent increase in the cost of living, due to dissatisfaction of farmers, was predicted before the senate post office committee by James I. Blaklee, fourth assistant postmaster general.

More than 40,000 answers to 200,000 questionnaires sent to farmers, he said, indicate a condition "disquieting and portentous of disastrous consequences."

A report summarizing the contents of the farmers' answers, prepared by George L. Wood, superintendent of the division of rural mail, was read by Mr. Blaklee.

Burden of Complaint. Asserting that the farmers were tired of receiving low returns for long, hard periods of toil while city dwellers lived in "ease and comfort with high wages and short hours," the report said that replies received indicated that hundreds of farmers had resolved either to quit the farm entirely or greatly decrease production.

Complaint was made in a majority of the replies, the report said, of the high prices paid by consumers as compared with the low return to the farmer, indicating an entirely disproportionate profit for the middleman.

Many farmers, the report said, drew comparisons between "the hours of labor required of the farmer and his compensation with those of the urbanite of which the farmer bitterly complains, setting forth the soft and luxurious living of the latter as compared with the hard and bare living of the farmer who is no longer willing to toil and produce for the striker, the profiteer and the short-hour, high-wage man."

A member of the committee remarked that the replies seemed to be "mostly from a bunch of bolsheviks," which prompted Mr. Blaklee to say that in his opinion the situation was extremely serious.

Inability to obtain farm labor was another complaint of the farmers, asserting that the shortage of farm labor was "causing great antagonism on the part of the producer toward the city dwellers."

The report said that the great demand in the cities for labor with high pay and short hours is driving the farm hired help and the farmers' boys and girls to the city.

Parcel Post Extension. "The high cost of wearing apparel, of staples not produced on the farm, of farm implements and fertilizers, all of which seem to have filled the farmer's mind with discouragement and resentment, is certain to result in the curtailment of food production," the report said.

Extension of the rural parcel post service to make it easier for the farmer to sell his products direct to the city consumer was advocated by Mr. Blaklee as one step toward correcting the condition indicated.

BAN ON PUBLIC FUNERALS

Flu Death List in Chicago Reaches 192 for 24-Hour Period Ending Friday.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Public funerals and wakes in connection with deaths from influenza and pneumonia were barred, and the funerals and wakes limited to relatives and close friends, numbering not more than ten, by order of Health Commissioner Robertson. Two reasons were given by the official:

"Congregation of a number of persons, and especially in a house or around the body of an influenza or pneumonia victim, helps to spread the contagion. There are only 175 hearses in the city, and these are being used to capacity, while the number of funerals is causing a strain on liveries."

MILLERAND GETS BIG VOTE

French Premier Pulls His Cabinet Through Crisis by Ballot of 510 to 70.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Premier Millerand pulled his cabinet through the crisis when he received a vote of confidence, 510 to 70, after delivering to the chamber of deputies a warm defense of his entire ministry.

Rob Iowa Bank of \$12,000. Sully, Ia., Feb. 2.—Hobbers entered the Sulix State bank about 1:30 o'clock in the morning and obtained \$12,000 in securities and bonds before being frightened away by John Eldridge, a watchman.

Death Takes B. J. Reynolds. Chicago, Jan. 31.—B. J. Reynolds, vice president of the United Cigar Stores company, died at his home in Evanston. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Reynolds was born in Baltimore. He came to Chicago 15 years ago.

Harry New Is Sentenced. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 31.—Harry S. New, convicted here of murder in the second degree for shooting Miss Freda Lesser, was denied a new trial. He was immediately sentenced to serve not less than ten years.

SAMUEL GOMPERS



President of the American Federation of Labor condemns bolshevism for "all time."

HITS SOVIET SCHEME

Samuel Gompers Denounces Plan of Russian Government.

Labor Leader Says Constitution Provides for Compulsory Labor—Strikes With Arms.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Writing in the current number of the Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers condemns bolshevism "completely, finally and for all time."

"We do not have to wait for information about the form of government existing in what is called soviet Russia. All the information necessary to passing of judgment on bolshevism and the system of government and as a state society is at hand from authentic sources.

"The plea of those misguided persons in America who say 'wait for facts before passing judgment' is nothing more than an excuse, which, it is hoped, will gain time for the Russian experiment and enable it to spread to other countries."

Quoting from the new bolshevik constitution, Mr. Gompers points out, while the fifth Pan-Russian congress declares for a dictatorship of the proletariat and the poorest peasantry, a great portion of the peasantry is disfranchised, and the largest bolshevik estimate of the proletariat calculates them as only one-fifth of the number of peasants.

Mr. Gompers quoted as the most direct information a dispatch from Russian trade unionists to W. A. Appleton, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which declares that bolsheviks have split up the reserve funds of trade unions, throttled the labor press, killed labor organizations, split up trade unions as a class and put down strikes by "force of arms and plentiful executions."

"In all concepts of freedom within the American nation," Mr. Gompers said, "one fundamental principle is that any involuntary servitude, that is, compulsory labor, shall not be enforced upon the working people."

HELP STARVING — WILSON

President Urges Congress to Make Loan of \$150,000,000 to Relieve Poland, Austria and Armenia.

Washington, Jan. 30.—President Wilson on Wednesday asked Secretary Glass to make another appeal to congress for authority to loan \$150,000,000 to Poland, Austria and Armenia to relieve their desperate food situation. The president wrote the secretary that it was "unthinkable" to him that the United States should withhold from the stricken people of those countries the assistance which would be rendered by "making available on credit a small portion of our exportable surplus of food."

SHARE IN PROFIT AND DEFICIT

Eastern Knitting Mill to Go 50-50 With Its 1,200 Employees—Plan Accepted.

Walfield, Mass., Jan. 30.—A plan contemplating an equal division of net profits or net losses annually between the company and its 1,200 employees, and containing provisions by which the workers may take over control of the business, was announced by Winship, Bolt & Co., owners of the Harvard Knitting mills, engaged in underwear manufacture. The employees who, in recent years, have received an annual bonus of 15 per cent, agreed to accept the plan.

Public attention has been called to Proposals 274, 296 and 308, now before the committee on public service corporations, which some delegates predict if adopted and ratified will strip municipalities of power to control public utilities, city or privately owned.

By a vote of six to five the committee on bill of rights went on record in favor of taking private property for private use. The committee did this in voting to recommend for general file proposal No. 96 by Ross of Merrick.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—The convention apparently has taken a definite stand to refuse to knock out the death penalty from the constitution. The assembly, by a vote of three to one, voted down a motion by Delegate Flansburg to reverse the committee on miscellaneous subjects in its report recommending the indefinite postponement of two measures abolishing capital punishment. One of these was Flansburg's own proposal No. 307, and the other, No. 188, by Carothers. Mr. Flansburg made a supreme effort to save his proposal but was unsuccessful. Chairman Epperson of the committee asserted that a number of states which legislated against capital punishment found it necessary later to restore it, and he thought Nebraska should not try such an experiment, especially by putting it in the constitution.

An attack was made on parlor bolshevists by members of the convention when an attempt was made to put on general file Proposal No. 205, making it necessary for every voter to be able to read and understand the constitution. The attempt failed and the proposition was definitely postponed. After Cleve of Otos failed to revive the measure Spillman of Pierce, who led the opposition, declared that the danger in this country is not in the unfortunate uneducated man who cannot read the English language, but rather from the super-educated men and women who can read it but do not care to understand it. Wills of Richardson, who supported Spillman, said the proposed requirements would be nothing less than taxation of the uneducated classes without representation.

The committee on taxation and revenue is struggling with the proposition of exempting bonds of state, county, municipal, school district or other political subdivisions from taxation. The committee instructed a sub-committee to draft three separate plans. They are: First, exempting such bonds, except from income tax on them; second, a provision that the legislature may exempt public bonds from taxation except income; and, third, that no bonds shall be exempt from taxation.

The committee on education recommended for indefinite postponement Proposals Nos. 56 and 175, by Evans and Taylor, both for the election of regents of the university by districts, also No. 85 by Svoboda, creating a state board of education, elected by districts, to have control of the university normal schools and common schools.

Nebraska women will be eligible for jury service so far as the state constitution is concerned if the people approve the draft prepared by the constitutional convention. In adopting a proposal to permit the legislature to provide for the returns of verdicts in civil cases by a five-sixths vote of the jury, convention eliminated the word "man."

The committee of public indebtedness recommended indefinite postponement for Proposal No. 232, by Cornell, a proposal to permit the state to create a state debt for the purpose of buying land in large tracts and selling it in small parcels to settlers.

Definite action on the farm land tenancy question was sidestepped by the assembly after a long discussion, but the Cornell proposal on that subject, No. 232, was turned over to three standing committees for them to consider jointly.

Convention delegates appear to be generally in favor of an amendment to the constitution creating an industrial court to adjust labor disputes. Three proposals before the assembly, Nos. 144, 217 and 337 provide for such a body.

The committee on municipal government has acted favorably on the proposal which will grant home rule to the city of Omaha. Other cities of the state remain under the same constitutional provision as at present.

After a long verbal battle, the convention approved a proposal to permit Nebraskans connected with the military or naval forces of the country to vote, but left the details to be worked out by the legislature.

The convention killed the compulsory vote amendment, under the provisions of which a penalty would attach to failure to vote in any election.

By unanimous vote the convention passed the woman suffrage amendment to the new constitution.

Douglas county delegates are pushing with vigor Proposals Nos. 275, 276, 277 and 278 by Abbott, which, if adopted will impose drastic regulations on all public service corporations in Nebraska.

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THE CREAKING DOOR.

"It's hard," said the door, "to always be a door. And yet what is there to be done about it? There is a joke about a door not always being a door, but alas, that is only a joke. There is no truth in it. A door is really always a door, as long as it isn't taken down and chopped up for wood, and then, of course, it isn't a door."

"You're rather silly, door," said the ceiling. "I wouldn't have silly thoughts, I would be sensible."

"Of course you wouldn't," said the door. "You are high-up, and you don't stoop to being foolish or silly. Perhaps the floor will be kinder to me."

"Well," said the door, "if there is anyone to receive sympathy and kindness, it should be me. Here am I, always being walked over, never having anything to say for myself."

"That's right," said the ceiling. "The floor has a sad story to tell. Why, even I look down upon it."

"You look down on me, too," said the door.

"Not so far down," said the ceiling. "and, besides, part of you is up near me, very near me."

"You know," said the door, "when I am neither shut tight nor wide open what do you suppose I do?"

"Stay half way between," suggested the ceiling.

"No," said the door, "that isn't what I do."

"You bang and get mad," said the floor. "and then you do some more banging."

"You're wrong, too," said the door. "Well, of course," said the floor. "you have everything on your side when you're telling the story and when we don't know the answer."

"I'm an honest door," said the door haughtily.

"Beg pardon," said the floor. "It is what comes of being walked all over. I think everyone is a little unkind and unfair."

"Oh, floor," said the ceiling, "you don't think as badly as all that of people, do you?"

"Yes, I do," said the floor. "But what can I do about it? Nothing, unless I should fall through and then they'll all go right on through to the basement. They'd be in the soup all right."

"Is the basement made of soup?" asked the door. "Is it of tomato soup, or mock turtle soup, or cream of celery soup, or what kind? Often as I hear the children going from here to the dining room, they're talking of soup and what kind there is going to be."

"Nonsense," said the floor, "when I say they'd be in the soup I do not mean that the basement is made of soup. Any more than I am made of soup. That is ridiculous."

"But," said the door, "you said that."

"I meant," said the floor, "that they'd be in trouble. Soup isn't made of trouble so don't try to say anything until I have finished explaining. But there is an old expression or saying which goes like this, that when folks are going to be in trouble they'll be in the soup, meaning they'll be in trouble, or in a terrible state."

"It's beyond me to understand that," said the door.

"I don't understand, myself," said the ceiling.

"Well," said the floor, "that is one story all of my own, and which I don't have to share with anyone except a few dozen or hundred or thousand people."

"I was going to tell you," said the door, "what I do when I am neither shut tight or open wide."

"Oh, yes," said the ceiling. "We tried to guess and didn't guess right."

"That's so," said the floor. "The Children."

"Now I've told my story, the door can tell its story."

"I was going to say that when I am like that," said the door, "I creak. Yes, I do! I get tired of hearing boys and girls and dogs talking and laughing and barking, and I want to make some noise, too, and sound cheerful, even if I am only a door, alas!

"So I creak, and have something to say for myself, I do!"

Warned. A boy was visiting another boy, and as they were going to bed the little host knelt to say his prayers. "I never say my prayers when I am at home," said the visitor. "That's all right," said the other boy. "You better say them here. This is a folding bed."—Buffalo Commercial.