

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Do it today.

Omaha is going after Christmas in the old-fashioned way this year.

Merry England will have its first real Christmas in five years, and plans on making it a real one.

Cato Sells boasts of the part the red men played in the war, as if it were any special sacrifice for an Indian to take the war trail.

A die cutter in Boston is reported to be collecting wages at the rate of \$220 a day, but that still leaves him outside the Rockefeller class.

Mr. Baker will probably welcome a recess of nine months with no congress to interfere with his peculiar way of handling the army.

Old Boreas has blown a little bit of cheer into the life of the coal man, who was beginning to wonder when his harvest would come.

Thirsty Denverites stood all night in a snow storm, waiting to get their booze from the express office. In Omaha that would be considered easy.

The navy is looking ahead to recruiting 200,000 men next year. This will afford some opportunity for the boys who have not had enough of the fighting.

Just as a sort of Christmas gift, the "four minute men" are to be demobilized the day before Christmas. The country will do its own talking hereafter.

The prince of Wales is about to make a tour of the British dominions. He ought to be reminded that no bars are up between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Wilson's coming week will be a busy one if he carries out the program laid down for him. But congress will not be in session, and that will ease his task a little.

No room to question the patriotism and self-sacrifice of our Omaha school children! They come across and over the top in response to every call made in the name of their country.

The Home guards will give up their career of glory and return to a peaceful life again, conscious of knowing that if a call had come for their services, they would have met it in some fashion.

No matter where the flu originated, or what caused it, the scourge is upon us, and no one will lose anything by observing reasonable caution in the matter of personal conduct until the danger is over.

If New York school children are dying of hunger, as is reported, it shows that someone has been terribly careless, for in this country no one should be hungry at any time, and especially not when so many agencies of relief are actively searching out every case of need or distress.

Our democratic brethren are more than ever worried for fear the republicans are going to commit some great blunder that will ensure their defeat in 1920. If they will just be patient they will see the party of progress and liberty redeem its promises, just as it has in the past.

It is not only in Europe by a good deal that our mail service has broken down, as any business man with an extensive correspondence can testify. Burlinson methods work out inevitably wherever put into effect.

Senator "Jimmy" Reed is having trouble with the Department of Justice over the proteut propaganda, but will probably finish about where he did on the food administration matter. Yes, he is a democrat, and so must be an administration "supporter."

Americans at Coblenz

American troops are on historic ground at Coblenz, capital of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine. The frowning fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, atop a 400-foot rock across the river look down upon them. If they had eyes to see and minds to think, they doubtless would be amazed at the spectacle of an alien armed force privileged to take them over whenever demand is made for their transfer.

FIXING REVENUE LAW FOR 1920.

Partisan control of the senate by the democrats has enabled them to incorporate in the new revenue bill provisions fixing the tax rates for 1920. This was done presumably at the behest of the president, who adopted the suggestion made by Secretary McAdoo before his retirement. It is ostensibly to stabilize business conditions, by giving advance notice as to what taxes will be.

This, however, is regarded as a mere pretext. The real reason is found in the fact that democratic control of congress will pass after March 4, and with revenue legislation out of the way, a call for an extra session of the Sixty-sixth congress may be avoided. In order to accomplish this, and so provide for an interim of nine months, during which time there can be no interference with democratic legislation already on the books, the present congress upsurs the function of its successor.

If the needs of the country for revenue were known that far in advance, the action might be excusable as a mere partisan maneuver, but the late secretary of the treasury admitted that estimates could not be safely made at this time. He fixed \$4,000,000,000 as the sum needed on the general theory that federal expenditures are not likely to fall below that amount.

If the president will gain anything by not having a republican congress in session during the summer, it is quite apt to be at the expense of exposing the country to dangers of financial disturbance, and maybe to an inordinate tax levy in 1921. It would have been far wiser to have allowed each year to be taken care of as it comes until recovery from the war has been farther advanced.

America's Merchant Marine.

The future of the American merchant marine is far from being settled. No longer is there any argument as to the desirability of having our foreign commerce carried on American bottoms and under the American flag. How to provide for means to attain this is the great problem.

The enormous expense expended in the production of freight carriers to meet the war emergency produced tonnage, not to the amount that was promised by reckless press agents of the enterprise, nor even up to a point that bade fair to fill all requirements. Contracts for construction on government account of a large number of similar vessels are being carried out. These in time will come into commission and will be engaged in ocean traffic.

But these vessels will outlast the lifetime of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and then what will happen? It may be, although it is hardly probable, that the United States will continue in the shipbuilding or traffic-carrying trades. Will the term of five years after the war, as now established, be long enough for the complete revival of the American merchant marine? This question will come before the next congress in this and in other forms.

Under the law creating the Shipping board it was to investigate shipping conditions and study shipping laws and navigation throughout the world, that an authoritative report might be made to congress as a guide to legislative action. This report has not been made, for, as Chairman Hurley puts it, the board has been "too busy building ships."

In 1924, according to the present outlook, the Emergency Fleet corporation will cease to operate ships, and the Shipping board will sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the government vessels. Before that time a definite program should be adopted, and that does not seem long, when it is remembered that the merchant marine has been a subject of more or less active debate for forty years, and the Shipping board is the nearest approach to a solution yet presented.

Can Germany Pay the Bill?

Estimates as to the bill that probably will be presented to Germany as liquidated war damages are mounting higher day by day. These will be subject to a final scaling by a commission, which will determine eventually the amount to be exacted from the Germans as reparation and indemnity. In anticipation of this interest centers on the ability of the Germans to meet the demands that will be made upon them.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, the greatest of the scientific captains of industry of the empire, says his country is bankrupt. English and French authorities insist the capital and resources of Germany are scarcely impaired as a result of the war. Man power has been considerably diminished, but may be replenished, temporarily at least, by the employment of men from neighboring countries whose industries were deliberately wrecked by the Huns, who systematically wrecked factories of all kinds wherever found, that the empire would have a market for its wares when peace was restored.

It has been discovered that the German plea for food was largely a sham, and it may be found that the poverty now set up is also fictitious. Careful inquiry will be needed to determine the value of Dr. Rathenau's assertion. He is right as to one thing, that it is the worst calamity that has befallen Germany in 2,000 years, but this will not relieve the Huns from the debt they owe. Restitution and reparation will be strictly and justly insisted upon. Payment of the bill will require the product of generations of Germans, and they may outgrow their notions of another war by the time the last claim is settled.

Again the Child Mind.

French socialist deputies have withdrawn from a committee of the chamber because the chairman would not accede to a demand that Clemenceau be interpellated on a point that might raise a row, but scarcely would serve a good purpose. In Ireland Sinn Feiners elected to Parliament will not take their seats, allowing their constituencies to go unrepresented. In either case the motive is the same. It is negative rather than positive resistance to the course of government. The socialists resign as a protest and deprive France of any service they might give on the committee, because they cannot have their own way. The Sinn Fein leaders will have no share in the deliberations of the imperial Parliament, because they seek autonomy for Ireland. It is the child-mind manifesting itself in the spirit of refusing to play because unable to dominate the game. Real reforms, social or political, do not make progress this way. Protests are only potent when presented with reason and logic behind them.

TODAY

Right in the Spotlight.

Gustav Ador, who has been elected president of the Swiss confederation for the year 1919, celebrates his 73d birthday today. For many years Dr. Ador has been regarded as Switzerland's foremost citizen and statesman. Of late years he has become widely known outside his own country as president of the international committee of the Red Cross, to which office he was chosen in 1910. During the European war he had an opportunity to prove his skill and talents as an organizer. He founded the now world-famous agency of the prisoners of war, the main purpose of which was to act as intermediary between prisoners and their families or friends. It was he who was largely responsible for the exchange of wounded and sick prisoners by the belligerents. Dr. Ador is personally known to many Americans, having visited Washington several years ago to attend the international Red Cross conference.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Austro-German forces in the Asiago offensive stormed the summits of Col de Rosso and Monte Valbella, cutting off more than 6,000 Italians from the main army.

In Omaha 30 Years Ago Today.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea assumed his duties as pastor of the First Congregational church, delivering his first sermon to crowded pews. The noted divine is described as "of impressive appearance, about 45 years of age, iron gray hair, lofty and striking forehead, with strongly arched eyebrows and penetrating gray eyes. He is clean shaven and wears the usual garb of black."

Cold wave peak is flying with notice of a drop of 24 degrees in the temperature.

Cap. O'Malley and a party of



gunners bagged eight fine geese at Calhoun.

Frank Bandle is being talked about for the staff of Western Association Empires.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. A. A. Holtman, physician and surgeon, born 1829. Jacob Marks, salesman for the Eagle Lye works, born 1827. John A. Rine, former city attorney, born 1878. Giacomo Puccini, whose new operas have recently been presented for the first time in New York, born in Lucca, Italy, 60 years ago.

This Day in History.

1834—Hanson cabs were patented by Hanson, Hanson. 1875—Royal palace at Barcelona, Spain, destroyed by fire. 1893—President Santord B. Dole of Hawaii denied the right of the president of the United States to interfere with Hawaiian affairs. 1914—The Austrian garrison besieged in the fortress of Przemyel, made an unsuccessful sortie against the Russians.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

King Albert of the Belgians today enters upon the tenth year of his reign.

Close of the "Christmas roll call" campaign of the American Red Cross for membership.

Today is the 100th anniversary of the death of Sir Phillip Francis, the British politician and pamphleteer, whom many believe to have been the author of "Letters of Junius."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will conclude his stay in Paris today and depart for Rome to complete arrangements for the coming visit of the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson.

The return of the American battleship squadron from Europe is to be made the occasion for a naval review at New York today which is expected to be one of the most notable affairs of its kind in the world's history.

Storyette of the Day.

One infantry sergeant, badly wounded in action in Argonne, did not really come to till he woke one morning in a snowy bed in a distant hospital. The nurse, a benevolent vision, was bending over him. "Are you feeling better, Lieutenant Johnson?" she asked. He thought that over for a while and then decided the voice was not part of the strange dream that had been haunting him. "You've got me wrong, miss," he said. "I'm Sergeant Johnson."

"AND BE A CHILD AGAIN."

I would free myself from the love of self. From the grasp of glittering gold. I would envy not the rich man's lot. And be a common man. I would free myself from the world-mad rush. From the greed of power and gain; I would free myself from the love of pett and be a child again. I would free myself from the autocrat. From his vile and hardened plan; I would try to live and let others live. And be a common man. I would find some good, I would find some bad. In the hearts and lives of men; I would covet ways of my youthful days and be a child again. I would trust myself with the common lot. With a patriot's word and pen; I would let myself where the stars and stripes float o'er the lives of men. I would trust myself where the land is free From a tyrant's heel and the red flag. I would trust myself with the common lot And be a child again. H. M. HOPWELL, Omaha.

Work for League of Nations

New York Evening Post.

It was once said that if Austria had not been in existence she would have had, for the peace of Europe, to be invented. But now, for the peace of the world, Austria has been destroyed. The half-truth contained in the epigram, however, still remains valid. Something must be invented to take the place of the badly fitting hoops of oppression, called the dual empire, which kept that almost inextricable mixture of races and languages in the middle European constant explosion. A political philosopher might well point out that the League of Nations, far from being a remote Utopia, must become a reality if the broad swath of discordant elements from the Baltic to the Adriatic is to develop in peace and prosperity, with justice and an equal chance for all. The League of Nations must take the place, and indeed much more than take the place, of the discarded Hapsburg monarchy; must substitute justice for the time-serving Austrian policy that played off racial hatred against racial hatred in order that by the time it divide et impera, the empire might survive.

The chief problems of middle Europe concern national boundaries and minority rights. The peace conference will do its best to settle national boundaries, to make as equitable a map as possible for Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, and Jugoslavia. But island minorities, of varying sizes and importance, will be left within the boundaries of each new state. This would be unfortunate enough if these minorities and minorities were mutually compatible; but where ages of competition under oppression have bred hatred and mistrust, so that race groups in the same town, living on opposite sides of the street, to put it concretely, boycott each other, you have a situation full of dynamite.

Lithuania, if erected into a separate principality, will include many settlements of Poles and Jews. Poland must include a large number of Germans in Prussian Poland and the Dantzic district, a very large percentage of Jews and a considerable number of Russians and Ukrainians as well. Czechoslovakia will have to cope with a German Utopia; Hungary must contain many islets of Roumanians, Germans and Slavs; Greater Roumania, in Transylvania, will have not one, but two, Utopias, of Hungarians numbering almost 1,000,000, and of Germans numbering in number, Jugoslavia will attempt the delicate task of all. It will try to unite not only the Austrian Serbs and Croats, two elements which, till little more than a decade ago, had not acted together politically, but it will also attempt to absorb the kingdom of Serbia, Bosnia, with about 500,000 Mohammedans, and Herzegovina and Montenegro. The magnitude of this task can be appreciated when one considers only the question of religious differences, leaving aside sectional antagonisms; since, in addition to its Mohammedans, this new state will contain Roman Catholic and Orthodox Greek populations in about equal numbers. The Ukraine will have a very acute Polish, Russian and Jewish problem, though, in the event of federation with a great Russian republic, the final appeal for the Ukrainian minorities will be to the Russian central government.

Current events must convince the veriest skeptic of the need for some higher authority to protect minorities in middle Europe. The wave of anti-Semitism that seems to be sweeping through Poland, the terrible conflict that is going on at the present time between the Poles and Ruthenians in eastern Galicia, the complaints of the Magyars that the Czechs are taking over more than true Slovaks from Hungary, the outcry of the Dalmatians, of the new Jugoslavia, against Italian irredentism, are but a few symptoms of the strife that even peace, and the best peace ever devised by man's content intention and timing, in itself will not lay. Be it remembered how the Congress of Berlin in 1870 provided that Roumania give the Jews equal civil and political rights, and that the Roumanian government never paid the slightest attention to this provision. No peace treaty will enforce the rights of aunted race minorities. There must, therefore, be a tribunal, sitting always, to which these minorities may appeal for redress in middle Europe.

This tribunal would be the League of Nations. Its courts will be full of middle Europe's litigation for years to come, and by this litigation the great nations will benefit. The world-public will gradually be come accustomed to seeing international disputes settled peacefully. Then, when a serious difference between two of the great powers finally arises, it will, as a matter of course, be referred to the league. The small lawsuits will serve to develop a new body of international law, and to educate mankind to discard the arbitrament of machine gun and hand grenade for the law court.

Breaking Up Big Fortunes

A will recently probated disposes of the estate of the late Henry H. Parsons, who inherited \$9,000,000 when he died in August, 1911. How much of this sum remains is not yet known, but the testator's son, who inherited a like amount from his father, had reduced his patrimony to \$5,000,000 by the time of his death two years later. At the rate of two million a year spent during the brief span of life that remained to him he was on the high road to the poorhouse.

These facts are worth the consideration of those eminent publicists who are clamoring for a redistribution by some process of legal confiscation of what they call the "swollen fortunes" of America. There is no need for any special legislation on this subject. The work of breaking up the great inheritances is carried out automatically in a way that is far more thorough and effective than by any scheme that even the most radical wielder of the red flag could devise. Of the fortunes of forty years ago, then regarded as stupendous, only a few remain intact. The others have either been wasted in stock gambling and dissipation or have been divided and subdivided to the vanishing point.

Moreover, nearly all these fortunes have been accumulated by men who began life with no capital save brains and ambition, and the fact is a constant stimulus to young men of the rising generation. Back of these schemes of legalized confiscation lurks that mean envy of the rich which is a failing that human nature is heir to.—New York Herald.

People and Events

A confederate veteran of 75 years, living in Arkansas, has just been married for the 12th time. Of course such old codgers are profoundly touched by war's havoc on men and women, but a republican congress, he almost makes up his mind to stay over there.

Philadelphia Ledger: One of the surprising things about these revelations concerning the activities of the syndicate in the south gathering clothes for Belgians, is that the Belgians could so alter their appearance as to make it safe to wear them.

Baltimore American: President Wilson's attitude towards the freedmen of the seas may have also been what he experienced had he met her.

Kansas City Star: An inventory of the former Kaiser's personal belongings shows that he had 528 uniforms. He probably took the other two with him when he went to Holland.

Washington Post: When Woodrow thinks of the soft snap he has in France and then looks ahead to backing a republican congress, he almost makes up his mind to stay over there.

Philadelphia Ledger: One of the surprising things about these revelations concerning the activities of the syndicate in the south gathering clothes for Belgians, is that the Belgians could so alter their appearance as to make it safe to wear them.

Brooklyn Eagle: A new invention that will multiply by four the capacity of the long distance telephone wire and by eight the capacity of every telegraph wire is formally patented. Reduction of rates is not placarded. Who really gets the benefit of these technical inventions? New York World: Even since the armistice went into effect the Cologne Chamber of Commerce, in a formal resolution reported from a meeting of the chamber, has expressed hope that the destruction of industries in Belgium and Northern France will allow a rapid regeneration of Germany's international power by the sale of surplus goods. Will nothing enlighten such appalling stupidity?

In the Wake of War

While the cost of living in London increased 80 per cent during the war, the percentage of children found in a poorly nourished condition is less than half what it was in 1913.

The doughboys at best taught the youngsters to sing. "Hail, Hail, the heroes," and handed the rattle package to the professor, including "lokey." Moreover, it sounded "lokey" to a maker of "blunders."

Thrifty folk in France foresee the rush of American tourists and are putting their houses in order. In constant explosion. A political philosopher might well point out that the League of Nations, far from being a remote Utopia, must become a reality if the broad swath of discordant elements from the Baltic to the Adriatic is to develop in peace and prosperity, with justice and an equal chance for all.

"American troops in all their fighting in France," says the Stars and Stripes, "took more than 21 German towns and cities, and captured more than 44,334, not including prisoners taken from the enemy in the last few days of hostilities."

Once in a while Old Dobbin steps back as he moves before the spotlight. The president of France and the president of the United States rode away from the railway station in this Herle car, drawn by two horses. Although the engine was burned up in one way or another in Paris, horse power is still in high favor, offsetting in old-time staleness what it lacks in modern speed.

Some of the thieves are disgruntled. They met in France and Belgium, but the quantity recovered is a trifling part of the total. The shell-blasted cathedral at Rheims gets back some of its altar vessels and the altar itself. The business of the Cardinal Hartmann, who is the restorer of all stolen goods that can be traced, and all known robbers receive a full measure of justice.

"I was with the railway artillery within six miles of Metz, on the morning of November 11," writes Ralph Pembroke of Harvard, Neb., to the home folks. "You can take it from me, that was the most terrific artillery fire that I have ever seen. No doubt the victors will press for the restoration of all stolen goods that can be traced, and all known robbers receive a full measure of justice."

And, until the war is officially over and our armies demobilized (the date of their demobilization is announced by the president) there will exist throughout this country absolute prohibition. It is entirely within the discretion of the president to say when the war is over. He may, if he chooses, his discretion to say when demobilization has ended.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Hastings Tribune: When in doubt what to do, go back to the farm and raise some real industry.

Columbus News: We brag about the freeing of black slaves, but nobody seems to be doing anything for the women who become the mother of seven or eight children.

York News-Times: Governor McKim's duty is to see that the state selected J. E. Hart of this city to be secretary of the state banking board. Mr. Hart is well qualified, and no one knows better than the members of party preference well-pleased with the appointment.

Kearney Hub: The Nebraska State Railway commission does not fall in with the McAdoo suggestion that the government retain control of the railways for a period of five years. Commissioner Taylor is quoted as declaring that government control has developed a type of railroad that is much less endurable than under private operation.

Hastings Tribune: Farmers in Nebraska ought to raise more chickens. They don't cost much and are a money-getting property the year 'round and all the time. Stock raising is a losing proposition, but chickens are for more attention. Iowa farmers are still making barrels of money with cattle.

Aurora Republican: The wisdom of electing a trained newspaper man for lieutenant governor is already demonstrated by the president, who makes a number of suggestions to the approaching legislature that will greatly expedite its work. It follows that the multiplicity of bills has always been the great stumbling block. Mr. Barrows would solve this problem by having the respective committees of the two houses meet in one hall, and for much of the time with the same subject. He would choke off the free advertising abuse by eliminating the names of introducers from all bills, which is the sole method of such advertising.

WHITTLED TO A POINT

Baltimore American: President Wilson's attitude towards the freedmen of the seas may have also been what he experienced had he met her.

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The Bee's Letter Box

Test for Nation-Wide Prohibition. New York, Dec. 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the existing condition of national prohibition, including in that expression the executive orders which such legislation has authorized and which, pursuant thereto, have been made, argument of the stock market has been presented why the legislatures which assemble in 1919 should stay their hands on the subject of the federal prohibition amendment and await the results of the laws now about to be passed. These results will be tremendously informing. No legislation can act at its coming session with any better knowledge that will avail to it within the next two years. It is always easier to do a thing than to undo it. Federal prohibition will be hard to repeal and state prohibition has been so often repealed as to afford abundant proof that laws taken from people their rights are unsteady laws, laws that provoke restlessness, trouble, and discontent, and are really difficult to get rid of, revolution.

Thirteen states have at one time or another adopted prohibition and have later changed their minds and repealed the law. These states are Iowa, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts (twice), Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. South Dakota and Vermont, states so widely distributed over the country as to prove that the will to repeal relates not to section nor industrial occupation nor to city or mountain or valley.

Already the manufacture of spirituous, vinous and malt beverages is forbidden. Already the distillery and the brewery are outlawed, their capitalists secured their business already destroyed, their employes thrown out, and the industries on which they drew for raw material shorn of their market. On July 1, 1917, it becomes prohibited to sell any spirituous, vinous and malt beverages, for anyone to sell to another any alcoholic beverage in any quantity from a drop to a hoghead. Long before that time the supply of beer will be gone. The distilled liquors will have been consumed or exported. The supply of western wines, if any then remains, will have become a total loss.

And, until the war is officially over and our armies demobilized (the date of their demobilization is announced by the president) there will exist throughout this country absolute prohibition. It is entirely within the discretion of the president to say when the war is over. He may, if he chooses, his discretion to say when demobilization has ended.

So, we are inevitably bound to have a considerable period of nationwide prohibition, and under the federal amendment. It would be the exercise of the merest common sense for our legislatures, before acting on the federal amendment, to seek the instructions they will so certainly obtain from the experiment in nation-wide dryness that these present laws have tried. It is the exercise of the merest common sense for our legislatures, before acting on the federal amendment, to seek the instructions they will so certainly obtain from the experiment in nation-wide dryness that these present laws have tried.

Is it too much to say that, when a man is called upon to render a decision that he knows must be momentous, and the effect of which by its possibility can be presently determine, when he or the man in succession to him for the purpose of rendering this decision has six or more years within which to consider and act, and when the opportunity is presented to him to ascertain by a preliminary experiment, an exact, complete and final result, precisely what his decision will involve in consequence that he knows will profoundly affect capital, industry, public resources and personal rights, is it too much to say that nothing will prevent him as a reasonable man, from taking to himself, or to his successor in duty, the benefit of all the information that this experiment will bring, unless there be a timidity that is contemptible or a prejudice that is vicious? JOHN McE. BOWMAN.

Smiling Lines.

"Pop, what is meant by a figure on a line?" "Well, my son, when you hear of a woman being speechless with indignation, that's a figure of speech."

"He'd like to know why you girls get engaged to several men at once." "She's a free market, but one match, doesn't it go out?"—Boston Transcript.

Smith—I hear Green was sent to the lunatic asylum. Is it true? Jones—Yes; poor fellow; he's as crazy as a hedgehog. He had a dog that hung up umbrellas every chance he got.

Smith—Pshaw! Almost any man will do that if he has had enough of them. Smith—But poor Green always left a letter one than he took.—Indianapolis Star.

A RAW, SORE THROAT

Eases Quickly When You Apply a Little Musterole. And Musterole won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain. Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It is fine for quick relief from sore throat, laryngitis, tonsillitis, and all the other ailments of the throat, such as asthma, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds on the chest. Nothing like Musterole for croupy children. Keep it handy for instant use. 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER - WHY NOT? NICHOLS' OILS? Butter and eggs are similar examples. I believe creameries can make 1 1/4 percent butter from 1 pound of cream testing 24. Cream usually tests 35 to 40, and from experience, I would believe that 2 percent of butter can be made from a pound of butter fat with a little sweet milk. This is only about 100 percent profit. Eggs—we all know about the cost of storage, practically controlled by the packers, who are naturally conducting an advertising campaign to impress the public of their business is good—Thank You! H. V. Nichols

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

This Yuletide, the welcome gift will be the sensible and practical one. Why not give a Typewriter? Something that will last for years and will be appreciated each day. Prices from \$15.00 up. We Handle All Makes at Lower Prices. Satisfied customers are our greatest asset. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE Douglas 4121. 1205 Farnam St.