FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OFFICES:
Building Ousha-The Bee Ridg.
Ave. South Omaha-E715 N St.
Commerce Council Bluffe-14 N. Main Bt.
Lincoln-Little Building.

DECEMBER CIRCULATION Daily 65,219—Sunday 62,644

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as requested.

Seattle's strike seems a solemn farce,

Bernard Shaw's state papers read like a darned good comedy.

Complaint is made that the legislature is tame. Time enough for the fireworks yet.

Auto accidents continue sufficiently numerous to support the suspicion that some drivers

Profiteers are accused of holding back building campaigns in eastern cities. They can not always control, though.

Your next important business will be to figure out your income tax and make arrangements for paying same. Baron de Orgler is wasting his time in

the Indian oil-well heiress. The bolsheviki movement at Seattle is petering out. Such strikes usually break down be-

Omaha. He ought to be in Chicago, on trail of

cause of their own weakness. Letters intercepted by the censor show the Germans hate the Americans yet quite as much as ever. They may cool down in time,

Eight billion dollars to support an army of half a million looks a little lopsided. This is one appropriation bill that very likely will be well trimmed.

The Huns are shocked that 200,000 prisoners of war should be employed in restoration work in France. But it does not take much to shock a Hun these days.

The kaiser threatens to make another speech. It will probably have less of "Me und Gott," and "strong German peace" in it than his former utterances contained.

The German delegates assembled at Weimar want to limit debate. They did not meet for the purposes of a gabfest, as some talks might be sort of embarrassing.

A. E. F. rechecking has discovered several thousand soldiers carried on the casualty list as "missing in action." Each one of these cuts down the total just that much. -

Cobb, Joe Stecher, Hank Goudy and a few others who might easily be listed.

Newton D. Baker is on track of a device that will throw a 500-pound bomb 150 miles and drop it with accuracy on an unsuspecting foc. This is probably what he was waiting for.

Claude Kitchin's comforting forecast for the country's financial future has an antidote in the fact that Mr. Kitchin will not be chairman of the ways and means committee in the next

Old soldiers are expressing pleasure at the successful activities of Captain Adams, Grand Army commander-in-chief, in their behalf. It is good to pick an energetic man for an important office now and then.

"Tommy" Allen has orders from Postmaster General Burleson to meet the Nebraska authorities head on in the fight over telephone rates, but says he does not know just where to start. This is going to be good.

General Goethals asks \$60,000,000 to provide storage for billions of dollars worth of material belonging to the government which must be preserved until some use can be found for it.

The socialist conference at Berne is reported to have opened with a "vigorous verbal What else was to have been expected when "comrades" from France and Germany met to discuss and fix responsibility for the war?

Those antiquarians who ascribe the wrist watch for soldiers to the present war ought to consult some of the soldiers who served in the Spanish-American and Filipino affairs. Many of the officers came back from the islands wearing wrist watches in 1899.

How About Us?

The A. E. F. has no collective concern with prohibition any more than it has with freight rebates, the market price of sheet stel or the ad valorem duty on kelp imports into Patagonia.

But when a news dispatch states that one explanation of the prohibition advocates' zeal since the A. E. F. came to France is their desire to put over prohibition before the A. E. F. gets home again, then the A. E. F. has the right to make a collective protest. For, if the prohibiionists can get away with it, why cannot every-

The A. E. F. represents a very fat share of the entire electorate of the United States—the electorate that picks governors, senators and presidential electors; that instructs its representatives how it wants them to vote on minimum wage and child labor laws; that helps de cide whether the home town shall be wet, dry, simply can't get a drop in the whole place."

And, in the name of common honesty, is it quite fair for prohibitionists or anybody else to attempt to secure a popular vote on a decision of nation-wide import when the folks who have seen fighting for that same nation are calmly, slandly, deliberately left out?

As was earlier remarked, the A. E. F. has o collective concern with prohibition. But it at least ought to have the chance to express its will—it ought at least to be present, if only as a guard of honor, when the water wagon begins coln highway.-Stars and Stripes, France.

TIME TO HALT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, referring to the \$6,000,000,000 revenue bill just passed, says the only fault he can find in it is that it does not raise enough money. Taxes will have to be higher instead of lower for the next few years is his cheerful message to the public. This would be true, were it not for the fact that three weeks hence control of congress will pass from Claude Kitchin and his democratic associates. They are passing along to the incoming republican congress a fine mess to be cleaned up. For the last two years a riot of extravagance has prevailed in Washington. Just as Mr. Kitchin voted for his revenue bill in 1917 "with his eyes shut," so the democrats have set apart oillions for expenditure. War emergency was an easy excuse, and money gushed forth from myriads of holes punched in the treasury. Now that the danger has passed, the public has a right to expect that the expenditures authorized he carefully scrutinized, and that the cost of running the government be brought down to a peace time basis as rapidly as possible. Senators gave warning last week that the course now being pursued means bankruptcy for the nation. Brakes must be applied somewhere, and the mania for lavishness checked. The democrats will leave this to the republicans, who courageously do what the present congress seems afraid to undertake.

Fixing the Price of Wheat.

When the price of wheat was fixed by the government in the late spring of 1917, The Bee approved the act because it relieved the public from tremendous pressure then being exerted by the grain gamblers. Since that time the statement has frequently been made that the wheat raisers suffered because compelled to sell their product at a price far below what might have been exacted on an open market.

Now that the markets of the world are again open, we hear objections to continuing the guaranty on wheat price over the current year. Advocates of doing away with the basic figure argue that the loss may be divided between producer and consumer, and that thus neither will suffer greatly. These ignore two factors in the problem.

We have the assurance of the Allied Food commission that all the wheat will be needed to meet world requirements. On an open market the price might respond to speculative influences and soar far above that set by the federal authorities. Argentina has negotiated the sale of its crop to England and France on the basis of \$1.53. Australia has assumed a loss of \$68,000,000 on its guaranty to wheat raisers; the British government has already absorbed a differential of \$300,000,000, and this may go to a full half billion.

These figures do not suggest a ruinous break in the market on wheat within the next few months. Over and above it all is the pledge to American wheat growers. This must be

Reforms in the United States Senate.

Republican senators in caucus have agreed on certain reforms for the organization of the next congress. Most important of these will be the demolition of the so-called "big ten," The French poilu who says the names of all | a peculiar outgrowth of senatorial tradition. our great men end with "n" overlooked Ty | which had the effect of putting the business of that body into the hands of the chairmen of the ten principal committees.

> The caucus agreed on a rule under which no senator may be a member of more than two of these big ten committees; that the chairman can not hold seniority rights on any other committee, and that the chairman of a committee can not serve on a conference committee, unless his presence is asked by a majority of the committee having the bill in charge.

> This is not so complete a revolution as some of the progressives had hoped for, but it sufficiently modifies the practice of the senate to relieve a very dangerous condition. When Gilbert M. Hitchcock was coming forward as successor to William Joel Stone in the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee, his unfitness for the place was generally commented on, and much objection was raised by supporters of the administration. Then it was cointed out that the tradition of seniority in the senate was so strong that no hope might' be entertained that Hitchcock would not get the place.

In addition to his seniority on the foreign relations committee, Mr. Hitchcock was and is the senior member of the banking and currency and the military affairs committees, and did hold the chairmanship of the Philippines committee, which he relinquished on taking over This gives you a notion of the size of the war. | the foreign relations. He holds membership on yet three other committees.

Mr. Hitchcock is here referred to only as illustrating the form of mandarinism that has developed in the senate, and which will be, in part at least, broken up by the new rule the republicans propose to adopt.

Confusion More and More Confounded. With agents of the Department of Labor besieging congress and state and city authorities to get started on public work that unemployment may be met, we find various organized and unorganized bodies of workmen going on strike. Fifty-five thousand are out in Seattle, part of them striking because their basic rate of pay for eight hours was only \$7, and the rest trying to show their sympathy by paralyzing the city's industrial, commercial and social life. Building trades anticipate the opening of the season of activity in their line by announcing a nation-wide walkout. The employers counter with a lockout. Miners at Butte have revived their pre-war sport of refusing to work or let any one else work. On top of all this is a request that returning soldiers be given jobs immediately. Even distracted Europe must get a sort of wry satisfaction out of contemplating the picture orderly America just now presents. Such midsummer madness in midwinter is amazing, but it may be the regular program has been upset, just as other things in the world are topsyturvy now. As Dundreary said: "It's one of those things no fellow can find out."

From the number of bills aimed at the bootloggers one might well conclude that the business of keeping a big state bone dry is not as easy as was thought when the law was passed. However, the people pay the costs of the game, and it will go on as long as it is profitable to

both sides.

Germany and a Just Peace

David Jayne Hill in North American Review. Will the German people, whose sense of justice, honor and moral obligation is soon to be put to a crucial test, voluntarily accept the burdens which a just peace will impose upon the control of puone unities in the hands of the state railway commission. A similar bill has twice been defeated by the Nebraska legislature. It is the opinion of Nebraska burdens which a just peace will impose upon them? If not, what confidence can be placed in the proposal to make the world safe for the proposal to make the world's independent of the proposal to make the world safe to make the world's independent of the proposal to make the world's independent of the proposal to make the world's independent of the proposal to make the world safe to make the world's independent of the proposal to make the world safe to make the w democracy, and what will be the world's judg-ment upon the ethical standards of democracy self? We shall soon learn from the conduct the various cities are jealous of their Germany, now speaking only through a mask rights and they will not look with democracy, whether or not we are to ascribe favor on any measure which proposall the enormities of the war to the depravity and malevolence of her rulers, against whom, until the moment of defeat, the people offered no protest; and whether or not a people, left free to express its own character, will accept the burdens of an act of justice.

The greatest hardship for the Germans will be the deficiency of raw materials for manufacture; such as cotton, wool, copper, iron, rub-ber and many others. They will doubtless plead for these at the peace table as absolutely essential to them. If they were wholly withheld it would, of course, be impossible for the Germans to pay any indemnities, because they can only pay to the extent to which they are able to carn the means of payment. This is so obvious that it will probably be strongly urged upon the allies, in order to procure the means to scilitate Germany's economic rehabilitation. "You must either excuse us from all payments of indemnities," it will no doubt be pleaded, "or you must grant us a full supply of the raw materials to which we may give value by our skill and workmanship, in order that we may sell them at prices which will enable us to live and at the same time create an increment of value nicipal lighting plant would come under their control and they have

If, however, this argument should prevail, its inevitable consequence should not be over-If raw materials are furnished to the extent of Germany's demand, German manufactures will at once obtain an immense acceleration, German goods will flood every market, and the less favored countries will be driven out of the world's marts by an excess of German production and German methods of com-mercial exploitation. It would not require many years for Germany, with these advantages, even hough promising the payment of heavy money idemnities, to have so taken possession of the world's markets as to make the arrangement a Bee contrasts the present legislature profitable bargain. While the Belgians and the and other legislatures of late years French were slowly recovering their productive capacity by a restoration of their ruined indusrial plants, Germany would completely forestall them in securing foreign trade. Such a program would, in effect, be the formation of a partnership in which, to secure a portion of ermany's gains in the form of an indemnity, icy would surrender to her the conduct of foreign business, while they themselves were engaged in merely recovering, to some extent, the productive efficiency of which Germany's nvasion had deprived them.

To appreciate the full significance of such an trangement, it is necessary to consider that, hile Germany's manufacturing plants have not been in any way impaired, and are ready to begin operation, those of Belgium and northestern France have been practically destroyed. It is reported that 26,000 factories in the French districts occupied by the Germans are either wholly demolished or stripped of their machin-ery; which, with the looms and other portable ins of industry of Belgium, has been car-

ried into Germany.

The remedy which justice would seem to demand is evident. Whatever of value has been carried into Germany should be immediately brought back and replaced. The reconstruction of houses, factories and other edifices should then be speedily brought to completion German workmen at Germany's expense, aided by those natives who, for the time being, have no other employment, all their labor to be paid for by Germany. In so far as the German shipyards can replace the tonnage de-stroyed, they should be at once employed for the purpose; and only such ships should be allowed for German trade as may be necessary for the distribution of Germany's just proportion of overseas commerce. The other forms of indemnity would not be cancelled by this process of restoration; but the liquidation of these obligations might ultimately be accomplished by the saving of all expense for military purposes beyond mere domestic police duty in Germany, by special import licenses on German goods, and by the appropriation of a percentage of the profits of Germany's coal and potash

This would be undoubtedly a heavy burder for a conquered people to bear; but it is less than it was the German purpose to impose upon the innocent victims of their imperial schemes of conquest.

Stern Examples Demanded

Thousands of American women are signing petitions to the Versailles peace conference de-manding that the men of the German armies charged with crimes against women and children in Belgium and France be brought to justice in the civil courts of the communities where the crimes were committed. Evidence has been assembled by allied investigators indicating there are from 5,000 to 6,000 such Ger-

Where the guilty ones should be tried and by whom they should be punished is secondary mportance to the fact that they should be made to answer for their outrages against wo-manhood and civilization. No punishment recognized in the enlightened nations of the day could be too severe for infliction on men who, in the false guise of soldiers fighting for an honest cause, turned themselves into worse than brutes and did violence to the most sacred

things in human life. What the unspeakable Turk did to Armenian Christians was not so revolting or so cruc! in some respects as what German brutes did to innocent, helpless women and girls in those parts of Belgium and France they over-For the most part the Armenians died quickly and were thus solaced of their misery The abused women of France and Belgium have endured a living death for years. Due to lapse or weakness of their own they must eel poignantly all their days the infamous wrong they suffered. It is owing to posterity that these beasts be so dealt with that no one of their own blood or of any other blood will dare in future to write so black a record with their deeds.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Day We Celebrate.

F. G. McGilton, of the law firm of McGilton, Gaines and Smith, born 1859. G. N. Aulabaugh, furrier, born 1877.

George L. McDonough, colonization agent, born 1845. Sir Robert Falconer, president of the Uni versity of Toronto, born at Charlottetown, P. E.

52 years ago. William Allen White, noted editor, author and journalist, born at Emporia, Kan., 51 years

Dr. William J. Martin, president of David-son college, born at Columbia, Tenn., 51 years William G. (Billy) Evans, well known American league base ball umpire, born in Chicago

35 years ago. In Omaha 30 Years Ago.

Mrs. Frank Barnard gave "a party" to Master Eddie Swobe to pay up an election bet. Eddie bet on Harrison against Cleveland and as a result, he and 50 of his little pals romped, ate candy and played kissing games.

Miss McClintock gave a card party in honor

fr. and Mrs. P. C. Himebaugh will remain in California till spring. Sorenson's "History of Omaha" has appeared

from the press, elaborately illustrated.

Henry M. Morrow, son of Gen. Morrow, is back as a graduate of the University of Michigan law school and will start out in the office ool and will start out in the office of John L. Webster.

Tips for Lawmakers Beatrice Express: Nebraska municipalities are up in arms against the bill now before the state placing placing too much power in the hands of the state officials. The people of

Alliance News: The proposal by ome members of he legislature to abolish all private and parochial schools, caused a decided sensation at Lincoln, and a hearing before the committee having the bill in charge was attended by large numbers from all over the state. The result of this agitation will finally be satisfactory to most everybody. There will be more supervision of private and pa-rochial schools, and it will be in-sisted that instruction be given only in the English language. With very few exceptions this will not be ob-jected to. The main point to be insisted on is that children shall be educated and educated along such lines that they will become loyal Further than this the state should not interfere.

Blair Pilot: The Pilot is unalterably opposed to the Hoaglund bill, placing all public utilities under the control of the state railway commis-sion. This would mean Blair's muno business with it whatever. We put our money into this plant and are making a success of it and don't want any outside interference. It is private capitalists who are behind this bill and they hope to profit by it. The sentiment here would be almost unanimously against this bill and we hope Representative Miller and Senator Weaverling will sound out home sentiment pretty thoroughly if they have any notion of supporting it.

Wayne Herald: Sunday's Omaha with lawmaking bodies of the days when unscrupulous methods were frequently employed by lobbyists to gain advantage. In the old days liquor flowed freely and the personal weaknesses of members fluence legislation. Good reputations were sometimes badly shattered. In these later days with booze and other evil influences banished, mem-bers of the legislature settle down to real business and accomplish more of value for the state. Bacchanalian festivals have given place to earnest committee work. Lobbyists are now licensed and recorded and no longer pursue dark and devious ways. The contrast shows an important and gratifying improvement in leg-islative standards.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"He told his wife their evenings at the lub were very quiot and harmiess ones, and that sometimes for hours at a time bey would just sit around the table and old hands." st so; he was speaking by the card." timore American.

"I say, Jones, I want to insure my coal-yards against fire. What would a policy for \$10,000 cost?"
"What coal is it? Same kind as you sent me last."

"I wouldn't bother insuring it if I were you, It won't burn."—Beston Transcript. "The old Greeks and Romans were do-ng exactly what modern capitalists are caused of doing now."
"What is that!

"Trying to invest the capital of others so to get hold of it themselves."—Detroit "He's a fool speculator."

"But he always looks half starved."
"That's it—ha's always speculating whether he'll get all the food he per "As your husband," protested Mr. Meek

"As your husband, protested Mr. Mesk-ton, "I think you ought to show me sume respectful consideration."
"I do," replied his wife. "If you weren't my husband I shouldn't think of inviting you to my parties."—Washington Star. IN MEMORIAM.

No more for them shall Evening's rose Nor Dawn's emblazoned panoplies be

aproad; Alike, the Rain's warm kiss and stabbing snows Unminded, fall upon each hallowed head. ut the Bugles, as they leap and wildly Rejoice, . . remembering.

The guns mad' music their young ears have known— War's lullables that mouned on Flan-ders Plain; Tonight the Wind walks on them, still as stone. Where they lie huddled close as riven grain. But the Drums, reverberating, proudly

They love a Soldier's soul! ed at Death,
They drank the wine of sacrifice and ed at Death.

They drank the wine of sacrifice and loss; los

breath,
And Truth they visioned, clean of earthly dross.
But the Fifes—can ye not hear their
lusty shriek?
They know, and now they speak. The lasy drift of cloud, the noonday hum Of vagrant bees, the lark's untrammedhall gladden them no more, who now lie

In Death's strange sleep, yet once were swift and strong. But the Hells that to all living listeners With joy their deeds reveal!

They have given their lives, with bodies bruised and broken,
Upon their Country's after they have bled; They have left as priceless heritage a to-Ren
That Honor lives forever with the Dead.
And the Bugles, as their clear notes rise
and fall—
housing all. They answer, knowing all.

J. C. Miller, in New York Times. Daily Cartoonette.

HERE COMES A MAN IN AN





Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

(In this story Poggy and Billy Bel-clum Journey to the Maxican border and ecame involved in a Bull Fight.)

CHAPTER I. Called to Mexico.

Feggy. Hurry, we haven't Peggy. Hurry, we haven't a minute to wait." It was Billy Belgium shouting this message very early on a bright moonlight morning. He was scated in his toy airplane, and was waving spray of Golickety Leaves through the magic charm of which the machine had become a flier swift as lightning and he himself had become tiny.

Peggy, eager for adventure, dashed into her clothes, nibbled one of the Golickety Leaves and repeat-ed the queer words of the charm: Golickety fast, golickety small, When summer is past, why then

comes the fall. Presto, she was as tiny as Billy.



King Bird was so glad to see them he could scarcely chirp in his excitement.

teed," cried Billy, as she hopped save Red Spot!" simbly into the airplane. Whiz-z-z-z There, swimming across the instacrent the airplane, and in a trice stream, were a mule, a goat and a ers. "It was King Bird who sent for "Ealky Sam! He's come back us," explained Billy to Peggy as he from war!" shouted Billy.

eagerly scanned the land below. "I got a message by wireless saving to

"And there's King Bird now."
cried Peggy, as a band of birds
rose to greet them.
King Bird was so glad to see them he could scarcely chirp in his excite-ment. However, he guided them to a innding place beside a broad, shal-low river, and when they stepped from the airplane his chirps gushed

from the airplane his chirps gushed out like a jumbled torrent.
"I'm so glad you came. How is everyone in the north? We're going back there soon. We want you to help our friend, Red Spot. You're looking fine, Princess Peggy. He's doomed to die today, You'il save him, won't you?"

King Bird ran out of breath and just in time, for he chirped so fast Peggy and Billy Belgium were get-ting all tangled up. 'Who is Red Spot?" demanded "And why is he doomed to die?"

cried Peggy.
"Red Spot is a bull, leader of the great herd you see here," answered King Bird, pointing to lowing cattle

standing beside the river.
"Moo! Moo! Come back to us Father Red Spot," mourned the cows, "Moo! Moo! Come back to us. Father Red Spot," mourned the calves of the herd.

"The Mexicans are planning a buil fight for a heliday celebration to-day," explained King Bird. "Red Spot, a splendid leader and a brave defender of his herd, is to be slain for their sport." Peggy and Billy looked at each other in perplexity. Here was a problem different from any they had

If it were going to be a fair fight Red Spot could take cars of him-self," declared King Bird. "But they don't give the bull a chance. Even if he is winner, they keep on sending fresh foes against him until they kill him by numbers. Unless you help him he will perish."

While Peggy and Billy were wondering what in the world they could do a familiar voice came from the middle of the river. "Hee-haw! We're coming to help

there they were sailing over the dog. And on the back of the mule him are Countess Alice, Nanny Goat sun-baked plains of a strange land, was a little girl.

*33 374 41 . 30 20+ 420 12 13 1B

Daily Dot Puzzle

.34

When you have traced to sev-An Eland will perform for you.

Draw from one to two and so on to

48.

49 *

There, swimming across the instantly recognizing the newcomand Boston Bull."

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, Feb. 6.—To the Editor of

Bee, it's so." I notice in your edition of yesterday evening, under the caption "Home Owners, Attention," you direct the notice of Omaha proparet bill. You ought not to do this. erty owners to H. R. 434, introduced We are living in an age of reform by Reynolds, and it is wrong to use tobacco in any form. We have a law that forbill is a sweeping change, yet it is bids the sale and use of cigarets in a large step in advance of the presents the law well ent system of securing improvebids the sale and use of cigarets in a large step in advance of the presNebraska and I hope the day will soon come when the legislature will pass a law forbidding the sale and use of tobacco in any form. Cigarets are no more harmful than the pipe, but they are both demoralizing and the sale and the sale and use of tobacco in any form. Cigarets are no more harmful than the pipe, but they are both demoralizing and the sale and use of the present the sale and use of the present that the pipe, but they are both demoralizing and the sale and use of the present sale and the much to promote disease and

This state is a leader in progressive aws and your paper should promote egislation that will keep the state n the lead as to reform measures. The United States government made a great mistake when it encouraged the use of cigarets by our soldiers and the Red Cross and Knights of Columbus associations should be ashamed of their conduct in teaching our boys to smoke. It will take us some time to break these boys of the held and I have the habit and I hope that your paper

HENRY MILLER. Baths at the Parks. Omaha, Feb. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the silence of the night time, when deep sleep falleth upon men I saw 1,500 men laying on the grass in Jefferson square waiting their turns for one of the 10 cold shower baths which the city com-missioners had built there at a cost of thousands of dollars. Some upre-

oing brush they could have their own hot baths at home and not have own hot baths at home and not have to wait from two to three hours for a chance here. Then there was si-lence and I heard a voice saying: "Gentlemen, in the little city of San Jose, Cal., there is the most complete bath house in any inland city in the United States It has a swimming pool 45 feet long, 48 marble tubs with hot and cold min-They love a Soldier's souli eral waters with steam plunge and any separate locality, certainly their shower baths, which cost the city judgment ought to obtain for the ed at Death and eyes that laugh-

> these little bath houses will be a monument to keep your commissioners from eyer being re-elected. This little square was the only breathing place the city arabs had without taking a car. May shame over rest upon your commissioners' heads for disfiguring this hallowed

spot with one-horse cold shower baths. The men all stood up and said, 'Amen." Then I awoke and it was dream; CYRUS AXFORD. P. S .- I see the commi figuring on spending \$100,000 for shower baths in the parks.

Home Owners Awake! Omaha, Feb. 7.—To the Editor of The Bee: I think I am safely within bounds of truth when I say that I think the home owners of Omaha. big and little, are very much pleased with your editorial on H. R. 434, by Reynolds of Omaha.

You ask whether such a sweep-ing change will be approved by the citizens. Bless your heart, Mr. Ed-ilor, you put us next. It's the first we have heard of it. This is the vital point at issue, namely: Shoul any bill so drastic in effect be intro duced by or at the request of a city official without taking the home owners into his confidence?

This bill has never been up before the public for discussion, conse-quently the public has had no op-portunity of finding out whether the bill is good or bad. This is the kind of democracy that hurts and does not benefit. Is it not time we called a halt from our public servants in this respect? Who are these men in reality serv-

Who has asked for such a radical change in our charter? Surely no the taxpayers at large, as they have just had their attention called to I by our good friend The Omaha Bee.
Of caurse we home owners may
be presu applious an thinking we
should be taken into consideration
and just foot the brills and keep quiet. Let the home owners read up on H. R. 434 and write to The Bee and back this paper up in its fight for us. HOME OWNER.

Favors the Charter Change. South Side, Omaha, Feb. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The writer has been a resident of Omaha for 29 years and a reader of The Bee during that time, and has in mind

Would Taboo Tobacco in Any Form. the slogan "When you see it in The

While the method proposed in this provements that are necessary to be made, I feel that they would not im-pose any hardship in the matter of costs to the owners of property in-volved. They are pledged to safe-guard the public welfare and will not arbitrarily oppose the wishes of the chizenship in burdening any section with unnecessary and costly

It is the nonresident owner and public improvements, unless he can ce considerable to his advantage lending his support. will do nothing to hinder us in this good cause. HENRY MILLER. neighborhods of Omaha. Having n interest other than a financial one in the property he holds, he seeks to frustrate the efforts of the small home owner to better the local living conditions. He holds back many rojects that are righeteous and just ompelling those who have chosen to nolds property to live amid condi-ions far from being progressive. The proposed law would help at this

of thousands of dollars. Some were cursing because there was not a thousand instead of 10 baths, while contains a great number of hard others reasoned if the money had been put in 3,000 tubs with a scrubcity, owing to the fact that they have such long working hours and con siderable to do when they reach their homes, do not feel like getting upon their fellow citizens the ne sity of improving their respective districts. Where the city commis 48 stoners can see the advantage to

Another thing: We owe it to "the stranger within our gates" to im-prove the neighborhood in which he lives, that he may, in this way, be impressed with the progressive spiri of our great American city. If the city commissioners can help a place composed largely of such as these way to improve things, they hav rendered the entire body of the cit rendered the entire body of the cli-izenship a service, as well as the in-dividuals particularly concerned who do not know how to go about secur-ing the benefits which they would like to have. F. M. HUBBELL.

He Votes "No." Omaha, Feb. 4 .- To the Editor o The Bee: In answer to your request to hear from home owners in regard to the new paving law they are trying to wish on us, will say

ALBERT CAHN

For SHIRTS

219 S. 14th St.

My Spring Line now ready Order Early to Insure

Prompt Delivery

"BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU"

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

(In the next story will be told how they start out to rescue Red Spot.)

most emphatically and decidedly, that I vote "No" on the proposition with a clear, loud voice.

We have trouble enough keeping the "gang" from slipping one over on us when we start things ourselves, and have all we can do to pay ou

taxes under present conditions with-out giving a bunch who care nothing for us, except at election time, the power to wish new taxes on us at their own will. While the method proposed in this bill is a sweeping change, yet it is that most of us are fully capable of deciding what we want ourselves, and don't need the assistance of city have planners or reformers to show those our needs. CHAS, THIESSEN.



3042 Stone avenue.

There is more than supreme musical delight in the matchless tone of the

Mason & Hamlin piano-there is inspira-

tion for the highest expression of art, in all its forms. I feel the splendid tone," declares

Rosina Galli, premiera danseuse etiale, "has inspired me to accomplish results which, without it, would have been impossible. Grands \$1050 up

Uprights \$650 up OUR LINE OF DEPENDABLE

Pianos

VOSE & SONS BRAMBACH BUSH-LANE KIMBALL CABLE-NELSON PLAYER PIANOS APOLLO REPRODUCING PIANO GULBRANSEN AND HOSPE

KRANICH AND BACH

PLAYERS "Everything in Music" 1513 DOUGLAS

The Art and Music Store of Omaha.

When the Children Cough, Rub Musterole on Throats and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms nay develop into croup, or worse. And then's when you're glad you have a jar of Musterole at hand to give prompt, sure relief. It does not blister. As first aid and a certain remedy, Musterole is excellent. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar in the house, ready for instant use. It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsilitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia. headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheu-matism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia)

30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50