

MAYOR AND URE ARE OPPOSED TO RINGER POLICY

Composite Police "Commissioner" Has First Disagreement Over Authority of Pattullo.

Mayor Smith and Commissioners Ure and Ringer, the new composite police commission, had their first disagreement in city council yesterday, when the mayor and Mr. Ure expressed opinions adverse to the wishes of Mr. Ringer.

Last week Mr. Ringer tacitly agreed to fall in line with the mayor and Mr. Ure on police department policies, in an effort to bring order out of the chaotic condition of the police department and to yield to the persistent demands of business men who have been saying some plain things to the city commissioners.

The Fight Is On. The duties and rank of the new police inspector, Andrew Pattullo, who was appointed last Saturday night by Chief of Police Esterstein, precipitated a near-riot in the city council chamber, in connection with a new police department salary ordinance which was recommended for passage.

Police Commissioner Ringer stated that in an ordinance he is preparing, he will make it plain that he wants the inspector to be the ranking officer next to chief of police so that when the chief is absent, there will be no question as to authority.

Mayor Smith and Commissioner Ure insisted that there should be no interference with the chief of the detective's department. Commissioner Zimman suggested that Mr. Ringer should go on another two weeks' trip to determine just what the duties of the inspector should be. Mr. Ringer explained that while the inspector will be in charge of the uniform men and the chief of detectives will direct the detective department, he wanted it understood that the inspector should rank next to the chief of police.

Opposes Any Interference. "The chief of detectives should have absolutely a free hand," the mayor said, "and if I hear that the chief or anybody else is interfering with the work of the chief of detectives, I will oppose such interference."

When Mr. Ringer asserted, "In the absence of the chief of police the inspector would be in charge of the police department," Commissioner Ure replied:

"Not a bit of it; the police and detective departments should be separate and distinct. I don't think the inspector should be over the chief of detectives. The superintendent of police would be in charge in the absence of the chief of police."

I defy you to name a city where the chief of police is not in absolute charge," said Commissioner Zimman, whereupon Mr. Ringer charged Mr. Zimman with talking beside the question.

Mayor Assails Zimman. Then the mayor reached over to the councilmanic Christmas tree and pulled this one off for the benefit of Mr. Zimman:

"You have not offered one constructive suggestion since you have been in this council. I have listened to this for a year and a half and I won't listen to it for another year and a half. I will not attend the council meetings if I have to listen to it any longer."

Commissioner Falconer insisted that the inspector should rank next to the chief of police.

Provisions of Ordinance. The police department salary ordinance, which was the basis of the discussion, contained an item that the salary of the inspector of police should be \$200 per month, the same as the chief of detectives. The ordinance as recommended for passage contained the following salary provisions:

Patrolmen, \$125 per month for six months' probationary period, \$125 for second six months, \$130 for third six months and \$140 thereafter.

Detectives, \$150 for first six months and \$165 thereafter; sergeants, \$160; lieutenants, \$170; captains, \$185.

Mr. Ure recommended starting policemen at \$115 per month, but the mayor insisted the city needed men who are worth \$125 per month to start with.

EXPECTS FOOD PRICES TO DROP AFTER JANUARY 1

H. C. L. Already Under Control, Says Attorney General—Urges Elimination of Extravagance.

(Continued From Page One.) could not be ratified without reservations. The whole subject of reservations seemed tonight to have been opened wide with both sides professing a willingness to enter wholeheartedly into an energetic give-and-take effort at compromise. Predictions of early action on the treaty multiplied, many senators declaring action was likely before the end of January.

Some of the more optimistic pressed content that the ratification would come before January 16, thus formally establishing peace and permitting the president to lift prohibition for a brief week before the constitutional prohibition amendment becomes effective on that date.

There were other senators, however, who took less stock in the compromise measure, predicting that in due time it would collapse like all its forerunners. It was pointed out that President Wilson might again intercede if reservations accepted by members of his party in the senate did not meet with his approval.

Irish Denied Right Of Separation From The British Empire

(Continued From Page One.) a certain mistiness as to how the boundaries of northeastern Ireland would be settled for legislative purposes. The premier rejected several proposals—first, that the whole of Ulster should form a unit; second, county option; third, that the six northeastern counties should form a single unit—all on the same ground; that solid sections of the population would be left under a government they disliked. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster unionist leader, in the subsequent debate, declined to believe that the bill would prove a success or for the good of Ireland but he would not give a pronounced opinion until he had seen in print. He feared that the Sinn Fein would capture the parliament and proclaim a republic and asked what the government would do to set matters right.

Battle of Paris Was Nothing Compared to Omaha's Candy Scrap

(Continued From Page One.) The carload of candy obtained by Col. G. S. Bingham for sale at the army store in the Auditorium yesterday, drew customers like molasses draws flies in the summer time. Counters were broken in the mad rush of hundreds of Omahans, men, women and children, in their endeavor to obtain Christmas sweets at the low price asked by the store.

After the first mad rush the doors were locked and customers were admitted in small groups that could be accommodated by the clerks. Frequently army officers were forced to address the crowd and urge them to be patient.

It was estimated that the supply would last two days, but by mid-afternoon the stock was so depleted it was impossible to tell how long it would last. The candy cost for 21-2 cents a package to 25 cents a pound.

Clairmont Inn Clerk Fined \$100 After Raid

E. J. Kelly, clerk at the Clairmont Inn, Seventeenth and Jackson streets, was fined \$100 in Central police court today charged with being the keeper of a disorderly house. The hotel was raided early Sunday morning and nine women and six men were arrested charged with being inmates of the house. All of the women were cast out by failure to appear in court. Bonds for the women were \$100 and for the men \$50.

Successful tests of railway signaling by a new system based on radio telegraphy, recently were carried out in France.

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(Continued From Page One.) A statement to the shopped themselves, the president delayed that the primary step was to increase production and facilitate transportation so as to make up for the destruction wrought by the war and the terrible scarcities it created. The president added that the government had taken up with all possible vigor the task of bringing the profiteer to book, making the stocks of necessities in the country available at lower prices, stimulating production and facilitating distribution.

The movement inaugurated at that time to gain control over the cost of living has been largely in the hands of the Department of Justice. It should be helpful to point out what has already been accomplished and what further steps are in contemplation. To assist in this it is necessary to look back and ascertain what the trend of prices has been in past years.

Trend of Prices Upward.

"Taking retail food prices as a basis, the index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor statistics from 1911 to 1919 indicate that up to 1919 there has been a noticeable trend upward in such prices in the fall of the year whereas since August his year such retail prices have been kept practically stationary. By way of illustration, during the period August to November, inclusive, 1916, there was an advance in retail prices as indicated by the bureau of labor statistics of 13 points, in 1917 18 points and in 1918 16 points, as compared with no increase whatsoever in the corresponding period of 1919. Considering the four years from 1911 to 1915 inclusive, retail prices show a slight upward trend from September 1 to October 1, a greater upward trend from October 1 to November 1, and remained practically stationary from November 1 to December 1. During the four years from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, retail food prices indicated a decided upward trend from August 1 to September 1 and to October 1, and a slightly lessened but decided upward trend to November 1 and to December 1. This year during September and October an actual advance in retail prices was indicated by the bureau of labor statistics of 13 points, in 1917 18 points and in 1918 16 points, as compared with no increase above the August returns. In other words, the official data clearly show the significant fact that the cost of living as indicated by retail prices was no greater in November of this year than it was in August, while during former years, extending back to 1911, the returns for November show a considerable increase over the August returns.

Expect Slump by March.

"The history of retail food prices indicates that a decided downward trend ordinarily may be expected in the part of the year between January 1 and March 1 and it is to be hoped that this trend will be accelerated this year by the campaign initiated by the government which is just now getting well underway.

No Penalty Provided.

"The Lever food control act, under which the food administration operated and through the enforcement of which the Department of Justice is now trying to reduce high prices, unfortunately did not provide a penalty for certain offenses declared to be unlawful, and therefore, the Department of Justice was unable to effectively deal with many cases of profiteering which came to its attention. Realizing the gravity of this situation, the president appeared before the congress on August 8 and urged an immediate amendment of the food control act to extend its scope to all the necessities of life, and to provide a penalty for violation of the section four of this act, which made profiteering unlawful and to extend the life of the act into peace time. The attorney general appeared before the senate agricultural committee in August and urged that amendments be passed. Not until October 22, however, did these amendments become a law, and only since that time has it been possible to deal effectively with all cases of profiteering and hoarding.

Officials Active.

"While waiting the enactment of additional legislation, however, the Department of Justice did not remain inactive. Section 6 of the act provided a penalty for hoarding and section 7 authorized the seizure and sale of hoarded necessities. Since the Lever act was amended to provide a penalty for profiteering, 179 prosecutions have been instituted. Under provisions of that act and in all cases brought to trial thus far convictions have been obtained. There have been 99 cases of actual seizures under section 7 of the act and in many of these cases prosecutions are also contemplated under section 6. In addition, 22 cases of alleged hoarding have been called to the attention of United States attorneys for investigation, for seizures and for prosecutions, if the facts warrant.

Commodities Seized.

"These seizures and prosecutions have covered 18 states and the commodities seized have included eggs, butter, cheese, pork, poultry, lard, fish, sugar, potatoes, coffee, flour and canned goods. Fifty-three of the above cases have been disposed of by releasing the goods under bond of agreement to dispose of some within a specified time and at a reasonable price under the direction of the United States attorneys. In no case has the market been flooded by the wholesale disposal of such goods. In three cases involving hoarding, fines and jail sentences have been imposed. In one case a fine of \$100 was imposed; in another a fine of \$250 and three months in jail, and in a third case, a fine of \$5,000 and five months in jail. This latter case has been

OMAHA WOMEN MAY FORCE EGG PRICES LOWER

Boycott is Suggested as a Means of Getting Same Results Obtained in Lincoln.

Eggs are selling for 55 cents a dozen in Lincoln. The same kind of eggs are selling in Omaha for 85 to 90 cents a dozen, and are steadily climbing to the \$1 mark. The reason for the difference in price is women. A week ago, the price of eggs in Lincoln had reached \$1 a dozen. Two thousand members of the Women's club got together and decided that the high price must come down. It did. They refused to buy eggs at that price. In fact, they boycotted \$1 eggs.

Now the women claim the credit. And most of the business men in Lincoln concede the credit for the sudden drop in price to them. A few of the leading members of the Omaha Women's club were called on concerning the relative difference in price in Omaha and Lincoln.

Mrs. John Haarman, a prominent member of the Omaha Women's club, said: "Most decidedly we could bring down prices here as they did in Lincoln. Whatever can be done anywhere else, can be done a little bit better in Omaha. There is no reason why we couldn't stop buying eggs, or anything, and force prices down. The subject can be brought before our club at the first meeting after the holidays."

Mrs. Mary J. Creigh, leader of the current toped department of the Women's club, said: "From 90 cents a dozen to 55 cents for eggs is a considerable have the same effect it had in Lincoln."

Mrs. O. Y. Kring, leader of the public speaking department of the Omaha Women's club, said: "The Omaha Women's club has done many things along the line

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declared that through a boycott on eggs the women of this city had forced prices from 85 to 95 cents a dozen in approximately two weeks' time. The ban on eggs has now been lifted. Efforts to induce all women of the state to enlist in the fight on high prices, Mrs. Hildreth said, are being made through correspondence with all Nebraska women's clubs, which have a membership of about 12,000, and other articles would be boycotted. "Our fight," she said, "will not be confined to club women alone. All women are invited to join the movement. We have to do it in self defense to counteract the campaign from trade centers that prices are going to be higher in the spring. We were disgusted with high cost of living investigations," she added. "They all 'fell flat'."

Lincoln Women Plan to Keep Up Fight Against High Costs

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 22.—Women of Nebraska are being called upon by the Lincoln Women's club to wage an active campaign against the high cost of living. This was announced here today by Mrs. N. E. Hildreth, head of the civics department of the club, who

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THOMPSON-BELDEN & CO.

Just Two More Days for Shopping

Christmas Blouses

Tie-on, slip-on and Cossack blouses, the present fashion dictates. As yet they've not outworn their welcome, since their popularity is based on beauty and becomingness.

So she who seeks variety may choose the sometimes collarless, short of sleeve, but always gracefully simple blouse of Georgette in navy, taupe, bisque, gray, brown, flesh color or white.

All the Finest Models have been reduced

The Store for Blouses—Third Floor

Credit Office—Third Floor

For Sheer Comfort A Becoming Negligee

An ideal gift, you know, is something the giftee would like but is not likely to buy for herself—and a frilly negligee is ever welcome to the feminine heart.

Even the most strictly tailored woman longs for something frivolous, whether it be a fragile affair of Georgette or chiffon, or a satin or taffeta breakfast coat, and it is sure to be developed in colors that are flattering.

Negligees are priced from \$10.95 to \$29.50

Then there are the robes of blanket cloth or of wide wale corduroy—attractive, serviceable, and of utmost comfort, for \$5 to \$25 each.

Third Floor

The Practical Side of Glove Silk

Is almost as alluring as its surface beauty. When carefully laundered, as silk lingerie deserves to be—its wearing quality is superior to nainsooks and muslins.

There are some beautiful camisolles of glove silk, flesh-colored, with fine lace and ribbon trimming. Priced \$5.50.

And a flesh-colored Teddy bear with a fascinating little edging that looks like tating, used quite lavishly, is \$12.50.

A very heavy, beautifully soft pair of bloomers are \$7.50 a pair.

Second Floor

Silk Hosiery for Children

Misses' fine silk hose, not ribbed, shaped to fit beautifully are to be had in white, seal brown, and black, with tops and soles of hile, priced \$2.50 a pair.

Fine ribbed, pure thread silk hose in black, white, pink, light blue; and seal brown are \$2.50 and \$3 a pair.

Silk-plaited hose, silk on top, lisle underneath, fine ribbed, with double knees and soles, are extremely practical. They come in black or white for \$1.50 in the small sizes, and \$1.75 in the large.

Trefousse Gloves

All the favored shades in smart street gloves, one and two-clasp, pique sewn, are priced from \$3.75 to \$5 a pair.

Gauntlet gloves with or without straps at the wrist are priced from \$3.75 to \$6 a pair.

Glove certificates solve the problem of color, size and style—redeemable at any time.

Linen Scarfs Lace Trimmed

In designs that should prove attractive to holiday shoppers.

A 20x36-inch scarf, regularly priced \$2.25, is offered for \$1.75.

A 20x45-inch scarf, regularly \$2.75, is priced for Tuesday, \$2.25.

A 20x54-inch one, regularly \$5.50, is priced for Tuesday, \$4.50.

Linen Section

For Last Minute Shopping—Handkerchiefs

Of dainty freshness, plain, initialed, hand-embroidered or lace-trimmed—we have them all, and a varied assortment of each kind.

Plain linen kerchiefs, hand-hemstitched, plain or initialed, 25c to \$1.25.

Fine Madeira embroidered ones with the tiniest of scallops and corner designs, 60c to \$3 each.

French and Spanish embroidered handkerchiefs with wreaths and flowers and butterflies, beautifully hand-embroidered, 35c to \$1.50.

Of lace, Carick ma Cross of shadowy beauty, used as a border, \$8 to \$25 each.

A Little Girl's Hair Ribbon

Is a source of joy to her, the confident feeling that a perky bow of satin, moire, or taffeta may give is beyond the conception of we grownups.

The flowered Dresden and brocaded ribbons for dress-up wear—the plaids, checks, polka dots and plain shades for everyday—are all to be found here in varying widths and a wide range of shades.

Dainty Gifts and Calendars Reduced

Such a host of things fashioned from gold lace, brocaded silks, cream-colored lace, and tiny French flowers—such things as powder boxes, hair receivers, telephone screens, indexed telephone pads, candy boxes, waste-baskets, and all reduced.

Calendars of all descriptions—cross-stitch samplers, landscapes, decorative panels by Maxfield Parish, all reduced.

Art Dept.—Second Floor

Toilet Articles of Fine Ivory

Mirrors in graceful shapes with a ring for the hand or a handle, long or short, are \$8.

Brushes with durability added to their attractiveness, for the bristles are of the best, are priced from \$3.25 to \$8 each.

Combs of various sizes and descriptions are priced from \$4 to \$15 each.

Notion Section

You Are Not too Late

Select the

CHRISTMAS PIANO NOW

From our great stock of Weber, Kautzman, Cable, Haddorf, Clarendon, Wellington, etc., and it will be delivered Christmas Eve, or on Christmas morning if you choose.

\$10 Per month pays for a good dependable piano at the "One price—No Commission" Store

OAKFORD Music Co.

1807 Farnam St. OMAHA, NEB.

COAL

Updike Lumber & Coal Co.

Pennsylvania Hard Coal—All Sizes—Prompt Delivery

Secret Deal Charged By Senator in Coal Strike Settlement

(Continued From Page One.) this morning at the order of United States District Judge A. E. Anderson. He was under bond of \$10,000 provided in the form of a check on a Kansas bank. Judge Anderson disapproved of this form of bond and immediately after the afternoon session of court began remanded the mine union official to jail until he reaches a decision as to the amount and kind of bond which will be acceptable.

Judge Anderson denounced Howat for his attitude in connection with the strike and declared: "Either I have to vindicate the law or abdicate in favor of Howat."

The hearing began with a response by Henry Warrum, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, in which the position was taken that Howat, in keeping in force a local strike of 1,000 miners in the Kansas district, which was called last July, did not violate the injunction against furtherance of the general strike, but complied with instructions of the miners' general committee, in that operation of mining in Kansas was resumed on the same basis as was obtained.

Supreme Court Recess

Washington, Dec. 22.—The supreme court today recessed until January 5 without handing down an opinion of the constitutional prohibition enforcement act affecting the alcoholic content of beer.

To Heal a Cough. Take HAYES' HEALING HONEY, 50c per bottle.