#### Former Presidential Candidate Urges Measures to Forestall Class Rule

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1 .- The bolshevik, the denatured citizen and the "apostle of minority distatorship" all came in for a round scoring at the hands of Charles E. Hughes in an address at the third world's Christian citizenship conference here.

Class rule, gripping some elements of American labor and threatening to overthrow economic, social, religious, political and industrial institutions of the United States, Mr Hughes said, is destined to fall in ruins by reason of the inherent de fects in its own structure.

"Even though the triumph of such a movement will insure its final failure," the speaker continued, "for our own sake and for the sake of our children we do not propose to endure it even for a quarter of ar

#### Presents an Antidote. Mr. Hughes presented an antidote

for the inculcation of the disease that has overcome Russia. He urged these measures:

Sane, intelligent management. Adequate provision for fair and peaceful settlement of industrial disputes through agencies fairly representing all concerned in such contro-Education.

Deportation of the aliens responsible for radicalism. Strict obedience to law and order.

Adequate rewards for labor and immediate concentration of federal efforts toward such ends.

'Self-preservation is the first law of democracy," Mr. Hughes stated. The processes of reason and justice are of no avail unless we maintain the conditions which make possible a resort to these processes. It is of no use to discuss liberty with those who plot to destroy the essential institutions of liberty.

#### Stamp Out Reds.

"With respect to those who incite to disorder and violence, who plot revolution, who counsel the destruction of government, who seek to attain their end by resort to force or by the intimidation of those entrusted with the enforcement of the law. there is but one course. Their activities must be stamped out resolutely and swiftly

There should be no room in this country for alien emissaries seeking either to establish bolshevism or to engulf us in anarchy. Broadly tol-erant as we should be, we cannot tolerate those who conspire to overthrow the republic.

Mr. Hughes thought that a strike of railroad men is impossible. The night and elected the following ofparalysis of our system of transportation would mean starvation and coran, York, president; Charles Lesdeath to multitudes, he said. The lie, Omaha, vice president; Edward discontinuance or crippling of this E. Good, Wahoo, treasurer, and service even for a short time would Bayard H. Paine, Grand Island, sec-

"The community is therefore entitled to insist upon uninterrupted service. The interest of all is su- and Justice Dean of the supreme perior to the interest of any group, and the interest of all absolutely requires hat the grievances of those who work on railroads should be adjusted without destroying or maiming this essential facility.

#### Big Increase Is Shown in License Money Collected

W. H. Hunter, city clerk, reports that the total receipts of his office last year amounted to \$97,500, as compared with \$21,503.10 for 1918. One large item of increase was yielded by the new wheel tax which

All of this additional work was

### Many Estates Probated

Estates probated in the Douglas county court in 1919 numbered 670, compared with only 635 in 1918, according to the annual report of were 242 guardianship proceedings Volunteer convention now in ses-in 1919 and 200 in 1918. Adoptions in 1919 numbered 82, and in 1918 while out coasting. Other members

### "Y" Open House Meet Is Declared "Success" by Committee in Charge

A junior athletic meet, swimming, restling exhibitions and a numper of other events, as well as a nusical program marked the anual open-house program at the Young Men's Christian association esterday and last night.

This year's program was the best in the history of the organization, and was attended by a large crowd. In the morning the junior athletic meet was held and was a great success from every standpoint. However, the results of the meet will not be obtainable until late today. since the committee in charge were unable to get them tabulated.

The junior meet consisted of the ollowing events: Running high ump, 75-yard dash, spring board high jump, pole vault and standing broad jump. The evening program which also met with great success, included gymnastic exhibitions by the boys' division, exhibition of parallel and horizontal bars by senior leaders, juti jitsu by junior leaders, squad work by senior leaders and a wrestling exhibition by Dave and George Nordstrom was put on, and swimming exhibitions, consisting of fancy diving, life sav-

ing in pool, and various stunts. One of the features of the evening program was the boys' relay race on lgo "Kitty" cars.

The program closed shortly be-V. M. C. A. quartet. An orchestra

### Newsprint Paper Reaches High Water Consumption Mark

Washington, Jan. 1 .- Consumpnewsprint paper in the United States during the last three ganization was read, the convention months reached a record-breaking point, along with prices, the federa trade commission reports. The average cost of newsprint at mills at the beginning of December was \$3.90 hundred, the commission reported as against \$3.75 a year ago. In 1915 the price was \$1.88, the lowest in several years.

High prices failed to cut down consumption, however, and the commission estimated that in 1919, 14 per cent more newsprint was used than in 1918. During the fourth quarter of 1919, particularly, newsprint consumption was running up and the commission said that the increase then over the similar period in 1918 would be between 25 and 30 per cent. December figures have not yet been tabulated.

#### George Corcoran Elected To Head District Judges

The Nebraska Association of District Judges held its annual banquet at the Hotel Fontenelle Tuesday ficers for next year: George Cor-

The meeting was the largest ever held, with Chief Justice Morrisey court as guests of honor. District Judge Day of Omaha spoke on "Naturalization Experts" and a discussion followed by Judges Begley, Pemberton, Brown and Judge Clements read an abstract of proposed changes in the constitution which will affect district courts and a general discussion of the changes was held.

#### Agitate for Return of Death Penalty In Oregon

Salem, Ore., Jan. 1.-Agitation for the return of the death penalty was started in 1919, when \$35,563 is gaining in volume in this state was collected, and another new item and legislators who meet here have was tobacco tax, bringing in \$25,000.

The dog license tax showed an increase of \$2,500.

presented resolutions for its consideration. The feeling is predominant throughout the state in favor of cap-The miscellaneous license collections, in charge of Samuel Fried, city license inspector, were increased from \$16,276.40 in 1918 to \$25,556.80 in 1919. was to be a candidate for governor done in our office without any in- next election, and the inroads of the crease in the office staff," Mr. Hunt- I. W. W. into this state furnished the spark to the movement.

### Student Volunteer Hurt In Coasting Accident

Des Moines, Jan. 1 .- (Special Telegram.)-Miss Hazel Granzol of Judge Crawford. There Spokane, delegate to the Student of the party escaped uninjured.

# One Way to Beat

A Sugar Shortage Choose foods that are naturally for instance, for your cereal,

# Grape-Nuts

This blend of wheat and malted barley needs no sweetening, for it is rich in grain sugar, not added in making, but self developed by twenty hours baking.

Sweet and nutlike in flavor An economical food At grocers

Made by POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY BATTLE CREEK, MICH

## **CO-OPERATION AMONG NATIONS**

Petty Jealousies and Competition Placing North America in Undesirable Light, Says Denver Divine.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 1.—Some asis other than that of competition etween nations must be found for heir relationships with each other ishop Francis J. McConnell o Denver said in speaking at the Student Volunteer Movement for For eign Missions convention here. His ubject was "Christianization of Naional and International Economic and Social Relationships.

The bishop said that competitio hould be replaced by co-operation among nations, bath economically and socially. He declared that while the United States had been tise idealized nation of the world at the close of the war, today petty jealousies and competitions of other nations were causing the North American country to be put in a position not so desirable.

Addressing the convention The Introduction of the New Spirit Into Political Relationships, National and International," Charles R. Brown of the Yale School of Religion, emphasized in different ways several of the same points mentioned by Bishop McConnell. he new spirit is to put into practice among men and governments omewhat the same relationship the nissionaries in the field teach should xist, he said.

After the business session of the convention at which the report of the executive committee of the orsplit into sectional groups, divided by countries. Many of the foreign delegates were addressed in their own languages.

Approximately 75 per cent of the nen missionaries of North America and the same per cent of the unmarried women missionaries in the last 33 years have been furnished by the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, the executive committee reported. The report was read by John R. Mott, chairman of the executive board.

Approximately 1,000 institutions. which have an enrollment of about 300,000 students, are represented in

### Wife of Former Mayor Taken Into Custody; Charge She Is Insane

Mrs. George P. Bemis, wife of ormer Mayor Bemis of Omaha, was brought to central police station early this morning and charged with being demented, Mrs. Bemis was placed in the matron's ward, according to the police report, with five logs from which she refused to separated.

Mrs. Bemis, the police say, telephoned Deputy County Attorney Cunningham shortly before midnight that she wanted to move and that she wanted him to hurry over to her home at Forty-first and Brown streets.

When Cunningham arrived at the Bemis home Mrs. Bemis had four suit cases packed with personal effects, four letter files, some sheet music and other articles packed up ready to move.

Cunningham helped move them at Mrs. Bemis' request to the old Parker home, now vacant, at Thirtyrst and Vane streets.

Cunningham then saw there something the matter with Mrs. Bemis and telephoned Captain Vanous of central station. An insanity complaint will probably be filed against Mrs. Bemis this morn-

### Take Police in Car For Fleeing Bandits wages

When the police department's Cadillac, with curtains drawn, sped through Florence Wednesday at a ice station to say that the bandits had just passed through town. "There were six of 'em," yelled one excited fellow over the telephone. They were all crouched down in the

car. They sure were tough lookin' guys, too," he added. "Of course we were crouched down in the car," said Detective Lon-Troby. "If we hadn't crouched down we'd have blown out, we were going

### **British Premier Issues**

1920 Message of Hope London, Jan. 1.—Premier Lloyd George, in his New Year's message

to Great Britain, said: "We bid farewell to the fateful year which witnessed the signing of peace, that is alike a token of victory and a warrant for hope. Whether the new year shall be rich with promise or laden with despair, depends upon ourselves. We have reached the time when a concentrated effort is essential to the re-

building of the .. orld. "If we quarrel amongst ourselves our progress. But by united action on common honesty and inspired by a spirit of general good will, the nation will add to the glory achieved in battle in the accomplishment of the great task of restoring the prosperity and wellbeing of our

### New Federal Manager

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 1.-Ar- mission. hur G. Wells, for many years gen-Ripley, resigned

### Employers See Delicacy Of Industrial Mechanism And Fear All Radicalism

Unfortunate Effect of Present Labor Crisis Is to Drive shock to Judge Gary, was not due to Both Sides to Extremes-Point of View of Em- ances upon their part-for his inployer Is Clear-cut, Far-sighted and Logically Expressed-Voice of Workers Is Confused and Vague-Power Should Remain in Hands of Capitalist to Be Used Wisely and Generously.

### By RAY STANNARD BAKER. tives of the corporation at Chicago

Article II. It is important ,if we are really to understand the tremendous problem fronts America, to understand how the worker's point of view. In disciplined organization that Judge studying the employer I shall use Gary has created. It speaks as one the explanatory example of Gary Indiana.

steel industry than it is to get at the quite definitely the expression of one strike a kind of keynote: man-Judge Gary, the head of the United States Steel corporation. It is a clear-cut, far-sighted, logically expressed point of view, whereas the voice of the workers is confused and vague-a multitudinous murmur, as diverse as Babel, with as many opinions as a town meeting. Be as conscientious as you 'ike in making your inquiries and you are never sure you have got it all. Judge Gary knows exactly what he wants; the workers are profoundly restless without any one clear idea of what they want. Not only ignorance and foreignness, but real differences of view, divide and confuse them. Judge Gary's position is based upon experience and tradition, but the workers want something new; they are pressing forward into an undiscovered country. Judge Gary, representing the group having power and place desires security; the workers, hav-

There are, indeed, other voices, powerful counter-currents among employers in American ineven in the steel industry, as I shall show later. John D. Rockefeller, jr., and Charles M. Schwab are far from seeing eye to eye with ludge Gary. Nevertheless, in the present controversy, Judge Gary is the type-defender, the accepted spokesman of the entire industry. No other important witness representing the employing side of the steel industry was heard by the senate committee. His stand has been supported by the Iron and Steel institute, which represents the entire steel industry in America. He has been commended for his position by J. P. Morgan, the most powerful financier in America Even some of the strong men in the steel with Judge Gary in regard to his policies have in this emergency

ng neither, want change.

of a letter from a steel master con- to work and live. Don't let the fami nected with an independent company, in which he says: "At the greatest persona! sacrifice, both in friendship and in money, for the past 25 years, I have waged places of enjoyment, rest and recrean unceasing warfare against the steel corporation on the question of a business proposition; drawing the the seven-day week, the 12-hour day line so that you are just and generand the autocratic methods of dealing with workmen, but in the present struggle my sympathies are en-

#### tirely with Judge Gary." A Struggle for Control.

Boiled down, the position of this teel master is that the present conflict is really a revolutionary struggle for the control of the steel injustry on the part of organized labor; he is, therefore, with Judge Gary. When the employers win this strike-as he believes they wille is for beginning a harder fight han ever against what he calls 'these relics of barbarism"-meaning the 12-hour day, the seven-day week and the refusal to permit workmen to organize and bargain collectively. Indeed, in the company he represents, the men have been encouraged to form company unions and to make agreements regarding

Judge Gary's leadership has been accepted by the entire steel industry, not alone because of the enormous power of the United States Steel corporation-the general policies of mile-a-minute clip, in pursuit of the which must and do set the pace for Benson bank bandits, dozens of the entire steel industry in Amer-Florence citizens called Central po-It is not for nothing that he is at the head of the greatest business corporation in the world, with prop-crty worth \$2,250,000,000 (his own igures) and having 300,000 ployes. He not only has normous power, and is conscious of having it, but he knows with penetrating clearness what he wants to do with it. He is one of the most extraordinary men in the

"While I have a good deal of authority and power," he told the sen-ate committee, "I use the same very

sparingly: I am in the habit of con-Judge Gary the Mainspring. No one who touches the steel industry at any point fails to become conscious of this pervasive author-Though the power house may be distant, no one who makes a contact anywhere fails to get a shock. i had such an experience myselfwhich I tell in no spirit of criticism, but merely to illuminate the point I am making. When I went to the city of Gary to look into the strike situation I was as anxious to underwe impair our strength and retard stand the point of view of the management as I was that of the work-So I asked quite directly if I might see the mills and talk with some of the superintendents and foremen. They seemed astonished and referred me to the headquarters the subsidiary corporation at Chicago. So I went there and found that no observer had been allowed to enter the mills since the strike began and that it was impossible for Named for Santa Fe Road any one to talk about the situation without Judge Gary's personal per-

"But how am I going to get your eral manager of the Santa Fe coast point of view? Judge Gary has comlines with headquarters at Los An-geles, has been appointed federal only the wrokers' side. How can I manager of the Santa Fe system get you side if I can see nothing, with headquarters at Chicago, ac- and no one will talk to me?"
cording to an official report received I told them what I was trying to

and at Gary and to visit the mills.

Wonderfully Disciplined. But to a remarkable degree these of industrial unrest which now con- men they are, echoed Judge Gary's it looks from above to the employer. would express no opinions whatever In my next article I shall describe of their own. It is a wonderfully

man. It is much easier to get at the ation toward labor-and I am trying point of view of the employer in the now to exhibit the industry fairly as it looks from above-one of the point of view of the workers, for it is foremen at Gary seemed to me to

"Judge Gary," he said, "knows far tion. better what is good for these workingmen, mostly ignorant foreigners, than they know themselves." Let me develop this a little further from Judge Gary's own testimony before the senate committee. As I said, he knows his power.

"I recognize," he testified, "that the power of concentrated capital necessarily involves the power to do more or less harm. I recognize the fact personally that concentrated capital has the advantage over a single individual, if the concentrated capital is in the hands of dishonest and unfair men.'

This point of view leads directly to the very heart of Judge Gary's attitude toward labor. Recognizing the power of concentrated capital for good or evil, he desires to do good, as he sees the good. Absonte power is to remain in the hands of the employer-but the employer nust use it wisely and generously. All his utterances-and like any man who believes honestly and earnestly n what he says, he has been a free talker-all his utterances, and his testimony before the senare commit-

ee, resound with this doctrine. "The only way of combatting and overcoming that"-the "wave of unest in certain locations"-he said to the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation on January 21 919. "is for the employers, capitalists, those having the highest ducation, the greatest power and influence, to so manage their own affairs that there will be left no just ground for criticism.

#### His Policy Stated. A little later in the same address

he discloses vividly his whole policy ndustry who have differed sharply toward the workers. This should be read carefully: come to his support. I have a copy

lies go hungry or cold; give them

playgrounds and parks and schools

and churches, pure water to drink, every opportunity to keep clean, ation; treating the whole thing as line so that you are just and generous and yet at the same time keeping your position and permitting others to keep theirs, retaining the control and management of your affairs; keeping the whole thing in your own hands, but nevertheless, with due consideration to the rights and interests of all others, who may be affected by your management." This is the very bony structure of one of the rare men who has tried to practice all he preaches. The Steel orporation has spent millions of dollars in various forms of welfare work-forms so interesting and so significant in many ways-the prevention of accidents, the pension system and the encouragement of stock ownership for the workersthat I shall enlarge upon them in another article. He has "treated he whole thing as a business proposition." He told the students of Prinity college last June, "It pays big, in dollars and cents, for the employer to maintain working conditions which are beneficial to the

health and disposition of the em-He has also adhered with extraordinary singleness of purpose to the principle he lays down for his subsidiary presidents of "keeping the whole thing in their own hands This principle forms, indeed, the basis of his attitude toward unionism in his plants and explains his refusal to meet or deal upon any terms with representatives of organized labor. His logic is clear. If once it is admitted that unionized workmen may have any say regarding their conditions, the whole fabric of his philosophy begins to crumble. Judge Gary is not a weak man, and not muddle-headed; he saw the issue from the very beginning, and has never swerved in his course. He has the immense advantage, as a leader, of a perfectly clear and ogical position, and one concerning which he is absolutely sure of himself. He believes it as one believes religious dogma. He believes that

if you let unionism begin anywhere, it will mean more and more power to the workers and finally the "closed shop." It is nothing to him that the strike leaders and Mr. Gompers declare that the strike is not for a "closed shop"—he will not have even the camel's head in the tent. To him such a change in the tried system which he knows, such a division of control even in one department of the industry, not only threatens the power of the capitalistemployer, but makes for confusion and lowered production. He cites

the English situation as an example of this and bids us beware of it. His View of Unionism. The carollary of his principles, of

course, is exactly what his foreman at Gary told me, that he knows better what is good for the workman than the workman himself knows. He tells the senate committee that unionism "is not a good thing for either the employer or the employe." "We know what the rights of our employes are," he said in an address, "and we feel obligated and here. Mr. Wells succeeds W. B. do and what for. Judge Garw was storey, recently appointed president of the Santa Fe in place of E. P. Ripley, resigned.

I told them what I was trying to take pleasure in knowing that we are at all times doing all we can for the people in our employ."

Then to talk with I was enabled, "How did you know," asked Santa Fe. In the to talk with I was enabled, then to talk with I was enabled. then, to talk with the representator Walsh in the senate inquiry.

that hundreds of thousands of your employes were content and satis-fied?".

"I know it," said Judge Gary, "be-cause I make it my particular busi-ness all the time to know the frame of mind of our people. . . . My

instructions regarding the treatment of the men are absolutely positive." It follows, then, that the strike, which was a great surprise and structions regarding their good reatment were "absolutely positive" -but to outside agitators and revoutionaries and to foreigners, as he repeatedly tells the senate commit-

Similarly, when the subject of the 12-hour day, the seven-day week, the "long turn" and the like, comes up for discussion before the senate committee he is forced by the logic of his own position-for he has said that he knows at all times the frame of mind of his employes-to declare that his workmen really want the They would give facts, but long day and Sunday work-although practically every workman who testified before the senate committee, and there were many of them, complained of the long hours and the Sunday work.

"The question of hours," Judge Gary tells the committee, "has been largely a question of wishes, of desire, on the part of the employes themselves," They want them because they "want more compensa-

So much for the industry, as it looks in its broader aspects from bove to the only spokesman among the employers. Taking up, specificaly, the 12-hour day complaint, the mployers argue against change from a two-shift to a three-shift basis on account of the immense cost entailed. It would require at once a large increase in the numof workmen employed, when he labor supply in America is fready dangerously short, and nost steel towns the housing is far rom sufficient for such added population. There is great difficulty also n making wage readjustments; for the workers go to an eight-hour cay and expect 12-hour pay for it, nd they cannot live on much less, means an enormous addition to

he labor cost of steel. The eightnour day has already been introscaped. luced in a number of American teel mills, though in none of those owned by the United States Steel nainder of the automobile party. orporation, and it is universal in England, and has been for many

#### Radicalism In Labor. Another thing that disturbs the

mployers profoundly-and I am trying to show how the situation really looks and feels to them-in what seems the utterly wild demand of the more radical groups of labor not only to a voice in settling labor questions (which is all that the conservative labor movement has asked n the past) but in the management of the industry itself. They assert that the whole labor movement is being permeated with these dangerous ideas; several of them told me that they had formerly held Gompers in high esteem as a conservative "Make the Steel corporation a ed to have yielded to the radical elegood place for them (the workers) to work and live. Don't let the famitestimony-of the leadership of such men as William Z. Foster, who was it offered to me four different times n as many days-to show what laor is after.

They see clearly the enormous emplexity and delicacy of the infustrial mechanism they have built up. They see the complicated technical processes in their industry-l visited at Gary the huge establishment where the by-products of the coking ovens are reduced into varihis philosophy; and Judge Gary, is they see the immense intricacy of ous valuable oils and chemicalstheir organization for digging and shipping the ore and the coal, and for manufacturing and selling their products from China to Peru. They know how little it takes to throw this delicate mechanism out of gear. The idea, then, of crowds of ignorant workers, who have no knowledge of the problems involved, no training to deal with them, breaking with extreme demands for a share, or for a control, of the management seems wildly destructive and disastrous. They fear it deserately-and exhibit as a proof of he reasonableness of their fear what has happened in Russia. They regard it not only as meaning the estruction of their own power, and of the organization which they have built up so painfully through so many years, but as a complete over throw of our institutions. The solid earth of traditions, economic practices, legal regulations-their very earth seems crumbling under their prought so large a number of employers, many of whom do not agree

with his policies, to the support of udge Garv. One of the more moderate employers said to me: "We probably nade a mistake in not sooner establishing a basis of real co-operation with our men; but that is past, and now that the issue has come in the form it has, we've got to stand

by Judge Carv. The unfortunate effect of the present crisis is to drive both sides to extremes. The employers' group is undoubtedly moving at present toward the extreme position of Judge ary and the labor group is unoubtedly moving way from Mr compers toward the more radical eadership. There are tremendous counter influences at work, and many quiet reconstructive experiments-which I shall describe later -but at present they do not appear to be enough known or well enough organized to stop this drift.

(In the next article Mr. Baker will lescribe how the industrial unrest looks from below to the workers.)

### Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap. — Cuticura

ANTI-KAMNIA 100 & 250 PACKAGES

### Brief City News

Have Root Print It-Beacon Press Vacumn Cleaners-Burgess-Granden Co. Ab. Kaiman, General Insurance emoved to 1004 W. O. W. Bldg

James C. Kinsler has removed his law office to Room 529 First Nat Bank bldg.—Adv.

New Year's Wedding—Rev. Charles W. Savidge married Miss Annette ouise Evans and Fred Kreimeier at is residence on New Year's day. New B'nai B'rith President-Dr

A. Greenberg has been elected president of the Omaha B'nai B'rith odge. He served in France with Bas ospital 49.

No Flour Purchases—The United States Grain corporation made no purchases of flour this week. The ngested condition of storage facilities for package goods at seaboard points and enormous stocks on hand continued to make purchases inad-

### Police Emergency Car Loses in Exciting Race After Being Rammed

The police emergency car and anther automobile engaged in an exiting race through the north end of own early yesterday morning after he emergency car was rammed at Sixteenth and Burdette streets by he other machine.

Bob Moore, Forty-sixth and Bu lette streets, suffered badly bruise and cut limbs in the collision

Chauffenr Frank Haley with Chief f Detectives John Dunn was triv ng the emergency car north on Six teenth street when the automobil in which Moore was riding crasher into the rear of the police machine Moore told the police a man amed "Pat" was driving the car He refused to obey Dunn's order t top even after Dunn had drawn hi

Haley chased "Pat's" car north al most to Ames avenue and then south o Seventeenth and Chicago streets, where the pursued car stopped Moore was the only passenger in 'Pat's" car unable to flee. The res

Moore was attended by a police urgeon and removed to his home. The police are looking for the re

### Returned Soldier to Speak

At Benson Community Center George MacDougall, former Young den's Christian association worker, will speak tonight at a community center meeting to be held in the Benson city hall. He will relate anecotes of the trenches and will show nany relics he brought home from verseas. Harry Bell will lead comnunity singing, Jean Britton will Virginia Linder and Mrs. M. Parons will sing. This entertainment will be free to all.

### Retired Jewelry Dealer

Dies After Short Illness I Malashock, 58 years old, 2915 years ago and engaged in the jew formerly a radical syndicalist and a clry business, retiring several years ago. He is survived by three sons, had reprinted and distributed wide- Harry and John of Omaha and Sam ly Foster's small red book. I had of St. Joseph, Mo., and one daughter, Mrs. C. Horwich, 4805 South Twenty-second street, at whose home the uneral will be held this morning

### New York Newspaper Man

Married as Old Year Dies William J. O'Neill, special correpondent for New York newspapers n educational and political prob line of Chicago 10 minutes before the year 1919 passed out. Rev. Charles W. Savidge performed the ceremony. Fifty-six couples were married by Rev. Mr. Savidge during he month of December.

### NAME 'BAYER' ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

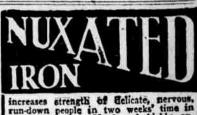
For Pain, Colds, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache.



Then insist on "Bayer Tablets f Aspirin," stamped with the "Bayer

The name "Bayer" means you are getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen ears, and proved safe by millions

andy tin box of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," containing twelve tablets. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trademark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Sal-



Owl Drug Co., Sherman & McConnell.

"Laxative **Bromo** Quinine Tablets"

6. M. Grove



60 yrs. ago an English chem facture BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Today they have the largest

Bee Want-Ads Produce Results

### ARMY GOODS FOR SALE

THE NEBRASKA ARMY & NAVY SUPPLY CO.

U. S. Jerkins or Leather Vests, very special, at ....... Heavy Grain Leather, Chocolate, Munson Last Shoes, exceptional value, at ...\$4.98 Army Munson Last Fleece-Lined Shoes, just the thing for this cold weather, 

Just received a shipment of brand new O. D. Genuine Army Issue Shirts in 15, 15½ and 16, only, at.

U. S. Humane Metal Horse Collars.

U. S. White Canvas Barrack Bags, each

Cotton Double Blankets, 72x84, in gray, brown, or plaid, brand new, while

Cotton Double Blankets, 72x84, in gray, brown, or plaid, brand new, while they last
U. S. Army Regulation Tents, 16x16, with a 3-ft, wall, pyramid shape, extra heavy duck canvas. These tents cost the government up to \$100. Have been used in service. Our special offer
U. S. Army Cot Beds, all Iron, with Simmons Sagless Springs.
U. S. Army Munson Field Shoes, brand new, at a price of. Army Munson Infantry Shoes, genuins oak soles, brand new, sale price of. Cotton Plaid Mackinaws, heavy.
Wool Mackinaws, plaids
Three-fourths Sheep-lined Coats, moleskin
Ulster Sheep Lined Coats, moleskin
Ulster Sheep Lined Coats, moleskin
Corduroy Sheep-lined Vest without sleeves, all sizes, brand new at Corduroy Vests, leather-lined and leather sleeves, sizes 48 and 50.
Leather Vests, moleskin leather lined, with leather sleeves
Leather moleskin, leather-lined Vests, with glove-leather sleeves.

Overalls, brand new, union made
Khaki Unionalls, brand new, union made
Khaki Or brown Flannel Shirts, brand new, wool, at
Silkiline Khaki Kerchiefs, 2 for
Wool Union Suits, brand new, per suit

Khaki Sweaters, without sleeves, brand new, at
Khaki Sweaters, with sleeves, brand new
Sweaters with shawl collars, brand new, gray, oxford or brown, at
Barb Wire, painted, 60 lb. rolls.

Pork and Beans, per can.

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Bacon—Just received a fresh shipment of Army Bacon in 12-lb. tins; s

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