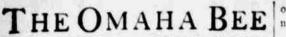
THE BEE: OMAHA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1921.



DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. NELSON B. UPDIKE, Publisher,

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The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.

- 2. Continued Improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean. 4. Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with
- City Manager form of Government.

Peace by Resolution.

The certainty that the Knox resolution, with certain modifications, declaring a state of peace with Germany will be passed very soon after the senate resumes its sessions next week holds some encouragement. Its first and greatest effect will be to confirm to the world what already has been signified by events, that the United States will not be a party to the Treaty of Versailles. That document, although signed by the American commissioners, among whom was the president, contains a number of provisions that are not acceptable to the United States, chief of which is the covenant of the League of Nations.

Two years ago Mr. Wilson was in Paris; finishing the text of the covenant and weaving it into the text of the treaty, knowing that it had the avowed opposition of a considerable group of influential men at home. He had been advised by Secretary Lansing that certain of the proposals therein contained could not be accepted by Americans, on account of their nonconformity to the Constitution of the United States. These objections and obstacles were brushed aside by the president, who hoped by his personal endeavor to induce the country to not misrcad the vote of the senate and then of the people on the issue. They know that so far as the United States is concerned, the pact is dead. What they sought is a definite and dependable announcement of the future attitude of the United States.

This will be given them in the resolution declaring a state of peace; that the United States will look on a future war between great Eurosenate for consideration. In lieu of this the suggestive of crime or immorality. declaration of policy should serve as voicing the In some parts of the state, merchants, gar-

of 800,000 are known to pay as they go, and are not seeking special favors. Omaha wants this headquarters. It likes the Elks and would be proud to be their hosts. Wherever the headquarters is located, a \$2,000,-000 building will be erected, hundreds of emploves will live, thousands of dollars will be

banked, a printing plant installed, and taken altogether, these would mean much for the city.

Rivalry in Transportation.

Certain changes in methods of transportation are taking place without attracting general notice. In some citics the motor bus is giving deadly competition to the street car, and in all parts of the country the motor truck is cutting in on the business of the railroad. A few lines telling of a produce dealer at Alma, Neb., who operates a truck line through the neighboring small towns and farming district illustrates what is going on. In three months he hauled \$17,000 worth of eggs and poultry, saving \$12.24 over express charges on each 28-mile haul. In addition to this he eliminates drayage charges that would be necessary if he relied on railroad shipment.

The dispatch concludes with the statement that he plans to add larger trucks and develop the system. Such is the process that is being carried on quite generally. Trucks moved 1,200,-000,000 tons of freight in the United States last year. The freight business of the Androscoggin & Kennebec railroad in Maine has been taken over by a motor trucking firm at a lower rate. Short line railroads, in which there seldom has been any profit, are not now being built, and their lack will be supplied by automobile. A coal company in Pittsburgh uses 800 trucks to

deliver 3,800 tons of coal daily direct from the mines to its customers. Raw wool weighing 12,000,000 pounds was delivered by truck to the mills of the American Woolen company in one vcar

It is claimed that in this way costs of delivery are cut down, and there are many other advantages that indicate the new method has not yet reached its highest possible use. There are more than 120,000 trucks on farms, widening the farmers' market and freeing him from dependence on freight trains to a considerable extent. Stock yards are receiving each year more live stock brought in by motor truck, and in 1919 the yards at Indianapolis received more by this route than by steam.

The higher railroad rates, it is stated, have increased the utilization of motor trucks in Massachusetts to such an extent that railroad traffic between Boston and other manufacturing centers has been materially affected. The advantage of good roads and cheaper gasoline accept his judgment. European statesmen have | transportation has been pushed, and it hardly seems probable that if railway rates are reduced the cut will be large enough to discourage the growing use of motor trucks.

South Dakota "Blues." The public may never be treated to the com-

plete demonstration of what would happen if all the laws were strictly enforced, but South Dakota is having a glimpse at least. Some pean powers as a matter of grave concern to its | county attorneys there have given warning that own interests, and that this government holds they will enforce all Sunday closing laws and Germany responsible for the late war, and will others are planning to enforce particular parts aid in exacting reparations. Such an expression of them, such as the provisions forbidding base ought to clear away any misunderstanding or ball and moving picture shows. The attorney misgiving. France, of course, rested much hope general of the state is quoted as saying that he on the unpresented Wilson treaty of defensive is interested only in those two blue laws and the alliance, which will not likely be sent to the one making it a misdemeanor to show any film

For the Control of War Stop Making Arms Is the Easiest Way to Disarm.

Writing to the Boston Transcript, John R. M. from another angle. He argues for the control of arms-making plants. Going back in history, he finds that at the close of the cighteenth century "making small arms and ammunition was as much a household industry as making apple-ust during the summer. Now is the as much a household industry as making applejack." He proceeds:

During the life of Napoleon armament did not make a single step in advance, which is strange enough thing for that essentially military period. The old flintlock musket of 1777 and the guns of Gribeauval of 1765 were the working tools of the cpoch; the first survived it until 1840 and the guns until 1827.

In 1799 the guns for coast defense were shipped to a United States fort and the commander officially informed that he could doubtless find timber out of which to make the necessary mounts. During our Civil war a gun carriage for the heaviest mobile artillery of the time could have been built in a week by a village blacksmith and wheelwright working together.

How far we are from that today must be realized by anyone who has seen even pictures of the monstrous and complicated artillery employed in the war which is not yet over in spite of the highly placed gentlemen sitting about green covered tables. And these monstrous arms have grown, not only in size and complexity, but in their insatiable demand for ammunition. At Gettysburg, in 1863, the union army expended 32,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. At St. Mihiel, in 1918, the United States army expended 1.000,000 rounds. In the same year one American division expended in thirty minutes, during a raid ,a mere minor operation, as much artillery ammunition as the whole United States army expended, in 1898, during the war with Spain.

If we turn to the modern high-power rifle we see that it has progressed equally far beyond the musket of a hundred years ago. It is now the public morals as clean as it an intricate production. The 1917 Enfield is and thereby in my estimation show-relatively simple in construction, yet the soldier ing the fallacy of his argument "as relatively simple in construction, yet the soldier can dismount his Enfield into 86 parts, and some of these are made up of component pieces. Many of these pieces must be made with great preision, gauged with microscopic nicety, and finished with unusual accuracy. To produce any modern rifle on a grand scale in private plants would imply the use of thousands of gauges, jigs, dies and other small tools necessary for such manufacture, as well as great quantities of special machines. Accordingly during the present war we used the Enfield rifle as, during 1914 and 1915, among other governments, both the British and Russian had turned to the United States to supplement their sources of rifle supply while they, particularly the British, were building up their home manufacturing capacity. By

the spring of 1917, England had built up her own manufacturing facilities at home, and the last of her American contracts were nearing completion. Here, then, was at hand a huge capacity

which, added to our government arsenals, could turn out every rifle the American army would require; regardless of how many troops we put in the field. We would have been forced to spend preliminary months or even years in building up an adequate manufacturing capacity for our own rifle, the Springfield, while our men in France were using what odds and ends of rifle equipment we might have been able to purchase for them, except for this well-nigh providential ondition in our small-arms industry in early

1917. From April to August, 1917, the total production of riffes by the United States government plants was 16,000. Then foreign governments released to us the plants which had been manufacturing for them. All plants produced from August 1 to December 31, 1917, for the United States, 414,000 rifles. From January to Sovember 1-9, 1918, these same plants produced 2,506,307 rifles. This shows how long it takes to get ready for quantity production of small



Community Center Work. serve banking system of the natio Omaha, April 2 .- To the Editor of has complete control over the total The Bee: Your editorial of Satur- of circulation. Its restrictive meas amount of currency and its velocity day morning, April 2, on Communi- ures on the expansion of credit has Taylor discusses the question of disarmament ty Centers, was read with very much had the effect of diverting circulating currency back into the United States

interest by me. Your suggestion that community treasury, thereby increasing the rate centers should be run all the year of interest without a benefit to the round is a very good one. Also, I government. The federal reserve best time of year for playgrounds to has permitted financial interests with available cash to exact the highest be in operation, but neither one of these activities can be continued rate of interest at a time when the

United States government is longer than the scheduled time by the recreation department at the present time. for the present day conditions According to figures in my office, the recreation department handles about twice as many people and does about twice as much work in the re-

reation line as a few years ago. also want to call your attention to this: That the recreation department is running on the same appropriation, \$20,000, as it did in the first year of its existence, 1915. Omaha newspapers have The helped us to put over the biggest ear in community centers we have reason that it will afford employever had and I believe that with the help of the Omaha newspapers, a giving them money with which to

larger appropriation might be apportioned the department that the community centers could be carried on the year round and that the playground facilities might be increased. I want to thank you for the interest your paper has taken in community center work this winter and hope that next winter will be a still

bigger year in community center IRA A. JONES. Recreation Director. "Sponsor" Citcs Examples. Omaha, April 4 .- To the Editor of

work

clean as it could.

the hotel.

Recently

son murdered his wife in the Holly wood apartments, but they were not

closed by the welfare board or any other organization. Again, the jani-

tor of one of Omaha's churches was

found murdered in the basement o

the building but it was not closed

A mob hanged a negro and attempt

Not Strong for Ringer.

seen good government and law and

order in the past when those terms meant something. Under the Ring-

er and Committee of 5,000 regime

"I'm sorry that my engagements pre-vent my attending your charity concert but I shall be with you in spirit." "Spiendid! And where would you like your spirit to sit? I have tickets for half a dollar, a dollar, and two dollars." -The Drexerd. The Bee: Permit me to reply to my crtic signing himself George D. Curtin in Monday's paper. Mr. Cur-tin says the welfare board has kept

Prof. Albert Michelson, an American astronomer, has just succeeded, with the aid of an apparatus he has invented, in measuring the star Alpha Orionis. It is also reported that Secretary Denby is busy constructing a number of appar-atuses for taking the measure of the Ris-ing Sun.—Punch (London). He points with pride to the fact that the Monarch cabaret was closed immediately after a man committed suicide in the place. That, in Mr. That, in Mr

Kitty. aged 4. had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigor-nus correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from busi-ness in the evening. Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home.—The Argonaut (San Francisco). Curtin's opinion, was commendable on the part of the welfare board. That, in my opinion, is or should not have been and I believe it was stated by a member of the board at the time the place was closed, did not have anything to do with the action taken

JUST IN JEST.

"Have you a little fairy in your home?" "No, but I have a little miss in my engine."—The Drexerd. by the board. Recently a man committed suicide in a downtown hotel, but the welfare board didn't close

Bowen's

Your Opportunity

to Buy Carpets

ed to hang Mayor Smith but the wel-fare board didn't close the court Is Now house or the city hall. So, Mr. Curtin. I am of the candid opinion that your alleged argument in favor o the welfare board, that (has kept At Bowen's the morals of the city as best i could) does not hold water. Come again. Cite some more examples. WELFARE SPONSOR. The splendid line of yard Carpet Goods now Omaha, March 29 .--- To the Edito f The Bee: Allow me a few lines being shown at Bowen's to respond to Perplexed who come to the aid of J. Dean Riger and hi at the new and much bunch of incompetents in your paper Tuesday morning seeking "to know lower price presents a where the city could find a better candidate." Oh, such ignorance is wonderful opportunity to get just the quality and appalling to those of us who have

How to Keep Well

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee. Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans

Of 1.000 cavities in this molar

almost 900 were on the grinding

tween this molar and the tooth in

front of it. There were practically

no cavities on any other surface. A part of the cary decay of the

ixth year molars is due to faulty

development of the crowns. Perhaps

the illnesses of the first year of life

tre partly responsible for this. Per-

Butler thinks in order to correct the

rouble treatment should begin with

bould cat a properly balanced diet

for the sake of her unborn child

Later the baby should be shielded

enough to take a mixed dict harder

foods should be given than is the

perils the sixth year molar. There-fore, care of the temporary teeth

should be given from the beginning. They can be cleaned with cloths or

paper wrapped around the end of

a finger. When the sixth year molar

comes through it should be recog-

nized as a permanent tooth and

That's Not Injurious.

structor at the gymnasium I attend

gives us a great deal of jumping.

just ordinary jumping up and down about eight or 10 times before rest

Mrs. E. M. C. writes: "The in

given the care accorded that set.

The decay in temporary teeth im-

severe illness.

mother

44

When old

The

haps faulty food is a factor.

he pregnant mother.

against

surface. Over 100 were located be

less after that. It seemed that if the child could get beyond 12 with-THE SIXTH YEAR MOLAR. The sixth year molar is the first out a cavity in his molar he was able permanent tooth to break through

Coming as it does toward to keep it cleaner. he gums. he back of the mouth at a time when the other teeth are all of the emporary variety, it generally is regarded as one of the milk teeth. The people who are on the lookout for in the he first permanent tooth have their money market as one of the largest borrowers, and is directly responsible thoughts focused on the front of the mouth. It is queer that the first permanent tooth should be a taw There is only one thing that can tooth when all other beginnings

affect the circulating medium of this country without the consent of teething are in the front of the the Federal Reserve board, and that mouth. The consequence of all this is that is an increase in the production of gold and silver in this country. An increase in the output if these metals the sixth year molar is neglected as s a rule with temporary teeth. will have a greater effect at this stead of being cared for as many permanent teeth are cared for. time on our financial conditions and The sixth year molar begins to form about five months before birth. general prosperity of the nation than any other act of industry for the At birth the top of the crown is c. cified. At one year the entire grindment for thousands of unemployed ng surface is calcified. In this first custom. purchase the necessities of life, thus car most of the severe illnesses of childhood occur. Is it any wonder creating a market for all commodities, which in turn will start the wheels of all industry, place business that a large proportion of the first ear molars are found to have faulty again on a hard cash basis, and bring peace and prosperity to this country. grinding surfaces. At 5 years of age

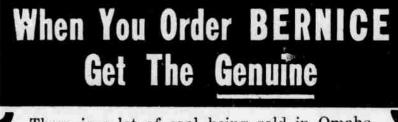
he entire crown is finished and at 6 ROY M. HARROP. the tooth crupts. In a study made by Dr. H. B. Butler of the Public Health Service of the first year molars of more than 6,000 children it was found that in one-seventh of the children 6 years

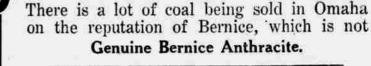
old this tooth already has begun to decay. The largest percentage of decaying sixth year molars was found in boys 10 years old and in girls 9 years old. At 11 years 9 per cent of the sixth year molars had een extracted. More than one-half or more missing or decayed molars.

Phone Tyler 0171

ing. Do you consider this injurious to young women? I am 26 and have of the children 11 years old had one never had any internal trouble." REPLY.

No. The rate of the onset of decay was





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"I will not be responsible for any debts contracted only by myself," adertises M Barker of Gary, Ind., who appears to hav no confidence in his shopping ability.-New York Illustrated News.

could, thereby fulfilling its purpose

Burnell

sentiment of America, but extending it to clude other nations as well as France. This country is bound to France by peculiar ties of friendship and concord of interest, yet it has concern for all and is ready to help any in time of stress. Therefore the general rather than the specific declaration on the point is more nearly representative of real American sentiment.

No room for argument exists as to Germany's responsibility and the necessity for payment of indemnity. Propagandists who have been active in endeavors to build up a contrary feeling in America have wasted their effort. Our government stands first for justice, and this means between nations as well as individuals. On this basis we can stand four-square to the world.

Care for the Wounded Soldier.

Soldiers wounded in wars of the nation are not wards of the nation. They are our creditors; they have performed for us service not to be measured in money, and the country owes to them a debt that never can be discharged.' Sad to relate, we have gone about to recognize and move under this obligation in a way that has occasioned considerable aggravation of the suffering of the injured men and naturally a great deal of warranted criticism. President Harding. talking to a group of these victims of war at the Walter Reid hospital recently, promised them he would do all he could to relieve their situation, adding that the nation could never repay them. In redemption of his promise he has called into being a commission with Charles G. Dawes at its head, charged to look into present methods and machinery, to locate the difficulties, recommend remedies and advise as to regulations for the future. The Dawes committee has settled down to work and hopes to be through with its inquiries and ready to give intensive study to the problem by the end of this week. Whether it will be able to make the definite recommendations that are to govern the care of wounded soldiers for the next fifty years does not matter if only it can devise some means for taking better care of the men right now. Let the future deal with problems as they arise, but let the present generation make it plain to the men who are bearing injuries incurred in public service that their suffering is appreciated by their countrymen, and that as far as tender care can compensate them, they will be repaid.

"Best Place on Earth."

Qmaha may now hope to tack the imposing initials, "B. P. O. E.," after its name as the "Best Place on Earth" for the "Best People on Earth," as the initials of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks are sometimes translated. With a lodge here composed of 5,000 members, classing Omaha within the 10 largest lodges out of the 1,400, chances ought to be good for securing the national headquarters.

Another great fraternal organization, the Woodmen of the World, already maintains its central offices here, giving proof that the pivotal location of Omaha makes it naturally fit for an executive center. Railroads and motor highways converge here and none of the 11 other cities seeking to be chosen has any advantages that can not be found here. It is not a matter of bonus, for the Elks, with their membership | steal one of them.

ages, theaters, soda fountains and filling stations closed their doors upon being warned by the local officers. Elsewhere no effort was made to enforce any part of the law, and none of the usual Sunday amusements or activities was in terfered with.

It was easy for the legislature to decree a state of suspended animation on Sunday, but the officials charged with the enforcement of the blue laws quite evidently are at a loss how to proceed. The attorney general, although recommending rigid carrying out of the statute, has contented himself with arresting a single moving picture theater proprietor in Huron, in order to carry the issue to the supreme court and determine the constitutionality of the act. Two months delay is promised by this procedure, and general enforcement of the blue laws will wait the court decision.

In some counties, meantime, the entire list of prohibitions will be upheld; in others only a selected few, and in others, none. There is something wrong with a law that results in such demoralization. It may not be unconstitutional, but it seems to lack good sense. Nebraska now has before the legislature a bill cut of the same cloth, the proposal for moving picture censorship. Out of it might sprout the whole unlovely series of repressive legislation, for in cases of this kind one step leads naturally to another, and when common sense is pushed aside, all limits are off.

Matter of Forfeited Bail Bonds.

The Board of Education has taken an important step in assigning to Attorney T. J. Mc-Guire the job of cleaning up the bail bond situation. Not that there is any likelihood that the balance in the treasury will be extensively augmented as a result; but because, if the work is well done, a really scandalous situation will be cleaned up. It is one of the sad truths in connection with our city housekeeping that the road between the police court and the district court provides many loopholes through which an offender may vanish. Culprits are tried and sentenced in the police court, file notice of appeal, present a bond, and more often than not that is the last heard of them. Frequently when called for trial the defendant does not appear and the bond he gave is found to be worthless. Oifenders are encouraged by this system to take appeal when convicted even of minor offenses, trusting to luck or good management to evade appearance in district court. Many times in the past a row has been kicked up over the bail bond practices, and many threats have been made, but nothing definite done to correct the evil. Mr. McGuire now is given a chance to do some real service to the community. If he will so conduct his inquiry as to impress bondsmen with the fact that they are assuming a responsibility when they become surety for a prisoner, he will accomplish a reform that is sorely needed. But the law has been too long

and too commonly flouted through the unworthy bondsman, and it is time a change were being worked.

The last horsethief has been caught at Wilbur, and there are some horse fanciers, no doubt, who are deeply appreciative of the proof that someone still thinks enough of the animals to

In August, 1914, the guns of the world were made by Krupp, Skoda, Cockrell, Creusot and you, Mr. Editor to give the space in Vickers. No one else could make them efficiently in quantity production for no other countries.

except ours, had the necessary combination of sheets of the police department, large and cheap supplies of coal and iron, with placed there under the Ringer relarge and cheap supplies of coal and iron, with high mechanical designing and constructing ability. Italy had the mechanical ability but not the coal and iron. Japan was behind in mechanical ability, but was improving by practice. The United States had all the requisites for construction, but had never gone into making guns on a large scale. We could make them if we had time to get ready and our first foreign contracts were placed early in 1914. It was not until October, 1918, that quantity production really We can make them now, we shall conbegan. tinue to be able to make them as long as our mechanics remember how, and as long as the necessary jigs, gauges, and patterns are in store; but the history of our munitions in this war shows how long it takes to put imagination, abil-

ity and resources into quantity production. The control of war is the control of the means of making war. In theory the solution is extraordinarily simple. In December, 1918, its application would have been almost equally sim-

All that would have been necessary for the control of German and Austrian armament would have been the destruction of certain machines at Skoda and the Krupp works, machines useful only for the manufacture of arms, and of the contents of certain storehouses filled with the drawings, patterns, jigs and gauges, which are necessary for the quantity production of munitions. To replace them would take much time and during this time the skilled workmen would be forgetting their ability to use them. Then if the ammunition dumps which are now supplying certain warring people had been destroyed-and

there was a time when some of the largest could have been destroyed-there would still be fighting, but in many places where they are now using guns and rifles, they would be using knives and stones.

Why was this not done? It is hard to say. Such questions of high policy are settled behind closed doors and those doors have not yet been opened. Was there a serious desire to limit armament? It is awkward to raise questions which may affect your own armament and when t may affect your own international trade in arms. Everyone knows for how long Creusot in France and Krupp in Germany have been competing in the international munition market. With the control of the iron and coal of central Europe n the hands of France Creusot could have no dangerous competitor.

The guns of the world, the rifles of the world, the aircraft of the world, are made by a small group of highly civilized nations. The others cannot make them efficiently and buy from those who do. Close that market and those nations can make war only at the will of the gun producing group. Against them they are ing the past 25 years according to hopelessly outclassed

Today that highly civilized group of nations is staggering from the effects of the present war. It is not yet over. Civilization itself is in the balance. The forces released by modern war on a grand scale are too monstrous to permit its recurrence within that group. The world of the gun producing group is too closely inter-connected to permit it. An increasing number of men see that another victory would, like defeat, spell destruction.

What is the solution? Simply rigid gov ernmental control of the munition plants in the gun producing group and the rationing of munitions for police purposes to the non-gun produc-ing group. No patterns, jigs, or machines for their construction should be sold, only the finished product. It is simply an extension of the system of prohibition control of alcohol now being tried out in the United States, in which the great plants have been shut down and rationing for medical purposes only is permitted.

thieves, burglars and other, branches of the 'crooks' craft.' Crime has been rampant. I ask your columns to a listing of unsolved murder and lesser degree

maha has become the

crimes which now adorn the report gime. I defy any sponsor of Ringer to cite another city in the country with as many unsolved crimes. How many bank robberies per petrated in Omaha in the last three years have been solved? Off hand I can mention one successful and one unsuccessful attempt on the Citizen's

State bank at Ralston, together with the \$105,000 robbery of the Bank of Benson, December 31,1919. How many men who participated in these robberies are now serving sentences in the Nebraska state penitentiary as a result of the Omaha police department's activities in ar-resting them for the robberies? Not

one, Mr. Perplexed. Not one. I could ramble on at length, Mr. Editor, citing examples of unsolved mysteries but what's the use. Let this suffice. Omaha's best bet lies in attaching the well-known "tin-ware" to one J. Dean Ringer on election day in May. Let's boost him out and give

the real substantial residents Omaha something to say about running Omaha instead of continuing the city in the hands of the crooks. ONE NOT PERPLEXED.

Up and Down of Prices. Omaha, April 3 .- To the Editor of What is the cause of the The Bee:

decline in the price of commodities, and the demoralization of our in-

dustrial system, which has resulted in a great army of unemployed? Will

an increased gold standard facilitate our present day problem? Has con-

gress the power to remedy this situation?

There are a number of fallacies

current to which are attributed the.

cause of our slump in business-pro-

fiteering; scarcity of commodities;

high taxes; inefficiency of workers.

But none of these are well founded.

nor can they be responsible for pres-

ent day conditions. Profiteering changes the distribution of currency

into different channels, which re-sults in increased buying of certain

commodities, but does not change the total distribution of currency.

Government reports show a greater

surplus of raw materials today than

at any period of our history, there-fore, the scarcity of commodities in

America does not exist. High taxes

have little or no effect on average

prices; and the so-called inefficiency of workers is a trumped-up excuse

to lower the price of labor, and a

pure delusion, for the average per capita production in the United States has more than doubled dur-

government statistics. The cost of

distribution of commodities has a far reaching effect on commerce. The

immense increase in freight rates by

has produced a shipper's strike which has temporarily paralized ac-

Through a systematic study of per

capita production, bank deposits and

clearings, labor wages, and the scar-

city of commodities caused by mo-

nopoly, also high taxes, we still find in spite of all statistical evidence to

the contrary-that the law of supply

and demand controls the markets,

and that the total amount of cur-

rency, controlled by its velocity of

circulation, has complete control over price levels, industry and the prosperity of the nation. The reason we have unemploy-

ment today, and industries are at a standstill, with farm products at

lower levels, is that the federal re

the Interstate Commerce commission

tivity in all our markets.

lar patterns, colors and shades, in fact, here you will find suitable Carpets for any room in the Home, as well as Carpets for Halls, Lodges, Churches, etc. This is your opportunity.

patterns in Carpets you

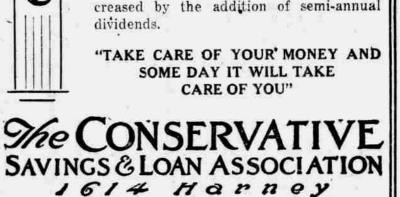
have been looking for.

from the lower priced

Brussels and Velvets to

the all-wool worsted

Wiltons, in all the popu-



South Side Agency, Kratky Bross, 4805 South Twenty-fourth Street.

When I Earn More

It is not good policy to put off saving until your income is larger.

Start a savings account NOW with small amounts regularly deposited.

It is the regular habit that counts more than the amount saved.

An account may be opened with \$1.00 in our Savings Department.



The Omaha National Bank FARNAM AT SEVENTEENTH

