#### THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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#### The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- 2. Continued improvement of the Nebrasks Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.
- 3. A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

#### World Peace in Prospect.

The reception accorded the president's invitation in Europe and elsewhere is the best possible proof that a conference will soon be held in Washington to determine some of the greater issues on which the peace of the world depends. While Pacific problems are put forward as the main occasion for the conference. reason exists for thinking the agenda will permit the consideration of other topics. Disarmament certainly is to be discussed, and an understanding may be expected, even if it does not go to the extent of disbanding armies and permanently docking navies.

England and France have taken the matter in the spirit in which it was presented. The fact that Ambassador Harvey had been busily engaged in preparing for the president's announcement supports the repeated statement that Mr. Harding was earnest in his promises to the country. Impatient or captious critics of the administration have shed a great deal of ink in berating the president because he has not already settled all the questions that surround the preservation of peace. These are now demanding that the "shroud of secrecy" be removed, and that all the details of the preliminaries be given to the public. Such a course is feasible only so far as it concerns the United States. Other nations look on these proceedings from a different angle, though, and are not particularly anxious that everything concerning their affairs be given to the public. Mr. Wilson's "pitiless publicity" campaign broke down at home, and when he went abroad he found himself hopelessly involved in camera with other consultants. When the senate asked that he give them full information as to what actually took place in the secret conclaves at Paris he found it necessary to deny the request. Thus Mr. Harding may find himself prohibited by consideration for other nations from giving out everything that has occurred since March 4,

A conference is practically assured, at which agreements may be reached that will obviate many of the difficulties and complications that now cause friction between nations. Concessions will have to be granted, adjustments reached, and even some sacrifices made, if the end sought is to be achieved. It will be well to remember, however, that England, France, Japan and Italy each has its own aspirations as well as its problems, and that neither may be inclined to entirely revise its program to square with the aims of the United States. Keeping this in mind will help when the delegates are convened, and the big discussion starts. All are eager for peace, because reconstruction depends on the absence of war, but each will maintain its national dignity and interest, and only make those concessions as do not impair its independence and national character. Good will come from that conference, and a better understanding for all the world.

#### Looks Like a Long Dry Spell.

"As gently as any sucking dove" Ur Stauffer Rohrer enters on the duties of the office of prohibition enforcement inspector for Nebraska. This republican appointee comes to Omaha from Hastings with a long and honorable record as a leader in the work of the Anti-Saloon league. Although he announces that no special policies are to be undertaken and that he will be guided entirely by orders from Washington. yet undoubtedly he will be given enough leeway to show what a thorough believer in prohibition

can do. There is considerable difference between his mental attitude and that of the Wilson appointee who now surrenders the office. The latter admittedly lacked sympathy with the strict construction placed on the eighteenth amendment by temperance advocates, while the former presumably is as strongly biased against all the pleadings and theorizing of the so-called liberals.

The conduct of prohibition enforcement under Mr. Rohrer will be watched with interest throughout the state. There unquestionably is traffic in liquor in Omaha, but it is no worse here in proportion to population than in many other towns in the state, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Rohrer does not limit his enthusiasm to the metropolis.

#### Cupid and the Pay Roll.

From the classic precincts of Far Rockaway comes the disheartening news that an engagement to wed between one of the navy's heroes and the girl of his choice has been broken "amicably." All because, as the girl's mother emplains, the hero's pay as an officer in the of the United States is not sufficiently arge to "support her daughter in the style she has been accustomed to." "Alas for the maiden, also for the judge!" When cold cash is set up alongside Cupid's best bid, the cash frequently wins. We have no reason to complain that this young couple decided that the future should be nessured in terms of dollars and cents, or the luxuries they might enjoy if wealthy. Most of us dream such dreams, but manage to struggle along on far less. It is comforting to think that hundreds of young officers in both the army and navy have been wedded and lived happily ever after on the pay they receive from the goverament. These young men are well educated,

cultured, and fully acquainted with the higher things of life, while their wives have been carefully nurtured and trained in all the soft ways of living, yet they value a home most of all, and set themselves cheerfully to the task of making one on the means at hand. It can be done, and Cupid wins more often than does the bank roll.

#### Mississippi on Parade.

It was field day for Mississippi at Washington on Monday. Senator Pat Harrison and Representative James William Collier made such demonstrations in the senate and house respectively as must convince any who attends their utterance that they have justified the electorate who sent them to Washington. Senator Harrison, his eyes still on the campaign of 1920, when he marched in the fore front of the forlorn hope led by James Middletown Cox, showed how patriotic a thing it was for congress to vote for whatever Woodrow Wilson desired, and how reprehensible it is that Warren G. Harding should even approach the senate with suggestions for legislative action, let alone prepare bills and resolutions and have them introduced by his spokesman. Representative Collier, according to the headline in our esteemed democratic contemporary, "lashed republicans in talk on tariff." This, too, is in keeping with good democratic practice; in fact, to be a democrat at all one must always be prepared to lash the republicans, especially on the tariff question. Here, if anywhere, it is "truth forever on the scaffold." Representative Collier hails from Vicks-

burg, in the Eighth Mississippi district, which district contains five counties and is accredited with a total population of 177,185, and which cast a combined vote for president in 1920 of 6,842. The First Nebraska district, with seven counties and a total population of 173 .-458, is nearest in size to the Mississippi district. Its vote for president in 1920 was 54,767. In other words, it takes eight times as many votes to elect a congressman from Nebraska as it does from Mississippi. Moreover, women were debarred from voting in Mississippi last fall. Most important of all, Mississippi with a population of 1,790,618 will cast eight votes against the tariff bill, while Nebraska, with 1,296,372, will have only six votes for the measure. Yet Mississippi cast but 82,592 votes for president, while Nebraska's total was 382,053.

This is the essential difference between a highly progressive, intellectual community, where the citizenry takes active interest in politics and is permitted to vote its preference, and a backward, laggard commonwealth, where an oligarchy controls and the people are indifferent as to politics, save to prevent "niggers" and women, poor whites and the like from voting. Mississippi's parade in congress may please the democratic bosses of the south, but it does not inspire high confidence in the party throughout the nation.

#### When the Equator Slips.

What is not always recognized is that there are summer days when the middle west lies in the torrid zone, in spite of all the geoographies may say. Omaha is not suffering any more from the heat than are many other cities-in North Dakota the thermometer recently registered 108 degrees. That a Mexican should suffer sunstroke in Omaha is proof enough of the tropical nature of Nebraska.

How to meet the problem of heat never has been adequately considered. There are some who merely avoid it and ride away to the shade of the pines and the cooling waters of the lakes. Much has been done, however, by means of lighter clothing, sleeping porches and electric fans. Children find relief in shower baths beneath the spray of the hose on the lawn, and even men and women may be seen at dusk in their bathing suits under such improvised shower baths.

Some find relief in change of diet, forgetting the corned beef and eating the cabbage, going meatless in the hope of being heatless. Vegetables and fruit are considered more cooling than pastry and meat. The department of health in Detroit has advised housewives to refrain from lighting their ovens and to wash dishes in cold soapy water, scalding them just before they are dried. No doubt there are lots of little dodges that are useful.

Some day Americans may be willing to admit that they live in a torrid climate for a part of each year, and build their houses and conduct their lives in recognition of the facts. If persons have furnaces to keep them comfortable in winter, why should they not have household devices for keeping them cool in summer? A refrigerating or ventilating apparatus such as is used in the theaters may some day be a requisite of every well constructed home. One is almost tempted to pile ice on the furnace grate and turn a fan on it, or to consider the possibilities of a freezing solution in the steam

## Successor to Semiramis.

Cabled report that Lady Surma, an English educated Mesopotamian, has been made president of Assyria, strikes no distinctly modern note. Lady Surma may be the first woman to have the title of president, but back in the dim beginnings of history, tradition says, this same land was ruled by a queen, Semiramis. There is at least a poetical fitness that the newly established nation of Assyria should begin as did the ancieent state, with a woman in power.

The capital of the new Assyria is Mosul,

just across the Tigris from the ruined walls of ancient Nineveh, a city reputed to have been named after Ninus, the imperial husband of the great queen. The new state, which is under the actual control of Great Britain, includes part of Mesopotamia and North Armenia and adjoins Persia. No doubt its people are rejoiced over the recovery of the semblance of political freedom, but to the world it signifies only another little state, possibly later to be bitten with the desire for the re-establishment of historic boundaries and expansion to the limits of the conquests of Tiglath-Pileser, who overthrew the ancient kingdom of Damascus and even penetrated to India. Under Assurbanipal the power of Assyria was feared from the frontiers of India to the shores of the Aegean. Constant wars, however, drained the country of its men and money and luxury sapped the foundations of the joint kingdom of Babylon and Assyria. Now, however, this ruined land is merely a protectorate, with its glory departed and remembered mainly as a warning from the past.

Surely the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty will deal with the squad of deputy sheriffs who raided that old-fashioned beer garden in the midst of the hot ways.

### Carrying Concealed Weapons How Missouri Expects to Deal

With Gun Toters in Future.

Samuel E. Allender, chief special agent of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway company, writes to Mr. A. D. Bunsen, inspector of the

American Surety company, 445 Omaha National Bank building, Omaha, as follows:
"My dear Mr. Bunsen: Returning to the city today I find your good letter of July 5, enclosing interesting editorial from The Omaha I have read the editorial with consider-

able interest. "The argument in the editorial is the same argument we were confronted with in our efforts to get Missouri to try to do something in the matter of the pistol menace. It is the same argument answered by Governor Hyde in his statement made in signing the bill, which statement you will find in the copy of the National Police Journal sent you some days ago. If the argument that because of the circumstance that the law may be violated by some person who can not qualify under the heading lawful age and good moral character' going across the border, or writing a mail order house, is intended to be taken seriously, it means that, 'Oh, well, what's the use of trying to do any-thing in the matter?' This means, of course, don't start anywhere. The governor answered that argument very well by saying, in effect, let's start somewhere. Our country is made up of 48 different states. Missouri is one of the 48 'spots' which could be given a 'bath.' if the other 47 'spots' will take this 'bath,' n some form or other, we will get somewhere the matter of getting at this revolver menace. Nation-wide prohibition was made easy because of the circumstance that almost every state was either dry or partially dry when we were handed national prohibition. It started in some one spot and spread.

"It can not be expected, of course, to be a cure-all, and bring about the millenium, enabling all law officers to go fishing at the same time, and stay long, close our courts and prisons, and all of that. But if it just makes it a bit more difficult for these favorite tools of the criminal to be had on the impulse of the moment it will help some. A big thing to note in this connection is that the law does not interfere, materially, with any reputable person, being 21 years of age, getting his pistol or re-volver. It does make it more difficult for the other kind of people to get it-legally. "Reference the law being evaded, or gotten

around, by stepping over the into some other state, etc., and securing the weapon, one of the big arguments we made on this point was the example of New York state. New York is the only state having had for several years any sort of a law which is in any way effective governing the sale and purchase of pistols and revolvers. It is known commonly as the 'Sullivan law,' named after a member of the legislature who several years ago got it through. It is defective, full of blowholes; first, because it has designated justices of the peace all over the state as the officers to issue these permits, and an investigation recently developed that some of these justices had been issuing these permits by the bale, to gunmen, and others who peddled them or gave them away. The permit to purchase in New York, as we understand it, permits the purchaser to carry it concealed upon his person. These two defects, I know you will agree, are bad. But, in spite of these defects, in spite of the circumstance that criminals and everybody can step right across into Jersey to a number of important towns in a few minutes, or to the several little states north of New York state and acquire these weapons without a permit; in spite of the circumstance that ships are arriving every hour with passengers probably possessing such weapons; in spite of the circumstance that New York City is noted for its gunmen, yet, in spite of this, New York City had in 1919 five murders per 100,000 population. That some law, defective as it may be, is better than no law, is year St. Louis, in a state having absolutely no regulation of the matter, had 16.5 murders per 100,000 population. These figures were quoted by the governor in the statement referred. I personally gave the governor a copy of The of insurance people. You probably get this publication in your business. At the end of each year a Dr. Hoffman who writes found the majority of the majority of them each year a Dr. Hoffman, who writes for this publication, writes about a two-page article on nomicides in American cities, and in his article gives a table of about 31 cities leading in homicides, and this table showed the figures mentioned above reference New York and St. Louis. It is needless to say that the facilities for stepping out of the state in New York City and getting the weapon are greater than is the case with reference to any

other state in the union. "The explanation of the dealers' great fight made against any start being made on this subject is that they appreciate that the way to prevent a thing growing is to not let it start; as was the case reference to prohibition. They do not require much intelligence to reason that if one state adopts a measure, and it works out somewhat successfully, other states are likely to adopt it or something similar, and thus make the movement grow. This is the danger the dealers appreciate, and is the explanation of their strong fight against it getting started in Missouri, or anywhere else.

"It is certainly gratifying to note the interest taken in this matter, as indicated in the editorial you kindly sent me in reference to congress trying to enact some law governing the shipment of these weapons. Again thanking you for your active interest

in this, I am, yours very truly, "SAMUEL ALLENDER, Chief Special Agent."

#### Abuses Under Prohibition.

Congressman Hawes, recently explained clearly and forcefully the attack in the pending Volstead amendments on the rights of physicians fundamental rights that touch their sacred obligation as healers, that blacken and restrain the whole profession in order to check a few law-breakers. His protest against the outrageous treatment of the medical profession was unanswerable from the standpoint of fundamental rights, constitutional law and logic. Hawes spoke from the general standpoint of right and law. Mr. Van Buren protests not only from the general standpoint, but from the standpoint of a lifelong prohibitionist and an enforcer of the prohibition law. He foresees in the abuses of prohibition legislation and enforcement not only disrespect for all law, but the utter failure of prohibition.-St. Louis Post-Dis-

The Cop Favored Prohibition. A newspaper writer in New York tells of approaching a big Irish policeman on an East Side street and saying, as he pointed to a vacant store room, whose windows still carried an antiquated saloon sign: "It's a pity to drive those fellows out of business, isn't it?" He thought this kind of approach would bring out why New York policemen don't want to enforce prohibition. It did bring out just the opposite. The "cop" looked at him scornfully. "If you only knew," he said, "how many times I have been called into these houses around here to nab men who were trying to murder their wives and driving half-naked children out into the snow, you'd thank God for putting those places out of business. The government's been pretty free giving personal liberty to the old man; it's time now to get personal liberty for the kids."—

### Next!

With the Sims incident out of the way and the Harvey speech pretty well exhausted, it is almost time for something else to happen to distract our national law makers from their business-Milwaukee Sentinel.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiens, 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.

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The Bee.

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#### THE MYSTERIOUS GOITER. The great lakes basin is one of the

egions of the greatest goiter prevalence, as was shown by the army traft. A much more intensive study made by Dr. S. Levin indicates that in sections of this region at least goiter may be as prevalent as it is in certain cantons of Switzerland, if

not more so. Dr. Levin examined all the people, sick and well, old and young, in two townships in Houghton county, Michigan. He has lived there for some time and practically all these people have been known to him a

ong time. He found 1,783 of his neighbors had some degree of goiter, though few of them suffered from it or even knew they were different from other people. Of the 1,783 known to have goiter 1,243 were born in the country and of the 540 born elsewhere 341 had lived in the county more than a year.

Dr. Levin was not very successful in finding the cause of the prev-alence of the disease. The water is obtained from three sources— Lake Superior, Gregory springs and private wells. The disease was about equally prevalent in the three

people in this country with less goiters drinking water that is more contaminated with sewage bacteria than the water consumed by this group of people. Amyot found that the waters of Lake Superior had an the waters of Lake Superior had an the highest courts have recently inusually high chlorine content, but held in sustaining state competithis was due to sait.

Levin found in all the waters as much sodium as there was calcium. This is contrary to one explanation of goiter. All in all Levin saw no evidence that either pollution of water or unusual purity or unusual chemical balance was responsible for goitre. Of the persons examined about 45 per cent of the males and about 80 per cent of the females had some enlargement of the thy-roid. This proves that sex has something to do with it. It was noticed that during pregnancy goiters enlarged. Likewise they enlarged somewhat during menstruation, showing further that sex had some

thing to do with it. Age was another factor. seven per cent of the children 4 years old had it. The percentage increased rapidly up to 10 years of age and almost as rapidly up to 18 years of age. At 18 95 per cent of the girls and 60 per cent of the boys and 89 per cent of the boys and girls taken together had it. After that the percentage in both sexes slowly decreased. Half the men and women 60 had it. In men it was most prevalent in boys at 12, but had fallen off four-fifths in men at 34. In women it kept around 80 per

cent for all ages over 10. He divided what he called goiter into four kinds. The simple enlargements of the gland, without any other symptoms, were much the most frequent in persons younger than 35. Six hundred and eightytwo people had that kind. Adenoma -more accurately thyroid tumors—began to develop among people at the age of 35—420 had this kind. Most of the goltres that cases of thyroid poisoning, were in this group. Forty-four were what is called colloid goiters—not many the fatherland! of them had the prominent eyes of fortune of many

need more study of goitre in such regions as Houghton county to discover if there is anything wrong with the climate and conditions of living there and also to determine be called an Americanization probust which kinds of goiter are harmful and why.

#### Scrofula Often Cured. Afflicted Father writes: "I have girl 10 years old, suffering from scrofula, manifested by swelling of her neck. I do not know anything about this sickness."

REPLY. Scrofula is tuberculosis of the glands of the neck. The most frequent cause is drinking milk from uberculous cows. In older districts around the cities about 25 per cent of the milch cows are tuberculous. The milk can be made safe by pasteurizing it or boiling it. Tuberculosis of these glands does not often lead to tuberculosis. If the tonsils and teeth are put in order and the drinking of infected milk is stopped most cases of scrofua can be cured without operation The glands should be treated with light. Tuberculin is given hypolight. ermically. Good feeding and plenty of rest in the open air helps. Some

cases need to be operated on. Typhoid on the Wane. H. H. F. writes: "Will you kind-ly say whether or not typhoid fever, taken the country over, is on the wane or is gaining in number of

cases treated annually?"

REPLY. Typhoid fever is on the wane. In the large cities it is down to about one-tenth the figure of 15 years ago. In the rural districts it is not onenalf as prevalent as it was about the same period. It is yielding less in the cities and towns with 15,000 and less, but they are getting in line also.

#### The Spice of Life. Philadelphia has adopted the daylight-saving plan, doubtless for last summer.— Hot Springs Sentinel-Record.

Pupil (to teacher)—"I am indebted to you for all that I know." Teacher—"Don't mention it; it's a mer-trific,"—Warwick Life.

"You don't know how nervous I was when I proposed to you."
"You don't know how nervous I was until you did."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Say, waiter, is this an incubator chicken? It tastes like it."
"I don't know, sir."
"It must be. Any chicken that has had a mother could never get as tough as this one is."—Wampus.

"To think that acting should ever come to this?"
"To what?"
"Just now I heard a moving-picture star refer to the stage as 'the speakies."
-- Youngstown Telegram.

"I will put no money in this campaign, and am obligated to no one, but if nomi-nated and elected will be the Jailer of all the people."—From the campaign an-nouncement of a candidate for Jailer of Jerry County, Kentucky.

Professor (in the middle of a joke)-Have I ever told the class this one be fore?"
Class (in a chorus)—"Yes."
Professor (proceeding)—"Good! T
will probably understand it this time."
Punch Bowl.

"I saw the cutest little hat this after "Did you buy it?"
"Did you buy it?"
"Not yet. I've got to pick out a more expensive one for my husband to refuse to buy so I can compromise on this one."
"New York Snu-

in favor of freedom and justice gives the following advice: "Every employer should take the

wise precaution to include in each individual employment contract a clause in which the person employed agrees that during the term of his agreement he will not hold membership in any labor union. That sort of restraint of liberty s as vicious and complete as if the end were accomplished by threats of violence. The reason it is perthe law relating to property rights, established centuries ago when pro duction was largely an individual matter and no one could force an-other to work for him through fear of want, has not kept pace with the progress of civilization which has made production largely a public matter. The private trustification of present-day production, without organized labor to counter-balance it, would have labor very much at its mercy. Contracts like the above remind us of sailors finding a man

up price for saving his life. Some employers try to justify this duress by alleging that labor also has become generally commonized and that they have as much right to their water supply.

Amyot has studied the water of Lake Superior. It is not unduly polluted. There are many million people in this country with dictate the terms of employment legal, not the inalienable, right of private ownership of the presentday means of production. The law should be made for the service of man, not man for the service of the law; and this is precisely what the highest courts have recently tion in business.
WILLIS HUDSPETH.

drowning and charging him a hold-

## No Americanization Problem in Agriculture.

Omaha, July 11.—To the Editor of The Bee: The census returns of toreign-born farmers in the United States which is just published presents some reassuring information to those anxious souls who are beset with fear for the future of this great The first fact which will engage the attention is that the old-er generation of land-hungry Europeans who were attracted to the United States by the lure of free homesteads during the last half of the 19th century is fast fading away. So that by the 1920 census we find we have lost 13.2 per cent of foreign-born farmers in the last 10 years.

Furthermore, the total of foreign born farmers is only 9 per cent of the men engaged in agriculture. This is a percentage all too small to constitute a formidable Americanization problem.

When we further analyze the

problem and find that 41.2 per cent of all foreign-born farmers are British-brothers in blood to the ultra American, and Scandinavians who Americanize over night into pseudo George Washingtons, your Americanization problem on the farms dwindles into insignificance.

One may not easily forget the passionate zeal of some who insist on prompt Americanization of German-born citizens, and many of the ermans are farmers. But, withal, the German-born farmers, including Austrians, constitute only 2.6 per cent of the farming population. farmers realize they are nationally such a drop in the bucket they would the more gracefully forget fortune of many foreign born that few neighborhoods cling to oldworld customs. But a German 2.6 per cent of the farming population can by no stretch of the imagination

These census figures dispose of an idea that constituted more or less bogy of the past generation. Agriculturally considered there is no problem of Americanization of foreign-born farmers. say, however, that a big share of the approximately 6,000,000 Americanborn farmers do not need a good deal of Americanization. a long, long road winding from Plymouth rock to Portland. And there are a lot of us who have come hurriedly along the way without stopping to rest in the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. H. F. M'INTOSH, Manager Agricultural Bureau of

Omaha Chamber of Commerce. Causes for Crime.

### Omaha, July 11 .- To the Editor

of The Bee: The growing disre spect for the law is your summing up of the cause of crime. You meet the case at a single point, with a legal mind, disregarding the effect of the law; you assume the law should not be violated because it is the law. Our lawmakers are only human, so the law is not divine. However, I find as a rule all people believe in the sanctity of th and will not break the law one time in 10 if they get fair play. Disrespect for the law is not the conditions that make it impossible or one to earn an existence within

the law, forcing men to use any avenue available to keep body and soul together. A man with courage and self-respect will not submit to privation to the point of a physical, mental and moral breakdown before he takes the one last chance. How can men

respect the law when we see strong financial groups getting favors and special privileges that further en-trench their interests. In naming the cause of crime, I would name the following:

(1) Work at low wages, high (2) Unemployment.
(3) High tariff, with no attempt

to adjust finance or stabilize prices.
(4) Legislation favoring a sales tax and favoring a reduction of income and excess profit tax. (5) Enormous appropriations to the army and navy with no assist-

ance given to agriculture, education and public improvement. (6) Officially ignoring a request for a fair adjustment in labor disputes and helping to defeat labor's attempt to a fair settlement. (7) Defeating the soldiers' bonus bill and awarding railroads millions

of dollars and increasing freight and passenger rates. (8) Officeholders awarding themselves, their firms and friends city. state and government contracts at

exorbitant prices. (9) Violations of nominations, elections and pledges by candidates

and political parties.
(10) Making it illegal for a man
to have a pint of whisky in his home or pocket and making it legal for those who can afford wine cellars leaded with capacity to have theirs. (11) Our intellectual glants, bankers and financiers and colossal generals of industry a year ago

# **Boost Milk Fund**

The Bee Purse for Helpless Babies Goes Over \$800 Mark as Re-

Farmers living in the vicinity of Central City, Neb., made a collection f \$14.67 for The Bee's milk and ice

harge of the money and sent it to whom the fund is intended.

of ice to keep it cool these hot days Omaha's poor kiddies will owe to the generous farmers. The Visiting Nurses' association

goes over the \$800-mark.

Total .....\$801.54

Omaha Lions Plan Visit

Of 50 Delegates in City The Omaha Den of Lions decided to call it a season at their meeting Tuesday noon at the Rome hotel and voted to discontinue regular meetings until August 30.

During the meeting plans for ento the national convention at Oakwere made. The delegates will ar-



"O consistency, thou art a jewel."
"O honesty where is the virtue." Yours for greater light, Ex-sol-ier, PAUL D. SALLEE.

## At Central City

rive in Omaha over the Burlington

railroad at 8:10. They will be met

by the Omaha Lions in automobiles,

Mayor Endorses Concert Club

Campaign for Muny Music

Endorsement of the City Concert

club as a factor in education and

recreation for Omaha is made by

Mayor James C. Dahlman in urging

says that an appropriation cannot be

made at present but with the grant-

ing of free use of the Auditorium

for the City Concert club next sea-

son the cause will be aided. Music

lovers can show how much they de-

sire municipal music by raising the

fund needed to engage the musi-

The fund would make possible the

continuation of free concerts next

winter and band concerts the sum-

mer. It is to be raised through a

club membership fee of \$1 and per-

Te who loves the

cost.

beautiful does not,

can not, hesitate at its

piano in the world, the

cians, he avers.

sonal contributions.

Omahans to subscribe \$5,000 for municipal music. Mayor Dahlman sult

and for poor kiddies. Mr. and Mrs. Frank King took

The Bee with a pleasant little note of good wishes for the little folk to aid Many quarts of milk and chunks

administers the fund, which today

A friend
Mrs. J. H. Morrison, Superior, Neb.
Frank N. King, Central City
W. H. Sanford
R. J. Dinning
Willard C. Slabaugh

tertaining the 50 or more delegates



## HOTEL FONTENELLE

Quintette.

were crying for more production and low wages and long hours to retain prosperity; now we have over production and high wages as the

The Art and Music Store

## 1513-15 DOUGLAS STREET

On \$2.50 and \$3.50

Weekly Payments

The other Pianos and Players (ten

additional makes) are cut to fit the

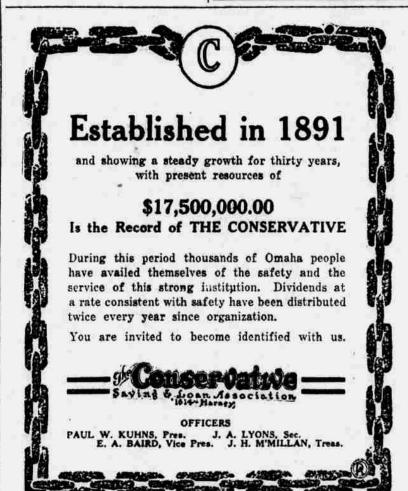
times-some new Grand Pianos as

low as \$675; some Uprights, nearly

new, as low as \$160, \$180, \$190,

\$200 and \$225. Easy payments.

P. S.: Just a working stiff, that's proportion and the state of the st



Kearney--With 7,702 people, has a state normal, state hospital for tubercular, state industrial school, military academy; also a public lake covering 48 acres. Kearney's per capita wealth is \$1,187.50. A wide-awake city.



The WELLINGTON INN is a wide-awake hotel. No effort is spared to make you comfortable.

You should see the second floor parlor, with its thick carpets, easy chairs and soft lights.

Note - Our Information Bureau attendants don't bark at you; they're glad to answer all your questions.

Wellington Inn OMAHA FARNAM AT 18TH

150 Restful Rooms at Reasonable Rates

Detached Baths, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Private Bath, \$2.50 to \$3.00