HE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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BEE TELEPHONES Partment or Person Wanted AT lantic 1000 For Night Calle After 10 p. m.: OFFICES OF THE BEE Lain Office: 17th and Farnam 15 Scott St. 1 South Bide, 4935 South 34th Out-of-Town Offices: Steger Hids. | Washington 1511 G St. Steger Hids. | Paris. France. 420 Rue St. Honore

The Bee's Platform

I. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pave-ment of Main Thoroughfares leading into Omaha with a Brick Surface.

A short, low-rate Waterway from the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Ocean.

Home Rule Charter for Omaha, with City Manager form of Government.

Can a Tax Be Made Painless?

The debate started by Secretary Mellon's tements before the ways and means comtee is taking the expected course. Mr. Green of Iowa and Mr. Mondell of Wyoming both disaftee with the secretary of the treasury. It is forting to note that each of these gentleis in favor of reducing taxation by the only certain method, that of cutting off expenditures. Nother has specified where the outgo is to be clicked, save in a most general expression that sayings must be made, but each is sure that ie features of the secretary's tax program have to be modified.

Mr. Green wisely opposes further borrowin peace times. Tax collections ought to made to cover the legitimate expenses of the diernment, in his view, but he is inclined to the view that certain notable reductions may be made in the forecast of expenditures. For exantiple, he thinks that the amount awarded the railroads may be spread over two years, thus relieving the Treasury to the extent of more a quarter of a billion of dollars during the present fiscal year. Other economies are to be ected in the lessened cost of the army, the y and the shipping board, which furnished the greater items in the outlay for July. Disrge of 50,000 soldiers, ordered by congress, actived greatly to the army expense bill, and the iny is being similarly touched. Savings here be reflected in the August balance sheet. An end must come to the drain of the Shipping Beard on the exchequer. Here are some places where the government will save money.

Heavier levies on incomes, both corporation and private, and on gifts and bequests are proposed by Mr. Green to make up the loss that is to follow removal of the excess profits tax. He does not countenance an increase in postage the continuance of the "nuisance" taxes. Mr. mindell declares in favor of a general reduction in taxation, ignoring Mr. Mellon's warning that over four billions are needed to meet the goverament's requirements for the year, and that three and one-half billions of this amount must be raised by internal revenue.

The alternative to a continued high rate of taxation is further borrowing. To add another billion to the existing debt will have the anticipated effect of further decreasing the value overnment securities, a thing that it is desirto avoid. The actual cost of running the government for the year ending June 30, 1920, \$5,940,997,552.04, and for year ending June 30, 1921, was \$5,008,788,261.50, an apparent saving ot \$932,209,290.44. Of this decrease, however, \$50,000,000 is in reduction of War department expenditures, \$80,000,000 in the Navy, and \$400,000,000 in the Shipping Board, increases in ther departments accounting for the difference. Transactions in Treasury certificates, or shorttime borrowing were decreased by seven billion dollars in the year. These figures indicate a real improvement in Treasury condition, and yet they do not hold great promise of imdiate reduction of taxes to any considerable

The question to be settled is what form the tak will take. It may be made painless, but it will be presented in some unescapable form, the federal credit can be maintained only through the ability of the government to meet obligations, and a great saving can be made removing the necessity of further bor-

Scandal at Camp Johnson.

Shocking disclosures are made in connecwith conditions prevailing at the Johnson home for tubercular soldiers. Such laxity absolute lack of discipline as is indicated by the reports is incredible. This may be cleared however, by investigation, by removal of the incompetent or dishonest persons who are reconsible for the scandalous lack of control that converted the hospital into a national disice. A more serious fact is that the Sweet which was hurried through congress, lies the table in the vice president's office, waitfor some one to sign it. The president and vice president both are in New England, the sident pro tempore of the senate is at Atlantic City, and the law is held up, while the service men who are to be benefited by it dying. Soon, within a week or two, the elale will be at their places, and the relief asure will get the signatures that are required make it a law. The hospital at Johnson City be cleaned up, but the soldiers that are dying because of the delay at Washington will a care a great deal. Our great and generous government does some things in a very pecul-

To Avoid Coal Shortage.

Household consumers are not the only ones o have been slow to lay in a winter supply of l, and government officials and others familiar with the situation are advising the larger conners to buy now. If these business concerns delay their fuel purchases much longer the only hing domestic coal users can do to avoid a hortage is buy now.

Anthracite prices are said to have declined 25 er cent from the peak, while bituminous is down per cent. High freight rates have absorbed me of this advantage, but no immediate prospact of smaller transportation charges is seen. Officers of the United Mine Workers of Amer- has control

ica report that 150,000 miners are now out of employment. This is due to the lack of market for fuel. From all angles it appears advantageous that preparations for cold weather should be started now.

Feeble County Government.

One of the noticeable things about the matter of the Lincoln highway paving is the agility with which blame is shunted from one official to another. There is no central authority to whom the various county officers are responsible. Each one goes his own sweet way, having been elected by the people and secure in the tenure of his office.

No business could be successfully run in that way. Farmers used to try to conduct co-operative ventures in a loose fashion such as this. but now they hire managers who are responsible for the carrying on of the enterprise. A similar tightening up of administrative affairs is seen in many cities. In Nebraska as a whole responsibility is now largely centered in the governor, a thing displeasing to many politicians, but on the whole satisfactory to the peo-

County government, through the nature of its organization, and not through any fault of the men filling its posts, is quite generally ineffective and blundering. There are too many elective officials, each independent of the other and often quarreling between themselves over questions of public or partisan policy. Blame can not be fixed nor efficiency assured.

It is time the people began to examine this situation. The natural solution would then be plain. The only county offices that need be filled by election are those of the commissioners. With them sitting as a board of directors, a county manager should then be chosen, to organize the county business on a practical plan, under civil service.

It is nothing in the life of an average citizen that he is afforded opportunity to vote for the numerous minor county officials. He does not know them and can not judge their qualifications. Considerable technical skill is required in many of these positions, and this is a quality that does not often take men on the stump or propel them into public office. With the county commissioners sitting as an advisory and directive body, and with a manager in conof the entire executive end, completely responsible for the actions of his subordinates, the business of county government might be put on an economical and efficient plane such as is demanded by public opinion.

Russians Must Be Fed.

Sparring for points with the soviets is not going to solve the real question that confronts the world. It is important, to be sure, that we have assurance that the irresponsibles who make up the present substitute for a government in Russia mean to respect engagements they enter, and to keep promises they make; it is far more important, however, that no effort be spared to get food to the starving millions who are now facing horrible death. Authenticated news coming from the interior of Russia tells of more than 25,000,000 people, men, women and children without food; of broken down and entirely inadequate methods of transportation, so that even when supplies are landed at the seaports means must also be provided to take the l food to the interior. Accounts are given of a part in the matter would connote true and real march of six millions from the famine district | power, is the collective employe to be held towards the capital, where Lenin sits, impatiently ordering the famished people to remain quiet, threatening with military extinction if they approach Moscow. Unless these can be cared for they must die of hunger. German estimates set down 200,000 tons of food grains as a preliminary requirement. Secretary Hoover is organizing to give relief. Doubt is expressed as to the sincerity of the soviet government in its promises to release American prisoners, but this doubt should not keep us from sending food and doing what we can to lessen the misery in Russia. Millions will die in spite of what the world may do, because of the physical impossibility of getting relief to them. There should be no politics in our share of the work of salvation that must be done

Sergeant York's Farm.

A note for a little more than \$4,000 will fall due on the farm of Sergt. Alvin York in November, and unless it is paid the land will be sold out from under his feet. Although his corn crop is good, his income will not be large enough to meet the payment. Other farmers have been in this situation, but Sergeant York is one of the heroes of the world war, and his case is attracting an interest that is larger than that usually devoted to the vicissitudes of agri-

Instead of going on the stage or commercializing his military reputation, this Tennessean came back to his native state to buckle down to useful labor. The Nashville Rotary club bought a farm in his native county, at \$25,000 and announced that it was to be given to him. The first payment of some \$6,000 was made by the club, and the first note for about \$5,000 was likewise taken up last year. It has been the belief of the club that York should make enough this year to meet the next note.

This represents 15 per cent on the investment, and it may come as a surprise to some of the Nashville benefactors to discover that such profits are not made in one year nor in two by agriculture. The farm, which is on the Wolf river, near Pall Mall, Tenn., is a fine one, but not even in the capable hands of a farmer born and bred can it be made to pay. There is reported considerable sentiment in Nashville to meet the obligations on this place. That would solve the problem for Sergeant York, but not many other farmers in this condition will find such an easy way out.

Installation of city incinerators for burning up garbage will be an improvement, but more economical in the long run would be a reduction plant to extract and save the grease and oils and to render the residue into fertilizer.

Doesn't that Colorado state treasurer who suggested to a certain manufacturer of motor cars that he ought to buy good roads bonds realize that a certain make of car is designed especially for riding the bumps?

Any American community not fortunate enough to receive a cannon or other war relic may remind itself of the conflict by looking at its tax bills or at the wounded veterans.

A bank of nations in which the United States would exercise the controlling interest resembles a league of nations in which England Democracy In Production Some Ethical as Well as Practical Considerations Involved in Problem.

(From the Boston Transcript.

Anyone who supposes that complete or allindustrial democracy can be achieved simply by democratizing the relations between labor and capital will, of course, miss his bet, Many other relations enter into the proposition, such as the relations between the consumer and both labor and capital, between different kinds of industry, and between industrial organization and the state. Yet so far as it goes, a mutually satisfactory system of relations tween employer and employee is an objective not to be despised in these days of discord organized capital and organized labor, and every sincere experiment in that direction is worthy of the most earnest attention of the public. Right co-ordination of functions between these two partners in production, and a correspondingly hearty co-operation in fulfillment of their common mission, would spell a genuine and a long step in the progress toward in

dustrial democracy.

Hence the public doubtless will welcome the co-operative plan of industrial management just adopted by Swift & Co., packers of Chicago, whereby it is hoped that such probems as wages, safety and sanitation within the plant may be dealt with in a way satisfactory to both employer and employe. In is way the Swift project is pretty broadly conceived, according to reports thus far received. For example, the system will not tolerate any favor or prejudice, either on the part of the company or of its employes, on account of race, religion, political belief, or membership or nonmembership in any labor or other organization, in dealing with an employe. The whole proposition is simply one between the two collective industrial parties, represented by appointees of the management on the one hand, and by selected representatives of the employes on the other, co-operating with and eye single to their mutual relations.

And the machinery of the system appears to be at once simple and broadly promising. The plan provides for an assembly composed of equal numbers of the employes' representatives and of the employers' appointees, with committees for action in details. The assembly is both deliberative and, in a provisional way, legislative in functions, for its two-thirds vote on any measure is to bind both parties, unless within two weeks after its decision shall have been communicated to the management either the company's board of directors or the emploves' representatives shall request the assemly to reopen the matter. If, after such reconsideration, no collective agreement can be achieved, both the management and the employes shall be at liberty to take such action as they please outside the plan; but that privilege will not annul the plan itself nor, theoretically at least, impair its potency with respect to other measures than that disagreed upon.

The Swift company's system is but one more of a variety of experiments in the employe-management-sharing direction, and some of them, like that of the International Harvester company, with its joint monthly council to discuss factory conditions, seems to be proving suc-The idea of employe representation cessful. considered in itself, has probably come to stay. But how far that idea can be carried in the councils of industrial production, and how far the collective employe can be granted or invested with functions hitherto performed by capital and regarded as naturally belonging to the pro-

vince of capital, remains to be seen. For in this connection, even if we waive the question of the consumer's equities and continue consider industrial demogracy solely from the viewpoint of the mutual relations between capital and labor, what would constitute true in dustrial equality and equity as between the latter? If, for example, in some form of equally representative council or legislature, the joint vote on measures should be made absolutely binding on each collective party so that labor's effects of the measure? And again, if so, what should be the scope of measures thus jointly determinable? If labor is really to add to its present functions of performing certain directed work a share in the cares of directing that work and of management generally, if his co-operation is to be developed so far as ultimately to render him joint operator of industries, two things would seem equitably to follow. First, the collective labor in question would be entitled to an added compensation, supplementing wages for labor performed with wages of superintendence; and second, it should, in fairness to capital, share in the latter's financial resposibilities for the standing of the industry, and share to the same extent as it should have acquired the right and power to mold the career of the business. The glory of the workman is one thing, and the honor of operating a great concern is another; but if we add a share of the latter to the former, do we not also presume a share in the burdens as well as in the profits of capital as naturally devolving upon

labor's new state? Nor is the ethical the only side of the proposition. For from the purely industrial point of view would not such a form of democracy in production presume that equal competency, as well as equal responsibility, must accompany equal sharing at any hitherto capitalistic function by the employe? The query thus naturally arises: Why, if collective labor is competent to perform certain functions of operation, in addition to those of the workman, has the development of modern industry so persistently differentiated the one class of functions from the other class, and the respective agents or agencies which perform each kind of industrial function? Man for man, the employe may equal his employer in natural capacity for business; but can the same body that is organized specifically for the ends of labor fuse those functions successfully with those of operation This is a question of kind rather than one of equality. analogous to the phenomenon of division of labor, and even more emphatic. And the idea suggests itself that possibly, after all, the behests of true democracy as to the relations between employers and employes point rather to a co-ordination of existing collective functions and agencies on the existing basis of due separation, than to sheer or partial merger or fusion of the two respective kinds of industrial functions and agencies. If we do not keep each duly distinct, how can we preserve the industrial mission of each or its social or industrial dignity as a special factor in the great common industry? Collective agreements? Collective representation? and hearty collective co-operation? Yes. But to what extent collective fusion or transposition of distinct industrial functions? Does not colective equality involve collective individuality? How far, in short, is this an open question?

Nation's Prize Slacker.

It seems impossible to keep the Bergdoll case off the front pages of the newspapers. Few incidents of the world war have lent themselves to such sensational exploitation as the amazing case of the War department's prize slacker. The ineptitude shown by the government in dealing with this brazen and vulgar draft fugitive passes comprehension.-New York Tribune.

Give It the Right Name.

Evidently the president has taken his first step toward that "association of nations" which been somewhat wrapped in the mists of cloudland heretofore, and given an earnest that he had something very definite and practical in mind when he used the phrase.-Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Good Word for the Mormons.

One thing you've got to say, anyhow, for those old Mormons. No matter how many wives they married, they stayed married to all No matter how many of them. Many a boasted monogamist of the present day is merely a consecutive polygamist. -Brockton Times.

By DR. W. A. EVANS Questions concerning hygiene, sanita tion and prevention of disease, sub tion and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-closed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Address letters in care of The Bee.

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MAKING CHILDREN PERFECT Medical society Dr. L. F. Barker of Johns Hopkins university told the would have been better told to par-

To begin with, he advocated a little spanking. One good spanking, given before the child was 2 years of age, is about enough in most Given at this age, it will esablish the parent in the mind of the child as a disciplinarian and serve basis for a system of rewards and punishments to be henceforth

He advocates the use of an allow On this chart there is a list of habit forming acts on which the child scores himself on the basis of performance. If his conduct is above a certain figure in a given week he gets a certain allowance. If below that figure and above another figure he is given a smaller

sum as an allowance. Children should not be permitted to be capricious about food. Parents should know what is a good diet for a child, should provide it, and should see that the child eats what is provided. To begin with, parents must not start their children wrong by being themselves capriclous about foods. A general and psychic hardening of children is another important matter. It is wrong to coddle a child physically, mentally, emotionally, or socially. Children must not learn that they

outbreaks. To permit them to do so rewards must be given for self-con-Consistency in attitude and nolley

to it not only that it is obeyed but pass privilege. that obedience is prompt.

The parents should set their children examples of cheerfulness and good will. Parents who complain of their own ills, such as their headaches, their pains and their lack of appetite, before children may plant the seeds of hypochondriasis in the minds of their children. There is

Parents, at least in the presence of their children, should learn "to consume their own smoke," as Prof. Barker puts it. That is, they should learn to bear their aches, pains, and ills without talking about them A child never should be permitted to use invented physical symptoms

Or nervous symptoms to escape from If he wants to stay at home from school on account of headache let him stay in bed on restricted diet, restricted companionship, and restricted activities until the headache is better. If he is fabricating the beadache he will not have many of them if handled in this way.

Formulas for Sick Bables. FINKELSTEIN'S ALBUMIN MILK.

1 quart milk. 2 tablespoonfuls ferment. 1 pint buttermilk. level tablespoonfuls of flour.

1 pint of water. Malt food Heat one quart fresh whole milk to 100 degrees F., add two level teaspoonfuls essence of pepsin or a junket tablet dissolved in cold water. Place in a water bath 107 de-grees F. until clabbered (15 to 20 minutes). Put in a sterile clean muslin bag and hang until liquor has drained out. To the curd add one pint of buttermilk and rub through a strainer until well broken Rub the flour into the water,

add the water with flour in suspension. Boil 10 minutes. Do not let large curds form. Add water to make one quart. Add from 1 to 5 per cent malt food. Do not overheat preparatory to serving else it will Engel's albumin milk is prepared

like Kinkelstein's except that butter-milk and wheat flour are not added and the heating is somewhat dif-

MALT SOUP. 11 ounces warm milk.

2 ounces flour. 2% ounces malt soup extract. 20 ounces water. Rub the flour into a paste with

cold water. Stir this into the milk, strain through muslin. Dissolve the malt soup in the warm boiled water. Mix the two solutions. Boil the mixture for two or three minutes, stirring constantly

ARTIFICIAL MILK.

ounce suet. 1 pint thin barley water. 4 ounce gelatin. teaspoonful milk sugar.

12 sweet almonds. Chop the suet into very fine pieces. Tie loosely in a muslin bag. Add the gelatin and milk sugar to the barley water. Into this put the bag of suet and boil for one hour. Add water to offset evaporation. Pound up the almonds and pour the hot solution on them slowly. Strain be-

fore using. SPINACH SOUP. 4 tablespoonfuls of boiled spinach

slice onion. quart milk. ½ tablespoonful butter. ½ tablespoonful flour.

Wash the spinach in three or four Rub through a sieve. Slice the now making for acceptance onion. Put in water. Bring to a the allies.

What is sound doctrine as to Yap Wasanotamia cannot be unsound

WHEY.

1 quart milk. 1 teaspoonful essence pepsin. Curdle milk with pepsin at 104 de-

Let stand for half an hour. Put in muslin bag and save the whey. It can be served hot or cold, flavored with two teaspoonfuls sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or unflavored.

Junket can be made with condensed milk. 1 can condensed milk. 1 can hot water. 1/2 junket tablet.

ALMOST HOME

Morning, noon and evening.

The evening, far gone;
And I await the coming
Of the new dawn.

Though the morn and noontime
Are passed, I will roam
Until the Master calls me
Unto my home.

Passing, crossing over,
The distance, I know,
Will be but a short journey
For me to go. H. M. HOPEWELL,

How to Keep Well The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, July 29.—To the Editor the Morgan interests, always true of The Ree: I just want to write a line in reply to Mr. Duvall's letter proposal. That measure, though it in which he voices his dissatisfaction in regard to what he terms the tailroad free pass evil.

It is generally conceded that rail
The Morgan interests, always true themselves worthy and destrable must be omitted. This is the fact concerning the bonus bill, and President Harding has justified the confidence of those who voted for him, and of our whole nation.

L. H. MONROE. It is generally conceded that rail- the American people, will assure

as a part of compensation for their company. In a lecture before the New York that no passes be issued for any one fedical society Dr. L. F. Barker of road. I wonder if he realizes that a railroad man's family must move proposition as that? If payment of a railroad man's family must move physicians a lot about how to avoid from place to place when the forspoiling the child, all of which mer must change runs. Many people do not realize a railroad man some-times must change his residence several times in a single year when different runs are made from different terminals. It would surely be rank injustice if a man in the service of a railroad should have to pay fare for his immediate family from place to place. It often happens that a railroader must live at some very small place where there are no good schools for his dependent children, and by being able o get transportation for them he is able to give them a real education in a better school or college at some more distant point.

It hardly seems reasonable that people will travel, even though it is tiresome or irksome to them, just to use up free passes, as is stated by Mr. Duvall. He also says that passes are sold to people who have no right to use them. If this is true, both the vender and the purchaser are putting themselves liable to at least a large fine as this is So have them prosecuted, Mr. Duvall. Also if passes should not be issued on account of being counterfeited, then we had ought to also stop minting and the coinage of money, as we know someone Is it really showing favoritism to pendent family the privilege of ployers in almost every line make some small concession to their own employes and immediate families and why can't the railroads do the on the part of parents is essential same for their men. I can't but if the child is not to be mislead and wonder if Mr. Duvall would not see if the child is not to be mislead and confused. If in early childhood an order is once given one should see light if he were also eligible to the

ROBERT M. COOK.

Mr. Carroll Indulges in Irony. Omaha, Aug. 1.- To the Editor of Mr. S. J. Woodruff is a The Bee: to thank him.

The great trouble with too many they cannot be brought to realizeas hundred percenters like Wood- litical corruption would pass ruff United States of America is (strictly speaking) an English colony. Yet its that men like him who radiate foreign propaganda should be summarly dealt with. Have pity on him, Mr. Woodruff, for he doesn't know Why, he did not even know much. -the last time I was talking with him-that this earth was made by God for the English, that is, I mean, for England's use and benefit. He did not even know that we sent Sims over to apologize to 000 of dollars were stolen from the and fellow mischief-makers, and to that the actual amount is conservaas he was egged on in the revolu-tion by a lot of Irish fanatics. Why, sir, he didn't know that, having sulve application for the revolution we then crossed the Atlantic to pull England's chestnuts out of the fire. Why, perish me pink man, he didn'

know nothing. MAURICE CARROLL,

3808 North Eighteenth Street. Europe's Debt Discussed. Omaha, Aug. 2 .- To the Editor o The Bee: Defer, reduce or remit the debt Europe owes the Ameri-can people has been whispered for some time past in polite circles. The movement is now on in dead earnest in congress with the introduction of

America an Associated Power

(From the New York Herald.)
The State department's announcement of the recognition by the allies of American rights and powers in respect of the League of Nation and treaty of Versailles mandates is illuminating in the matter of our rights and relations with Germany The very essence of our position with regard to the Island of Yap was that no allied council, no League of Nations, no treaty of Versailles, no anything could deprive this country

of what rights we possessed in Yap before the war and what additional rights we acquired, along with those powers associated with us in the war, by the defeat of Germany and the separation from Germany of its Pacific territories. And this conten-tion of the United States, if we understand the State department announcement, is now conceded by all

the allies.
Our position as to the Mesopotamia oil fields rests on the same fundamental principle. It is that what we gained in Mesopotamia through the war by the principal allies and associated powers, we being one of those principal associated powers, was not gained for one of them but was gained for all of them. What belonged to all of them could not be appropriated by or allotted to one of them with the equal claims and rights therein of another or of others of them ignored or denied. waters. Boil in just enough water And this contention of the United to keep from burning. Stir frequent- States, if we understand the State States, if we understand the State

out the onion. Add the milk to the spinach. Salt.

doctrine as to Germany.
Then, if what rights we had before

If it is thought the curd disagrees the war and what rights we gained through the war are inseparably ours as to Yap or Mesopotamia, failing our consent to part with them, no matter what the allied council or the League of Nations or the treaty of Versailles or the lot of them together might meditate or attempt-if that is so, how can it be that rights and relations with Germany which were ours before the war, or which we gained through the war, are now or ever could be separated from us without our approval and consent, no matter what the allied council or the League of Nations or the treaty of Versailles or the lot of them together might contemplate or decree?

How can it be that any treaty of

peace that the United States may negotiate with Germany is now or ever could be dependent upon the authority and sanction of the treaty

The United States no more needs to go to the treaty of Versailles for license and permission to negotiate and establish new treaty relations with Germany, provided in se doing we stay within our rights, then the United States needs the license and permission of the treaty of Versailles sovereignty.

Omaha, July 29.-To the Editor the Morgan interests, always true

road men and their families are the collection of lesser sums owed justly entitled to free transportation the banking house of Morgan and Why should Wall street and th the \$10,000,000,000 is deferred the American people will in the mean time carry the load; if reduced, the American people will pay the dif ference; if remitted, the America: people will pay all. The respective military programs England and France can then be brought more readily and easily to

> American business men, farmer and workmen, not favored by th tax exemptions designed for Europ in the Penrose bill, may shortly ask of congress the reason why, and Wall street's sophisticated evasions will not be accepted in reply."
>
> LOUIS D. KAVANAUGH.

Concerning the Bonus Bill. Council Bluffs, Ia., July 29 .- To the Editor of The Ree: By his attitude concerning the bonus bill Pres ident Harding has taken the place of heroic statesmanship and found to be far above the level of the ordinary politician. With 4,000, 000 voters, each having a direct and personal interest at stake, and with every reason upon their side, if the country were in a normal condition it required courage and honesty of the highest type for the president in the face of all these considerations, to oppose the measure. A bankrupt national treasury and the attendant dangers to all the people which the measure would im pose made it necessary that he take the position which he has assumed What a contrast is afforded by his action. With the election of a very few years ago only two weeks in the future the railroad workers demanded from the people an advance of \$650,000,000 in their annual wages. In the belief on the part of Mr. Wilson and Mr. McAdoo that this bribe, for a bribe it was and nothing else, made with you money, this stupendous sum was given for the purpose, as they fully expected, of carrying the coming election. It was supposed that the railroad vote would form a balance of power sure to bring the desired result, and the people had been pillaged and looted for two years people like Father Judge is that without a protest, which led them to believe this stupendous piece of poand myself do-that this noticed, but it was the beginning of the awakening, which had reached fuller proportions with the strange as it may seem-Mr. 8,000,000 majority for a change in

Woodruff does not understand management registered last November. Were it possible to do this every person must favor added pay for the soldiers far in excess of that proposed by the bonus bill, but on account of the legalized piracies against our national treasury this worthy action is now impossible. Senator Capper of Kansas, in Mother England for the insult of-bond buyers and taxpayers of Amerfered her by George Washington ica during the last four years, and explain to his majesty that Wash-ington was not so much to blame, \$10,000,000,000, in the most profiisaturnalia and debauch was ever before staged on earth, and history

Send Your Clothes to be Cleaned DRESHER BROTHERS

Dyers, Cleaners, Hatters, Furriers, Tailors and Rug Cleaners 2217 Farnam St. (We pay return charges on out-of-

ment of any people.

We have at last begun to learn that public treasuries are not inexhaustible, and with this enlightenment many things which are in themselves worthy and desirable

has no parallel for such a dispoil-

"Units in Value." Tekamah, Neb., Aug. 2 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Some one please answer: How long can, or will the farmer stand swapping two for one? The farmer gives two units of value in foodstuffs and receives in return one unit of value in manu-A FARMER. factured products.

Thanksgiving Day Appropriate. If the Washington conference is not called together on Armistice day, Thanksgiving day might serve



lhere are musicians who are not satisfied with a name in their quest for an instrument of expression. Towariably they use a

Maxon & Hamlin

for it alone answers their demand for a tone of sheerest beauty and perfect resonance, Ask us to show you why.

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