### ТНЕ ОМАНА ВЕЕ DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

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### The Bee's Platform

- 1. 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.
- 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.

### Hungary Again a Storm Center.

The return of the Hapsburg to the throne of Hungary bids fair to loosen the dogs of war again in Central Europe. Czecho-Slovakia is on the alert, ready to invade its neighbor in event the stroke for power of the deposed emperorking be successful. Here opens another of the interesting chapters that will embellish the record of the world as it emerges from the welter of the great war. One of the guiding stars in the political firmament is that of self-determination. Czecho-Slovakia was set up as an independent republic because such was the will of its people. Manifestly, it is to their interest that all around them exist similarly inclined governments. Unfortunately, the Magyars prefer the domination of a monarch, with the presence of a titled and landed aristocracy interposed between the throne and the masses. Under what show of right does Czecho-Slovakia set up to prescribe a government for Hungary.

The answer to this will be that the people of Hungary have not been consulted. Perhaps not; the preponderant bulk of population in Hungary is made up of Czechs and Slovenes, although the ruling class for centuries has been Magyar. The Slavonic elements of the population have been rigorously repressed by the Tatar. who seized power a thousand or more years ago and who have held it by right of sword. Naturally, the Bohemians and Moravians have hoped to extend their new freedom to include their brethren across the line in Hungary, and in this hope they have had the support of all who are familiar with the history of the region. Only on this basis can Czecho-Slovakia now intervene in Hungary. If the "Little Entente" holds good, Serbia and Roumania will be involved, and presumably Jugo-Slavia.

Some hints are made that France is secretly backing the Hapsburg restoration, and carries with that support from Italy and Jugo-Slavia, passive at least. How much dependence can be report can not be stated. It is true that close students of European politics have agreed for many months that only under a strong monarchy can Hungary be saved from collapse such as overtook Austria. Such a condition does not add attractiveness to the presence of Charles, who in his person represents the most pernicious dynasty that ever cursed Europe with its machinations and intrigues.

Americans well may leave the matter to European adjustment. In passing, however, it may be permitted to note that had the amendment to the treaties, offered by Senator Walsh of Montana and for which Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska voted, been adopted, the United States would now be obligated to support Charles by interposing against Czecho-Slovakian invasion. Each new move in the European political merrygo-round adds stronger endorsement to the wisdom that rejected the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations compact, and kept the United States secure in its independence of the intrigues and duplicity of the Old World statecraft,

### A Real Peace Celebration.

Without the shadow of a doubt no armistice day celebration can equal in the intensity of its feeling that first one in November, 1918. Each anniversary since then has been marked by enthusiasm, but this year a new and soberer note will be heard.

In Omaha, as in many other cities throughout the United States, the occasion will be one of parades, mass meetings and demonstrations. In the first flush of hope and relief at the end of the war, future complications were given no thought. It is only now that these begin to press into the popular mind. Not alone the ruinous expense of increasing offensive and defensive armaments, but the peril to civilization and the inhumanity and immorality of new wars has resulted in an almost universal determination to do everything possible to enable the various nations and peoples to live in amity and understanding one with anothen

Nothing could be more idealistic than the elimination of war. Unattainable though this object may be, with human nature and national prejudices such as they are, yet it is good to aim high. The patriotic, labor, civic and fraternal organizations which are planning for the armistice day celebration in Omaha, and those elsewhere in America, will strengthen the determination and stimulate the efforts of the leaders of all the nations concerned in the international conference in Washington.

### How to Build Up Omaha.

The campaign under headway, having for its end the extension of the use in Omaha of goods made in Omaha, is not entirely selfish. Rather. it is patriotic. The Bee is in sympathy with every worthy enterprise in the United States; it has consistently from its birth advocated such a policy of protection as would foster and encourage the development of American industry. Applying that policy to home affairs, it means the use of domestic wares, other things being equal, We do not urge people to buy an inferior article, merely because it happens to be manufactured here; but such an explanation is not necesmary, for such goods as are made in Omaha sell be fed on Nebraska corn

in the open market on their merit, and are not lacking in any sense.

Omaha's workers make an imposing army; they can be greatly increased in numbers if more of the things they make are used at home. Goods that are manufactured here sell all over the world, which is one good reason for recommending them to the home folks. A pay roll of over \$3,000,000 a month, around \$125,000 a day, is the contribution of home industries to the city's greatness. This, too, can be increased as more of the output of the city's factories is consumed in the city's homes.

All are interested in this. Prosperity is common to all, just as all feel adversity. Help yourself by helping the city through patronizing home industry.

### Probability of Strike Lessens.

Shining through a cloud of words may be noted indications that the general strike on the railroads of the country may be indefinitely postponed. Action taken by the shop crafts and clerks may be omitted from the calculation, as not entirely relevant. The real contest is between the road crews and the managers on the side of the railroads, and the government of the United States representing the people. Heads of the brotherhoods have given out lengthy statements, each containing the assertion that only a satisfactory settlement will avert the tie-up of the lines. Nothing is vouchsafed as to what character of settlement will be regarded as satisfactory. Along with this is the report that the brotherhood chiefs look to the president for re-

Mr. Harding appears to rely on the Esch-Cummins law, with its machinery for settling wage disputes. At no time has he signified even in the remotest sense a disposition to return the roads to government control. Hopes that rest on such action appear certain to be disappointed. What is required of the men, and the managers as well is that they submit to the orders of the Railway Labor board. No power or authority to compel such submission exists. Only the moral force back of the law will make an order of the board effective. Certain of the railroad managers have refused so far to be bound by the law in this regard. They must be brought into line the same as the men. Otherwise, the law is of no avail.

The test, therefore, is between the railroads and the government. If willful men on either side persist in defying the law, trouble will ensue. Surface indications warrant the belief that the parties will be found willing to yield to the law. Failure to do so will bring the government to the front, and we believe that President Harding will find a solution short of actual operation of the lines at the cost of the federal government.

### Doubtful Victory for the Drys.

A decision from the court of Judge Mayer of New York, hailed with delight by the dry forces, may turn out to be of doubtful value. On its face it seems open to serious questioning. Whether the United States is competent to decide what shall enter into the commerce of foreign countries, and particularly into their domestic commerce, will not be settled by the dictum of a court that our prohibition laws apply to the shipment of liquor from one part of a foreign nation's territory to another, even if such shipment be across a portion of our own.

Liquor is contraband in the United States, and its transportation is unlawful, so long as the journey ends at a domestie destination. When the end of the journey is in foreign territory, the transportaion is permitted; and when the shipment originates and terminates in foreign territory, it does not seem that we have any right to forbid it. As to the implied authority of the prohibition enforcement officer to prescribe how much and what kind of liquor the foreign delegates may bring into the country, the idea is absurd. As well formulate a menu for them and

require that they stick to the dietary so outlined. Delegates to the Washington conference are guests of the United States, assembling here for the accomplishment of a very important mission. Ordinary rules of hospitality require that we make them as comfortable as possible, and only an extreme devotee of dryness will insist that they rigidly conform to the details of such sumptuary legislation as we have enacted for our

own guidance. Perhaps we may deplore the indubitable fact that all the visitors are accustomed to having wines and the like under conditions that do not prevail in the United States, but that is not a good excuse for upsetting a peace conference by straining laws and abusing our capacity as host. However, accounts coming through from the eastern half of the country indicate that the query attributed to Lord Northcliffe still is pertinent. He asked in New York: "When does prohibition go into effect?"

### Exploring America.

America was discovered during the world war, but only now is it being explored by the great ones of the world outside. Never has there been such a gathering in the United States of mighty figures as will attend the disarmament conference which has been called by President

With the weakness and ineptitude of the League of Nations now so clearly demonstrated, the hope of international peace is centered here. A delegation of Japanese statesmen already has arrived. Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Briand are planning to come. Gen. Armando Diaz of Italy, General Baron Jaques of Belgium and Admiral Lord David Beatty, the British naval hero, are now on our shores, and

Marshal Foch is soon to arrive. Some who have no apparent connection with the impending conference, but who likewise bulk large in world politics appear to have been drawn here as if by the lodestone of portentous decisions. Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece is one of these, and Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the British exchequer, rep-

resent these apparent supernumeraries. The time is almost here when virtually all the prominent allied leaders will be gathered in America. The emergency which they face today is scarcely less than that of the period of actual conflict. America welcomes them, and is willing to bear its full share of responsibility in the movement for scaling down armaments and the sacrifices of nationalistic ambitions which are clearly seen to be necessary to the assurance of the restoration and continuance of peace,

Demand for loans by farmers received by the local agency of the War Finance corporation suggests that more hogs than fires will

### The Conference Spirit How the Washington Meeting

Appears to British Leaders.

(From the London Times.) The prospects of the Washington conference nust occupy to an increasing degree the minds of thoughful men in all the allied and associated countries as the day draws near for the first gathering of the statesmen of the old world at the invitation of America and upon American soil. They have long felt the truth of the statement made by the prime minister at Inverness, that, approached and conducted in a broad, courageous spirit, it will affect human history for good throough long generations to come. It is gratifying to learn that the British government surpose to enter it in this spirit, with the confidence that, in doing all they can for the success of this historic gathering, they will have behind them the hearty support of all good citizens of the empire. It is not less satisfactory to hear that France has begun to realize more clearly than she did the consequences of the success or preserved if they had had massage of the failure of the conference upon the largest of old world problems, and not least upon those among them which cause her the deepest care. Intense solicitude for the security of her eastern frontier, now and in the future, naturally fills the first place in her thoughts. She has seen her provinces wasted by German armies four times within a century, and the devastation of the latest invasion has been incomparably the most ruinous of all. "She does not wish to be threatened, and she wishes to rise from her ruins," M. Barthou remarked in his reply to the American ambassador's tribute to the unknown poilu. Until Germany is "morally" disarmed as well as madisarmed, to borrow the phrase of a French publicist the other day, the threat hangs over her, and she knows that some of the most when to prescribe and when to forpowerful classes in Germany are determined that bld work. this moral disarmament shall not take placewitness the words used by Marshal Hindenburg a few days ago. But many of her best thinkers for a number of conditions. If there now see that the fulfilment of both the wish for security and the wish for material recovery may ing is so effective in limbering it up be guickened or delayed by the results of the as working a sewing machine or a conference. There cannot in these days he sethe Pacific. The restoration of the world's commerce is of deepest interest to America, in the judgment of American business men, as is established by the remarkable report to which we drew attention the other day. The plain declarations in that document, that the security of France in the future is "essential" even to the displayment of the pedal.

If, on the other hand, there is lines in northern Asia Minor, and france in the future is "essential" even to the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of the strip real interests of Germany, that the United States is "greatly concerned" in German reparations, and that the United States and the allies must at all times "present a solid front" against German attempts at evasion, can hardly fail to confirm intelligent Frenchmen in the perception that the supreme interests of their country are inextricably interwoven with the questions to be debated at Washington. In the hardest and narrowest sense of realpolitik we are in these days members one of another as we never have been before. France, our special correspondent en-

courages us to think, will go to without any idea of bargaining and with a strong desire that the conference shall so succeed as to give new stability to the world. France, he tells us also, in spite of her soreness and disappointment at the attitude of the British government towards subjects which affect her very nearly, remains convinced that a "full and general" agreement with England must be the cornerstone of reconstruction in Europe and elsewhere. That is the doctrine steadily upheld in these columns, and steadily shared, as we are satisfied, by the peoples of the empire. It is painful to suppose that it has not always been acted upon by British statesmen. Yet, our correspondent states he has reason to believe that proposals for the frank and friendly discussion of all outstanding causes of difference between the two countries have been made, and made repeatedly, by leading Frenchmen without eliciting an effectual re-sponse. A complete removal of misunderstandings, he declares, is certain, if only it is really desired by those in authority here, and he holds out the hope that by working together at Washington, in a large and statesmanlike spirit for the cause of peace, the French and British delegations may render invaluable service to their own peoples and smooth the way for a renewal and a consolidation of the entente on those broad and comprehensive lines which alone can make it an abiding bulwark for both nations. The conference spirit must exist in America as well as in France and in England, if the conference is to have the great results which the world hopes. Our Washington message today

affords fresh evidence of President Harding's desire that this spirit should prevail. The United States and Japan have come to an agreement that the Yap-Guam cable shall be again made use of, so as to relieve the Manila line from Washington to Tokyo from possible congestion during the conference. That arrangement is a token of friendliness upon the part of the American and Japanese authorities, of good augury for the discussion of larger subjects. The issue of invitations to Belgium, Holland and Portugal, with the consent of all the powers, is an illustration of the general wish not to shut out from the debates small states with interests in Pacific questions. Holland is an eastern power of old standing, who still holds valuable possessions in Asia, and if Portugal retains but a remnant of her former colonies, she was the first to open those distant waters to European adventure. The claims of Belgium to representation are based, presumably, upon her extensive financial and economic interests in China. It is difficult for writers of the allied countries to comment upon another step purposed by the president, in view of the conference. First, all the allies have a direct financial interest in it; and, secondly, it touches what has long been a burning question of the constitutional law and practice of the United States. The president, our Washington correspondent announces, intends to request congress to give its early consideration to a measure which would give his secretary of the treas ury power to negotiate for the funding of the al-lied debts. Mr. Harding does not mean to re-peat the mistake of Mr. Wilson. He purposes very wisely to carry the senate with him, if he can. He remembers that very little effective action can be taken without the assent of that body. Accordingly, he has named the leaders of both parties in the senate as members of the American delegation to the conference. question remains how far the senate will consent to act with him upon some of the problems to be solved. Our correspondent, it will be seen, does not take a very hopeful view of the answer upon not take a very hopeful view of the answer upon certain points, and particularly upon the project for investing our American representative with full powers to act upon the reparations commission, and upon this project for authorizing the secretary of the treasury to negotiate for the funding of the allied debts. It would obviously present. To do so would be indelicate, not to say impertinent. We are debtors, and we can not decently contend that out creditors ought to

Must "Press the Button" More. When the Eastman Kodak company cuts wages, we may be sure that conditions demand wages must be cut-Syrapuse Post-

lighten the burden of our debt. We are foreign-

ers, and it would be in the highest degree un-

becoming and injudicious for us to express an

opinion on so domestic a question as the rela-

tions to each other of the president and the sen-

ate of the United States. These are matters for

Americans, and for Americans alone, to con-sider and to decide. We have every hope that, in

regard to all subjects which may affect the suc-

cess of the conference, they will rise to the

height of this great occasion, and meet it in the

large and sagacious spirit in which they entered and fought out the war. At Washington the

fruits of the war will be staked again. Let us

all remember that sobering, that tremendous thought, and be it our guide in this great crisis

### How to Keep Well

vestions concerning hygions, sanita-ties and prevention of disease, sub-mitted to Dr. Evens by readers of The Bos, will be answered personally, subject to proper limitation, where a stamped, addressed envelope is en-ciased. Dr. Evens will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual disease. Address letters in care of The Bos. Copright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

CURATIVE VALUE OF WORK. Fortunate are those convalescents who have the strength if they are forced to work. The well-to-do can pay for massage, but the poor are pay for massage, but the poor are better off still if they can work. A massage treatment lasts but a few minutes, an hour at most, while the good effects of work are continued for eight hours. Do not understand that I am opposed to massage. There are thousands of people with stiff joints and shrunken muscles who could have had their usefulness But good as massage is, work, the poor man's massage, is better still in appropriate cases. Perhaps we never would have learned this had it not been for the world war. How-ever, for years Patterson had been telling us that judiciously selected work was the salvation of the con sumptive, and Stewart of Canada has told us that the secret of successful treatment of consumption lay in knowing when to prescribe The most advanced specialists on heart disease repeatedly have told us that the work cure was the thing. and much of the improvement in the after care of infantile paralysis is due to a better knowledge of

In the American Journal of the what kind of work is best suited is stiffness of the ankle joint nothcan be prevented by building up the

rheumatism, fractures, dislocations, or infections the best work is riding a bicycle. Working a lathe or jig saw is good. If the stiffness is in the shoulders, chopping wood or slinging a sledgehammer is good. If the person is not strong, polishing large surfaces, such as table tops washing windows, has the advantage. For stiffness around the elbow planing and sawing are the preferred jobs. In order to fix the body, this work should be done

while sitting.

If the limitation of motion is that between the radius and ulna in the forearm, the best work is using and inevitable radial and national screw drivers, gimlets and awls. For tendencies, was broken almost as stiffness in the fingers and wrist wood polishing is the cure. For painful affections of the upper arm, such as neuritis, the best work is clay modeling. The clay should be kept at a temperature of 100 dekept at a temperature grees Fahrenheit. For uncompli-cated paralysis of the arms the best jobs are bookbinding, weaving and

The Best Exercises.

H. N. writes: "1. What is general cause of stoop shoulders? What is the general cause of a slight bend in the spine?

"3. Is exercise beneficial for these two ailments?
"4. If so, what should be the nature of the exercise?"

REPLY. You are probably narrow chested. Maybe you had rickets when you were young. Among other causes are sitting at a low desk, carrying heavy books in one hand. Moderate posture faults can be corrected by exercise and work. Among the helpful exercises are swimming, rowing, gymnasium work on bars,

adders and ropes. It's Simpler to Spell. L. M. C. writes: "1. Will you kindly inform me if there is any difference between Riggs' disease

and pyorrhoea?
"2. What are the early symptoms "2. What are of this disease? "3. Do you approve of this in-discriminate removal of good teeth because one happens to have ach-

When a slight irritation attacks the gums would you advise spainting with iodine and how often if you approve? kingdoms of the Greeks, Bulgars and Serbs were brought about; till the allies fought over the liberated

the gums cause the teeth to decay?"
REPLY. Same disease

of the gums.

Avoid Fool Friends.

Mrs. J. N. writes: "Is there any harm in a pregnant woman having teeth extracted? I have been pregnant two and one-half months and had three teeth extracted a few had three teeth extracted a fe is sure to happen to the unborn child. Is this true?" REPLY.

You could You are all right. the old women who go around scaring prospective mothers.

Time and Money for Sport.

There are enough unemployed to upply unprecedented throngs at the the who have time to burn are not obnot decently contend that our creditors ought to emptiness of their pockets. The relighten the burden of our debt. We are foreign-celpts at three games exceeded a third of a million dollars. Business may be in a regrettable condition. but the gate receipts at the Dempsey-Carpentier encounter and at the world's series give no indication thereof.-Philadelphia Record.

### THE AUTUMN. Give me a day where your colors break Billow on billow across the lea; Where the tress lift restless arms an

Showers of rubles over me; And the reart is free-free,

Grant but a little hour or two In an open space where my blunte May travel your golden leagues anew, And soar to the stars as it used to do In the old, unfetted days.

Smow me a sweep of October sky
Stark and far; while the goldenrod
Sends breakers of splender coursing
And oh, I think that I need not die
Te find my way to God. -Du Bose Heyward in Everybody's for November

### Bruce on Disraeli

(From the New York Times.) In the American Historical Review Lord Bryce reviews the final volumes of the seemingly interminable, but on the whole amusing,
"Life of Disraeli," of which only
one author died in the writing. Lord Bryce has been a great part of foreign as of domestic English His remarks at his age athority. Of all Disraeli's affairs. have authority. Of all Disrael's achievements, the great popular success that he carried away from the Berlin congress is the most remarkable. His own sentimental or romantic tendency to the east; his "Turkish prejudices" in his travels in 1830; his romantic Byronism, and his attitude toward the Turks and his visits to Turkish swells, are not mentioned by Lord Bryce; but they may have been an unconscious preparation for what was to become

a momentous, and almost a fatal, Anglo-Turkish policy.
Lord Bryce says frankly of Dis-Lord Bryce says frankly of Dis-Lord Bryce says frankly of Dis-raeli, whose wit, whose sense of humor, whose curious mysticism, humor, whose curious mysticism, put in the state constitution whereby the legislature could pass a minimade glorious successes, and whose hedonism and delight in life must made glorious always recommend him to calm so-clologists, that "he had no more sympathy with either the love of iberty or the sentiment of nationality than had Metternich." an old, born, ingrown "reactionary." He stuck to the ingrained, erroneous British policy of regarding Russia as the enemy. After all his policy of bluster and flourish in the Russo-Turkish war, in the course of which, as the most agreeable of bi ographers, Mr. Lytton Strachey, has so charmingly reminded us, Queen. Victoria was so ferociously Russoabdicate, he went like a god in a car to the Berlin congress. did he accomplish? Russia good reasons, had gone almost into Constantinople. The other powers stopped her. Before the congress of the great powers at Berlin to article in The Bee of Wednesday which the treaty of San Stefano was evening last. to be submitted met, Disraeli and Losd Salisbury, his minister of for-eign affairs, had signed two secret

danger to the muscles of the calf, inces in northern Asia Minor, and the strip of wood or leather can be received in consideration the control of Cyprus as a "place of arms fastened on the back of the pedal. For stiffness of the hip after from which that sacred duty of de fense might be conducted. And the other secret agreement with the Russians modified the treaty of San Stefano so that the Sultan received and Thrace given by the treaty of congress should have discussed was settled before it met. But we know how thrasonically the author of "Vivian Grey" went to Berlin and of flattery and a rejoicing foolis populace he went back with his peace with honor." The treaty, which reversed accomplished events

> finally, and became, in source of the woes which the world still laments. In 1835 the inane provision in re-gard to the division of the Bulgarian districts was smashed. "Eastern Rumelia," one of the lovellest of Rumelia," one of the lovellest of Mr. Disraeli's novels, was added to Bulgaria. But the characteristic part of the Asian Rosicrucian's—if ne may call him so-arrangements is thus described by Lord Bryce: Far worse was the fate of those

regions north of the Aegean Sea, inhabited by a predominantly Bulgarian population, which the treaty of Berlin handed back to the sultan, from whose rule the treaty of San Stefano had delivered them. The provision made some protection to the Christian inhabitants was never carried out. Misgovernment and oppression continued, as everyone with experience of the Turks know that they were sure to continue. After a time risings and disturb-ances appeared. The Bulgarian population of Macedonia was in a state of continued unrest. The insurgent band which carried on what was a sort of guerrilla war-fare against the Turks roused the antagonism of Serbs and Greeks, who, expecting the expulsion of the Turks sooner or later, raised other armed bands to assert their claims in Macedonia in opposition to the Bulgarians. The Turkish authorities, unable to cope with these disorders, did their best to set each race against the other And so on till the three Christian "5. Does the decaying of the regions; till another war broke out roots of the teeth or the teeth themselves cause the irritation of the gums or does this inflammation of the gums cause the teeth to decay?" seria had to part with southern Mathematical transfer of the mines to the interest of the regions; till another war broke out and the Turks grasped a pag of Bulgaria's gain in 1912 and Bulgaria's gain in 1912 and Bulgaria had to part with southern Mathematical transfer of the regions; till another war broke out and the Turks grasped a pag of Bulgaria's gain in 1912 and Bulgaria's g REPLY.

Same disease.

Redness, swelling and bleedin Asia, that Disraeli supposed himof the gums.

No. It acts like magic in a tile hour of strut and rave in 1873

3. No. It acts like magic in a few cases. It is disappointing in more.

4. The teeth, and especially the roots, should be cleaned well and kept clean. Each tooth must be separately cleaned with a cloth daily. I doubt the efficacy of painting the gums frequently with iodine.

5. No. The disease in the gums is a thing apart from dental decay. This may be coincident.

Avoid Fool Friends.

### CENTER SHOTS.

Why not declare a pessimistice?-

"Are rents tottering?" inquires the Literary Digest. No, but those who are paying them are.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

If the price of men's clothing is indeed coming down, many a fair woman will thereby be enabled to have a new dress.—Chicago News. The anthracite operators say that

the mine cars often bring up 33 per cent slate and refuse. No consumer will question it.—Boston Herald. Another reason why the Yank soldiers do not want to leave the Rhine is that in this country they cannot receive a fortune in marks for each

onth's pay.—Chicago News. The Connecticut bridegroom who took out insurance against rain on his wedding day won't find the com-panies so ready to insure him against squals later on,—Portland

No, money does not buy happi-

ness, but it gets an option on it. Syracuse Herald.

Next to the boll-wevil we fancy the golf bug is the deadliest of in-sects.—Columbia (S. C.) Record. Wisconsin has a new law prohibiting the placing of a foot upon a brass rail while drinking a non-in-

texicating beverage. In that state you're not even allowed to imagine. —Tacoma Ledger. One may fancy that the K. K. K. is none too strong for dayight sav-ing.—Toledo Blade.

# The Bee's Letter Box

Columbus. Neb., Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: So our worthy governor is going to recommend that the farmer solve the problem of the unemployed by taking the jobless men in to work for their board. Does war, the slogar, "Might Makes men in to work for their board. Does he think a man who refuses to work now for wages would be worth his salt when the snow files? No doubt there will be pienty around when the corn is all husked. At present they simply jeer or even swear at the farmer who is offering them board and the chance to earn to \$4 a day, according to their ability to speed up. Mr. McKelvie, tarmers don't like your little joke. Mr. McKelvie, we

### Jerry Files Complaint.

A. T. PERCY.

Omaha, Oct. 23.—To the Editor of

the legislature could pass a mini-mum wage law for women, thereby mum wage law for women, thereby in which the officer there we protecting them from the whimsical recting traffic. In the half tyranny of an employer, whether he obvious result of the nefarious work tions.

weapon at its command.

I therefore believe it would be urge his reinstatement. good policy to select a few of Omaple at Lincoln and elsewhere

#### England and Ireland. Omaha, Oct. 22 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I note with interest an

Miss Malone, an evidently sincere and courageous defender of the Irish cause, takes occasion to remind readers of the above mentioned daily

of some of the very evident reasons rhy Ireland should be free. She, however, in stating the case made a serious error, which was that the cases of Ireland and of the American colonies are parallel. Now we should know, even by a casual review of American history that England had the prerogatives of discovery, of exploration and of col-onization on the Atlantic seaboard while she holds no such rights to the possession of Irish territory, In this connection we should recall that Ireland was a comparatively ancient nation, highly developed along political, religious and educa

tional lines, which we consider essential in the growth of a nation. centuries before England ever began to show national tendencies. When the latter became apparent, and even educators crossed the channel and brought their own vast reasures of knowledge to their future oppressors.

Again, remembering the Teutonic us an economic survey.—Ohio State origin of the English race we find Journal.

war, the slogae, "Might Make Right," seems to rave been the rally ing cry of the English and German branches of the Teuton race in more than one historical instance ELLIOTT LANCASTER.

The Incomparable Dudley. Omaha, Oct. 22 .- To the Editor of The Bee: As a driver who has oc-Omaha downtown streets, often in a harry making an gency call for Dr. Edwards. I have a personal interest in the work of the various traffic officers. The Bee! The incompetency of our I was very much astonished to not officeholders is the chief cause of the the sarcastic reference in The Omaha Bee editorial to the work of Officer Dudley.

In driving west on Farnam streets the other evening, just at dusk, I, was pleased to see the energetic way less distinct signals would have been be a merchant prince, general man-ager, floor walker or atraw boss, etc. some new officer was being wise But, lo and behold, what was the enough to imitate Dudley's direc-When I saw it was Dudley of the last legislature—an anti-pick-eting bill to deprive labor of the only feel he is the best traffic man I have weapon at its command. ever seen. I am not afraid the off-I am fully convinced that this clais will follow the suggestion in august body of law makers can be The Bee's editorial, but ever since improved upon by the election of Dudley's leaving the Sixteenth and Farnam post I have felt I wanted to

As a driver I have noticed that ha's intelligent women to replace the when Dudley is on a corner the cuckoos who misrepresent the peo-traffic is almost never delayed. When you come to the intersection and give Dudley a signal to indicate your wants he gives you promptly a signal which you can be sure mean-that all is clear for you. This is especially noticeable when a right angled turn is desired. Dudley neve gives permission for such a turn uses other traffic assuring you of a safe turn. of the other traffic officers will simply keep their arm straight ahead, and it is up to the driver to watch for a chance to turn. With Dudley, each driver gets individual attention, which means that he uses his brains as well as his hands. I believe the traffic situation of the city would be much improved in Dudley could be utilized as a traffic instructor, as well as being given the important post at Sixteenth and Far-Many of the present traffic nam. men could improve their work materially if they would adopt Dudley's energetic manner and method of inlividual attention.

rs for safe, rapid traffic, MRS, LEE W. EDWARDS. Yours for

Let's Not Talk About It. Maybe we're going to have a win-ter this year, but it's pretty hard to believe so just now .- Charleston

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