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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station.
- Centinued improvement of the Ne-braska 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.

Corn Versus Coal as Fuel.

Normal minds revolt at the thought of using corn as fuel; especially at a time when there is so much of distress and suffering in the world because of shortage of food in widely scattered regions. The situation is the most direct challenge to our civilization that could be presented. A vexatious complication is that in Nebraska, for example, where an abundance of food exists, the price of fuel is so high that farmers are compelled to burn corn because they can not afford to buy coal.

A distinct appearance of injustice may be noted in the fact that so many in discussing the matter smugly say, "Oh, well, the farmer is in hard luck, but he must expect to take a loss." It is rather difficult to understand why the farmer should be expected to produce food at a loss, while the coal operator must be assured of a profit on his output. Waiving that point, however, we come again to the remarkable effect of the effort to insure the railroads a compensatory return on capital invested. This is manifest in the increased cost of what the farmer has to buy, and the lessened price, to him, at least, of all he has to sell. It is impossible for the farmer, or anyone else, to stand up under this double im-

In discussing the price of coal, an important fact must be kept in mind. Coal differs from corn in that it varies both in quality and price. Arbitrary comparisons do not always tell the whole story, and when the price of coal is being discussed consideration must be given to its point of origin and the use to which it is to be put. Taking corn at Chicago and coal in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) district as basic, in October, 1913, two bushels of corn would pay for one ton of coal at the mine; in October, 1921, the ratio had been advanced to five bushels of corn for one ton of coal. On the basis of the farm price for corn in Nebraska quoted by the government for October 1, 1921, eight bushels of corn are needed to pay for one ton of coal at the Pennsylvania mine. By the time the coal gets to Nebraska, the ratio has gone up to where three tons of corn are required to buy one ton of coal. Ear corn and soft coal are nearly equal in bushels per ton, being 28 of the first and 25 of the latter.

Only a disjointed transportation service could produce such glaring inequalities. While it is unreasonable to expect that a ton of Nebraska corn can be exchanged for coal in equal quantity on the basis of farm and mine valuation, some adjustment should be made that would give both the farmer and the miner a square deal. Such is not the case now, and until the exchange of food for fuel can be made on a more nearly equal basis the producers are at a disadvantage.

The Voice of the Legion.

Through its national delegate assembly at

Kansas City, the American Legion has once more addressed itself to the people of the United States. In general terms, it has but reaffirmed ts previously announced principles, in which are imbodied a lofty patriotism, a steadfast and unswerving devotion to American ideals and a firm resolve to uphold its concept of duty to the government. Of most interest to the membership, and perhaps to the public, is the renewed demand for the passage of the bonus bill. This is made after due consideration is given to the reasons advanced by the president in his request to the senate that the measure be postponed. Debs will remain in prison till his sentence has expired, if the legion has its way; the English language alone will be used in the common schools of the country, and teachers will be asked to take an oath of allegiance; closer scrutiny of immigrants, that radicals may be excluded is asked, and more watchfulness of those already here is recommended. Slackers should he punished, says the legion, and Bergdoll ought to be pursued until brought to book. These are the dominant sentiments of a representative group of young men, whose influence on the course of public affairs is certain to extend as days go on. For this, if for no other reason, the expressions will compel consideration.

No Place Like Home.

Perhaps juvenile delinquency is not increasing. It may be as the American Prison association declares, that the new generation is no worse than former ones. A good many misdemeanors and downright crimes never used to get on the court records. Justice in those days cut a switch from the back yard tree, and the

woodshed was turned into a reformatory, If Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer were boys today half their ventures would have been frustrated by truancy officers. If they persisted in carrying out the other half of their exploits, they would have been constant attendants in juvenile court and probably would have been niciled in a corrective institution until they

reached the age of 21. A prison authority announces his firm conviction that there must be an immediate resumption of parental responsibility if juvenile delinquency is to be reduced. Huck was allowed to run wild because his father was a reprobate and his mother was dead. Today children are allowed to run the streets, to gather in gange and | brother to the king of Siam.

to wander down town, not because they are orphaned or their parents are reprobates, but merely from absence of all moral and physical control in the home. Too many duties that used to belong to the family are being thrust on the church, the school, and the government.

Roosting and Nesting.

Nebraska City is entitled to boast if 60 per cent of its working people own the homes in which they live. Compare this record with that of New York, where only one family in eight owns its dwelling, and one of the greatest advantages of living away from the congested centers is plain.

In Great Britain and other old countries, the land on which the great cities stand is owned by a few families. Wage earners in London or Glasgow have absolutely no opportunity to become property holders. New York City is like that, and seeing no way to free itself from tenancy, finds comforters who say that the condition is quite natural and really doesn't make any difference.

"It is the family which constitutes the home, not the dwelling," says the Sun, "and a tworoom flat on the tenth floor of a tenement house may be termed so as correctly as the old country farm house."

The editor will find little support for this theory in Nebraska City. A green lawn, a house set back from the street and apart from its neighbors means home out here, and not just any place one hangs his hat. The implication that New York loves its landlords is not borne out by the facts. There is more unrest and rebellion against society in the metropolis to the square foot than there is in all of Nebraska City.

Americanization has been given many definitions, but there is one fundamental, that every citizen must have a real stake in the country. Four walls and a roof do not make a home, nor does a title deed alone, that is true. But for security, contentment and the sense of independence which every American likes to feel, there is nothing contributes more than home ownership.

Democratic Party's New Pilot.

While it is true that nothing succeeds like success, it is true also that nothing fails like failure. When the leader of a forlorn hope survives the wreckage of defeat, he may expect to face a court-martial, and loss of leadership at least. This fate has overtaken Chairman White, who assumed direction of the democratic national committee at a time when its prospects were never so hopeless. The outcome of the general election was made certain by the record of the party, and White went to anticipated defeat. Following a precedent old as the ages, his leadership is forfeit, and Judge Cordell Hull of Tennessee is called upon to carry on during the interim. Whether he will survive the next democratic national convention is yet to be determined, but the record presupposes that his service will terminate when he has turned the gavel over to the temporary chairman. Judge Hull is unusually well equipped for the place, which came to him only after a little piece of "inside" politics had failed to work. He is a democrat full of enthusiasm for the ideals of his party, experienced on the bench and in congress, where he distinguished himself as a member of the ways and means committee of the house. These qualifications are enhanced by a charm of manner that must make of the new chairman a very popu figure nationally as he becomes better known. If all the things done by the committee were as worthy as its selection of a chairman, there would be no ground for the proposal made by 'Jimham" Lewis that it be disbanded and its functions turned back to the party at large.

From Flanders' Fields.

The visit to Omaha of Lieut. Gen. Baron Alphonse de Jaques turns thoughts back to those August days now seven years past when the German armies swept into Belgium, Hopelessly outnumbered, it was his regiment that clashed with the invaders at Vise. Then holding the rank of colonel, he led his soldiers in person in a series of bloody battles. They were at the defense of Liege and suffered heavily. Everyone remembers how the dikes were opened and the retreat to the Yser carried out, and the glorious defense of Dixmude is far from forgotten.

Though twice wounded Colonel Jaques refused to quit his post there and clung to the bridgehead, though the town soon became a heap of shattered and burning ruins. In the drive that ended the war, as leader of the "Iron brigade," he won back Flanders ridge.

He comes as no stranger, then, to Omaha. The whirl of the airplanes at the International Aero congress may remind him of the desperate days of the war when enemies scouted overhead and bombs fell from the skies. He understands no English, but Omaha will make him feel the welcome that is his and the admiration in which his nation is held.

The cost of producing winter wheat in 1920 averaged \$1.80 a bushel, according to a guess by the Department of Agriculture, which finds this only 7 cents cheaper than in 1919. On 216 farms surveyed, the range of costs was found to be from \$1.20 to \$2.50 per bushel. If this condition prevailed in any other line of industry, how many would be able or willing to stick

Apropos of General Foch's pipe, it may be mentioned that the world's championship has been awarded to a Frenchman who smoked a pipeful of tobacco for 58 minutes without relighting. And a Pole has made the speed record of three minutes one and two-fifths seconds for a cigar. Tobacco consumption, regarded here as habit or vice, appears to be an art over there.

If China is as rich in resources as is claimed. when its people get to work producing on an Occidental scale, the world may be flooded with cheap goods; then the yellow peril will take on

South Dakota is indeed a young folks' country: the census reports more than a third of the people are under 15 years of age, and only a little more than half the population is old enough

Some idea of the productiveness of America is given by the statement that the manufactures of New York City alone are valued at more

than \$5,000,000,000 annually. Add to the list of light occupations: Being

Foch, the Warrior Guest of the Nation and What He Stands For.

(Ferdinand Tuohy in New York World.)

By one of those fantastic accidents of fortune, America and Americans, when they greet Marshal Foch, will be acclaiming the one man above all others in Europe most set against what has come, rightly or wrongly, to be regarded as the new doctrine of internationalism. Just what this doctrine is it would be difficult to compress into few words. Let us say that it is a nervous groping ahead and away from the nineteenth century, from frontiers and treaties and all the rest, a desire to try out new schemes for old, a perilous doctrine, whose protagonists break virgin soil at every step, and one in which mass ignor-

soil at every step, and one in which mass ignorance is apt to make distressing inroads upon the idealism dominating the whole.

Of course, in a few well-turned phrases, and in which Lafayette and Chateau-Thierry will figure prominently, the marshal will be able completely to win over his immediate reportorial audience and subsequently the larger audience and subsequently the larger audience awaiting him in the background. He will talk awaiting him in the background. He will talk are the school children of Rochams is considerable, enough to justify a reasonable amount of effort to prevent it.

Dr. F. W. Bock has had years of experience with a clinic for the prevention of deafness. The clinic serves the school children of Rochams is 19 months old and has six teeth. Will you give me a suitable diet for her? She is breast-fed. For the linst two weeks I have been giving her cereal, beef tea, milk and crackers, and barley water. She has had orange juice since she was 4 months old. She is well and books the pleasuing him in the background. He will talk awaiting him in the background. He will talk of the two great pioneer republics of the world —and yet it is extremely doubtful if he is a republican at heart—he will salute the beau geste of April 6, 1917, "which saved France and civilization," and he will express the most fervent hope for the peace of the world and for the success of the Armament conference. And then he will proceed with his life's task of advancing

France's frontier to the Rhine. Not a word of this is written in impertinent disparagement of the greatest figure of glamour and romance which has come out of the east since the foundation of the United States, of the loftiest personage Europe has produced since

Bismarck, Moltke, Cavour, Disraeli, Garibaldi, Hindenburg, Clemenceau, Lloyd Georgenone are quite up to Foch; indeed possibly the only one to compete with him historically may well be the slaving Titan of the Kremlin. It is entirely meet and proper that America should cheer the allied generalissimo to the echo, as it most assuredly will do. But it is equally meet and proper to stress the divergence, the fissure, existing between the world concept of the gallant marshal and that obtaining in myriad American

triumphant in war, he doesn't believe in turning guns into plowshares in peace. And he may be right. He does not believe that the world has yet reached the era of tolerance and good will. He believes that a long-drawn-out period of authority has got to be inserted into the turn of events before man can ever begin to realize his responsibilities toward his neighbor, and he sees as the one means of assuring the rule of that authority-the sword. Not being rattled in its scabbard as in the par', but reposing sharpened nostrils are constricted. To do so within, Damoclian reminder for those who would is to run the risk of forcing the run wild. Perhaps if we inquire into what manner of man Foch is, this guiding principle of his ears. may be more readily understood. The first thing that strikes you about him is his devoutness. He goes to mass every morning, and blow it out by the use of some salt never misses a chance to forward the clerical solution or other nose wash. never misses a chance to forward the cierical cause in France. The Catholic renaissance that has set in in France since the armistice is almost entirely of his making. It began with the apparently innocent decision of the government apparently innocent decision of the government apparently innocent decision of Arc a natural set the sale of Arc a natural set the sale. The use of a wash for the purpose can be justified. We would even justify the sniffing of a little sneezing powder, such as one containing a little sale/pile and or a little sneezing powder. apparently innocent decision of the government to make the canonization of Joan of Arc a national fete day, honored, in particular, by the menthol inhaler loosens the secretical secretary in the shifting of a little sneez.

Some state banks in Neoraska faced a difficulty in taking advantage of the War Finance corporational fete day, honored, in particular, by the amenthol inhaler loosens the secretical secretary in the shifting of a little sneez. army. Fierce passions were aroused, but Foch won, and one day in May of last year the French army, to a man, paid tribute to the greatest heroine-martyr of the Catholic church. I was privileged to see Foch pay his particular tribute, and it will remain among my most vivid

There he stood at midnight out in the center of the square at Orleans, while torches burned all around and the "Marseillaise" beat triumphantly; there stood Foch, commander of millions, saluting for five minutes the equestrian statue of a girl in armor who had never had more than months old he weighed 5 pounds and 12 ounces. When 6½ months old he weighed 16 pounds. 3,000 pikemen under her orders It was a tre- He is breast fed and has no teeth. mendous moment. One heard again the aircraft His appendie is fine. humming over the lines, the booming of thousands of batteries; one pictured the gas clouds and the tramp of millions from Rome and Liverpool and San Diego-and then one turned to the leader of it all and beheld him at the salute beleader of it all and beheld him at the salute before a girl who had, it is true, outmanoeuvred the
drunken Sir John Falstaff, yet who, later, made
a sorry mess of the siege of Paris.

All of which is tantamount to saving that

a sorry mess of the siege of Paris.

All of which is tantamount to saying that Foch takes root in, draws his inspiration from, the very heart and soul of French history and greatness. Kitchener was a totally different proposition; one never saw him thrilling to the bearing of the Black Prince at Crecy. And for that reason Kitchener might have been a more malleable figure today than is Ferdinand Foch. Foch's dreams of a new France hover round the Napoleonic. Not that he would make war here and there, or invade this country or that, but he wants to get every ounce out of the temporary supremacy of France on the continent. And his concept of how that may best be done does not allow for any baby talk about disarmament, or even of the external control of a solitary French

What Foch wants to see before he dies is France on the Rhine from Crefeld to Shaffhausen, a French Poland, strong and race-conscious, buttressed in between reviving Germany and communist Russia and modifying by its presence the strategy of both these lands, and a French colonial empire extending practically along the entire African side of the Mediterranean from Casa Blanca to Tunis. Foch believes that, so extended and supported, France can turn to the world without having killed a soul and say: "And now, messieurs, I am ready to co-operate with you, provided you will guar-antee that what we have we hold."

Is he right? Is he wrong? Is he a retrograde influence in the councils of the world, the more retrograde for the very glamor surrounding him? Who will say? He is a hundred per cent French-beyond that, each to his or her individual judgment. Certain it is Foch has shown precious little faith in democratic ideals and in schemes of international brotherhood and the like. And he laughs at the League of Nations. At the Paris convention he fumed from day to day as the veteran Clemenceau gave way on this and that point to the idealistic Wilson, backed by the Machiavellian Balfour. What he held out for was a peace of victory, not of com-promise; the sort of peace which Bismarck had imposed upon France at Versailles half a century previously and from which France recovered

in the surprising space of three years. Not that Germany could ever have recovered in a like period. But Foch believed-probably foreseeing a lot of the nonsense we are having to put up with today, and whose most serious if as yet largely unappreciated manifestation is the insolence of the German monarchists-Foch was unalterably of the view that the Fatherland should be made to eat mud as a lesson and even at the risk of her nursing a war of revenge. She would probably nurse that idea in any case, and in point of fact she is now doing so. Is Foch right? Is Foch wrong? Voila, mes amis, la

In a sentence, the man to whom the nation extends its hearty welcome stands for authority in the largest available type as against faith in the multitude. He believes that the multitude must be led and that it can not lead itself. And he believes that the natural leaders of the world are those men who preserve mentally inviolate that color and the glory of their lands. He is a the color and the glory of their lands. He is a nationalist, the supreme apostle of nationality alive today, loving France as dearly as almost to draw back at the thought of her being contaminated by alien schemes and alien hands, however world-healing the intention. None the less, cheer lustily, forgetting that he has not faith in nation in time of stress. The fedalive today, loving France as dearly as almost cheer lustily, forgetting that he has not faith in you of the multitude toying with a little knowlyou of the multitude toying with a little knowl-edge, that he will consign the Armament con-couraging the militia of the various fereence to Hades unless America promises to states and for training it for prompt come to the aid of France again if she be at- and efficient co-ordination with the

How to Keep Well

Copyright, 1921, by Dr. W. A. Evans.

Varying Diet Will Help.

Better Make Milk Cold.

REPLY.

Farm Finance

What Uncle Sam Is

Trying to Do to Help.

Some state banks in Nebrasks.

money," in this connection, includes

either bills payable or re-discounts —in other words, money borrowed other than that deposited as de-

positors' accounts. Many banks were virtually up to this limit.

The law, however, had one ex-ception. The limit was removed in

case further borrowing was neces-sary in order to pay depositors who wished to withdraw their deposits.

this exception as applicable

State officials have interpreted

rule that a bank may re-discount

with the War Finance corporation.

BLOW NOSE CAREFULLY.

Some people are born deaf, some cachieve deafness. Some of those who achieve deafness could prevent the disability if they knew what the disability if they knew what the cachieve deafness could prevent the disability if they knew what the cachieve deafness could prevent the disability if they knew what the cachieve deafness could prevent the disability if they knew what the cachieve deafness could prevent the cachieve deafness could be the disability if they knew what also give him strained tomato or to do and would take the necessary orange juice. trouble. The inconvenience and disability caused by deafness is con-

"We are known for our efforts stipated. Her bowels move

for the hard of hearing children who have old, suppurating ears. We get together the mothers, the nurses it is the barley water that is keepget together the mothers, the nurses it is the barley water that is and the child and instruct them ing her bowels from acting? how to clean and care for the dis-

"Cleanliness and more cleanliness are the meat of the rules haid down for pus cases. The mother carries out the treatment daily at the home and the child is treated in the clinic twice a week. Dakin's soup and the mashed vegetable solution and a straight medicine dropper and some absorbent collection."

REPLY.

You are handling your baby well. Continue doing as you now are. When she takes a more varied diet her bewel habits will improve. Bestim giving her strained vegetables solution and a straight medicine from the soup. dropper and some absorbent cotton are used to clean. "Ear wax is removed at the clinic

when necessary. The child sits fac-ing the operator. She puts her a few hours and I would like to head on his knee with the discharg-head on his knee with the discharging ear facing upward. The ear then put contents in a thermos botten and is filled with Dakin's fluid with the medicine dropper. The fluid is sucked in and out with the process if repeated with fresh fluid until the fluid sucked out is clear. Then the sour? My baby is 3 months old." ear canal is dried out with a piece of cotton rolled into a wick long enough to reach in an inch or more

"Then the canal is filled with is at home. But if you must travel, fresh solution and a cotton wick prepare the milk ready to use, get it ice cold, and put it in a thermor Foch is of the ancient regime. Glorious and side of the canal. This home treatbottle. Milk made ice cold can be kept in a thermos bottle in fine ment is supplemented by more thorough treatment at school." ough treatment at school."

In some British clinics the clinic thermos bottle, and then travel in reatment is ionization with some a rough train, you are liable to find treatment is ionization with some

zinc salt.

Dr. Eck thinks there would be less deafness if all children were taught how to blow their noses. In taught how to blow their noses. In blowing the nose the ears may be infected if one blows hard, as Broth-

er Briggs would have us. Never blow the nose when both germs up the tubes and into the ears. If the secretion cannot be forced out by mild blowing while one nostril is wide open, it is better to soften it before trying to

(Following is one of a series of articles in which The Bee is undertaking to out-line the purpose and method of operation of the federal war finance corporation in making loans for the relief of agricultural production.) tions a little and makes it possible to clean the nose without blowing hard. A paper handkerchief that will be used and destroyed has some advantage over cloth ones that are an amount greater than their capiused after they have become badly tal stock and surplus. "Borrowed infected.

Scales Seem Deranged. D. H. S. wanted to know why her baby is growing so slowly. At birth he weighed less than two pounds.

REPLY. Whoever weighs your baby is present situation. If a bank's recareless about it or else the scales serve is less than the amount rehave gone crazy. The weight at quired by law or if the bank has birth certain is wrong. If he good reason to expect it to drop be-

New National Guard

(From the Washington Post.) It is pleasing to learn through an official announcement by the War department that the National Guard has been recruited up to 126,000 officers and men, which is more than half its normal strength. Under the reorganization plan adopted, 18 National Guard divisions are authorized, with a total of 215,397 officers and men. The country is divided into nine corps areas, with two militia divisions to the corps. The fact that within less than three years after the armistice was signed voluntary enlistments in the National Guard number more than half the authorized strength is a matter for congratulation and augurs well

for filling the ranks in the compara-

tively near future.

For some time following the close of the war the growth of the Na-tional Guard was very slow, and naturally so. The youth of the country had been "fed up" on war and had no desire for further military duty. But as time wore on this aversion passed and the militia units begun to spring up with the satisfactory results noted. The federal government and the states co-oper-ated to stimulate interest in the guard, for it is well recognized that the militia is not only a reliable force for the preservation of order within the states, but constitutes the chief supporting arm of the regular army in event of an emergency.

During the world war 382,000 men entered the military service of the United States through the National Guard: This was about 10 per cent of the entire American army. The guardsmen in preparing for service guardsmen in preparing for service abroad showed the advantage of

their training in the militia. Con-sequently in the reorganization plan provision is made for all the auxiliary arms of the service, and in each army corps with two divisions of the National Guard will be a division of regulars. The purpose of the War department eventually is to have the guard so organized that it can be ready for field service in a few days or a few weeks at most.

The value of a national guard or-

ganization to any state was well exemplified recently during the min-ors' riots in West Virginia. There the legislature had authorized the reorganization of the militia, but steps to this end had been delayed, and as a consequence when mobs took the law into their own hands there was no state force adequate to preserve order, and it was neces-sary to call on the federal govern-

ment. It is such instances as this that eral government is thus justified in regular army when necessary,

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, Nov. 1.—To the Editor of he Bee: My attention has been specified by the state of the world's gold supply of the been specified by the supply of the been specified by the supply of the state of the world's gold supply of the supply of

The Bee: My attention has been called to an item in the World- leading the Creche, located at No. 1235 Park-wild avenue, and directed by Mrs. Julia Weidt, is a home for Catholic children of poor parents and is maintained by contributions of the Catholic people of Omaha. The writer of this item evidently

confused the Creche with the Christ Child society, a Catholic institution, Child society, a Catholic institution, which has recently established a social center at No. 1284 Parkwild avenue. The Creche (of which Mrs. Weldt is matron) is a nonsectarian institution, which has been maintained since 1887, first, as a day nursery, and later as a boarding home for half-orphaned children. It is sustained by contributions of charitably disposed people of all religious denominations. Its board of directors is composed of Catholics and members of various Protestant ture of health, but she is very con-

Will you kindly publish this note for the information of the public? MRS. THOMAS L. KIMBALL, President, Omaha Charity Asso-

topic of discussion at the American depression would not only have been Mining congress in Chicago last minimized, but might never have week. The real truth of the situation was thoroughly explained in the reply of Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada to Secretary of the Treasury eral Reserve bank in permitting Mrs. J. L. writes: "It is necessary for me to travel with my baby for The place for a 3 months old baby

economist present, Heraid a few days ago stating that could the countries of the world the Creche, located at No. 1235 Park-wild avenue, and directed by Mrs. which he replied that it is impossible under the present gold standard under the go less the production of new gold was stimulated so as to leave a balance, over the industrial demands, for monetary purposes: and in order to protect our present monetary sys-tem it would be imperative that the leading nations of the world adopt a bi-metallic standard for the reason that, gold not being allowed to circulate freely, silver would necessarily advance in price within the next 12 months to far exceed the mark set in the 16 to 1 ratio.

Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, before the congressional investigation of the agricultural commission, stated that \$100,000 in gold is equivalent to \$1,800,000 in credit in the country banks of the nation, and that gold has been withdrawn from the industrial consumption. Oddie expressed the opinion that had the gold reserve been protected against industrial drain, that the Profiteering in Money.

Omaha, Oct. 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: The American people have been wondering for a long time vinced that had a moderate defiafinancial depression, which was the topic of discussion at the American depression would not only harden of

Mellon on the question of maintain-ing a gold standard. Senator Oddie receive 5 per cent money and others Mellon on the question of maintain-ing a gold standard. Senator Oddie stated that the gold holdings and 6 per cent, while banks are permitted currency of the 50 principal coun-tries show the ratio of gold to cur-rency in 1914 to be 66.8 per cent and in 1920, 9.3 per cent, and dur-ing this period national debts ex-panded from \$43,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000 and that the annual profiteering on moneya do country to creatin sections of the country to execute 5 per cent money and others 6 per cent, while banks are permitted to exact interest rates of 8 and 10 from \$31-3 to 100 per cent on capi-tal furnished by the people of the United States, which has made the Pederal Reserve bank possible. This \$300,000,000,000 and that the annual profiteering on moneys coming interest rate advanced from one and through federal reserve channels three-quarter billion dollars to 12 should be stopped, for it is helping billion dollars in 1920. Both the to pauperize the nation.

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of Omaha, Nebraska

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SCOTT 15th AND HOWARD STREETS



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-that in Dixie down flavor iedmont The Virginia Cigarette

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