

Water, Gas, Ice Plants in Omaha Prosper in 1921

Miles of New Mains Laid—New Sedimentation Basin and Carbureted Gas Set—Ice Output Doubled.

R. B. Howell, general manager of the Metropolitan Utilities district, whose jurisdiction embraces the water, gas and municipal ice plants, summarized the year's work as follows: The water department laid 10.2 miles of new water mains and installed 1,355 water service lines. The sedimentation system at Florence was enlarged by the addition of a new basin which has a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons and probably is the largest sedimentation basin in this country. It was completed on November 27 and was ready for service on December 9.

Gas Rates Reduced.

The gas department laid 6.8 miles of gas mains and installed 1,405 gas meter sets. The equipment of the gas works has been increased so that the plant now has a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic feet in 24 hours. The new carbureted water gas set, with a capacity of 4,000,000 feet, was ready for service on December 15 and the first gas was taken off on December 27.

Gas rates were reduced last August to the basis of 85 cents gross for 75 feet or less, and \$1.40 gross and \$1.30 net for the next 10,000 feet, with further reductions for larger quantities. Another reduction announced for the first of this year retains the same charge for 500 feet or less, and makes the next charge on the basis of \$1.30 gross or \$1.20 net for 60,000 feet after the first 500 feet.

Ice Capacity Doubled.

The capacity of the municipal ice plant at Twentieth street and Poppleton avenue has been doubled. The plant now can produce 200 tons per day. A new 20,000-ton ice storage plant was started at Twenty-first street and Poppleton avenue on August 26. This will increase the total storage capacity to 30,000 tons. The new storage building is 120x140 feet, 72 feet high and has brick walls 21 inches thick at the base and 13 inches at the eaves.

It will be used to store ice manufactured during the winter months, thus permitting the plant to operate almost continuously, and will supply an additional 200 tons of ice a day to be used during the 100 days of hot summer weather, when the demand for ice is greatest.

"Hooh Cigar" Appears.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—The hooh perfects has made its appearance here. Ostensibly a foxy wrapped cigar, the owner pulls off the foil, draws the cork and—presto, he imbibes a slug of hooh.

Cockroaches Wary of Non-Skid Trap

Man Wants \$6,250 Back He Says He Gave to Inventor—Trap Works Fine Except That Roaches Refuse To Go Near It.

By LEO T. HEATLEY.

New York, Dec. 31.—Leo Eichler never had any interest in cockroaches until he met Reinhold Koch, who initiated him into the intricacies of a one-man, non-skid, puncture-proof trap guaranteed to exterminate any members of the well-known roach family whose unwary feet found their way into the trap's clutches.

No one seemed to realize what an instrument of destruction this roach trap really is,—that is, no one except Eichler. In appearance this hood to humanity resembles a small round tomato can, with four holes distributed around the base. The roaches are to crawl through these holes, partake of the poisonous contents (of the can, not the holes), which pucker their feet. They then away to a damp spot, where they sit down to lick the alum off their feet, catch pneumonia and die.

The inventor of the trap had experimented extensively before hitting upon his scheme. His first attempts were confined to the common household method of stepping on the roach. Anybody who has ever participated in this indoor sport with a frisky roach knows that it is produc-

tive of more exercise than satisfaction. Then inventor Koch tried tickling the roach to death, getting a headlock on the insect and with its shoulders pinned to the mat, tickling its pomme de terre—highbrow language for the roach's epiglottis, which is extremely sensitive.

Leo Eichler worked a number of years in a candy store, putting in 21 hours every day. He collected 2,250 frogskins and sunk them down in the old sock for future reference.

Then along came Koch with his roach trap.

Now Leo wants the supreme court to share his roach trouble. He says he gave Koch his entire \$2,250 bankroll and, also, in addition, a note for \$4,000 secured by a chattel mortgage. Koch gave the note to his daughter, who now believes it was meant as a keepsake and something to remember her dad by.

The trap works fine, except that the roaches refuse to go near it. Leo sold quite a few of the traps, and now his customers want him to come and take his traps away again, having first refunded the purchase price. Leo now wants the court to declare his \$4,000 note outlawed and his \$2,250 sock returned.

21,665 Attendants From 45 States, and 25 Foreign Lands Visit Ak-Sar-Ben Den

During the 1921 season, 21,665 attendants witnessed "The Midsummer's Knight Scream," which was presented on 16 evenings by the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben at their royal castle, otherwise known as the "Den," on North Twentieth street.

Forty-five states were represented, Nebraska and Iowa leading in the column of attendance figures. Illinois and Missouri were next. Total visitors from cities and towns beyond the land of Quivera was 1,703, compared with 1,438 during 1920.

From Foreign Lands.

The registration list shows 25 from countries outside of the United States, including Cuba, Hawaii, Mexico, Switzerland, Norway, England, Ireland and Canada.

The foregoing are a few of the high spots in the annual report of Charles R. Gardner, secretary of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben.

The secretary also reports the following membership totals: 1921, 4,280; 1920, 4,360; 1919, 3,841.

Made Special Effort.

Mr. Gardner notes:

"While the finances of Samson are at a low ebb at the close of 1921, this was expected, because, on account of the nature of the organization, the board of governors felt that

152 Conventions Held in Omaha in Year of 1921

Sixty Already Scheduled for Ensuing Year; Largest Previous Number 112 in 1919.

Nineteen twenty-one was a record year for conventions in Omaha, 152 conventions having been held. In 1919 there were 112 conventions held here, the largest number up until 1921.

Sixty conventions and shows already are scheduled to be held in Omaha, during the ensuing year, as follows:

- January 1—Nebraska Realtors, estimated attendance.
- 4-6—Mid-West Implement Dealers, 1,000.
- 10-11—Farmers' union, 1,200.
- 10-11—Nebraska Master Builders, 200.
- 14—Democratic Committee of Nebraska, 200.
- 17—Nebraska Chapter American Institute Architects, 40.
- 18—Women's auxiliary, Episcopal church, 200.
- 22-23—Complete Building show, 18,000.
- 24-25—Nebraska County Treasurers, 100.
- 24-26—Midwest Cement Users, 150.
- 21-Feb. 2—Nebraska Retail Monument Dealers, 50.
- February:
 - 1—Nebraska Retail Clothiers, 250.
 - 6-8—Men's Apparel club, 50.
 - 8-10—Nebraska Lumber Dealers, 700.
 - 8-10—Nebraska Lumber Dealers Mutual Insurance company, 100.
 - 6-11—Merchants Market Week, 1,000.
 - 12-13—Automobile show, 10,000.
 - April—Nebraska Bowling Tournament, 50.
 - 5—Knights Templar, 200.
 - 25—Grand Council Royal Arcanum, 200.
 - May—Central Commercial Teachers, 500.
 - 14—Nebraska Medical association, 200.
 - Nebraska Association Optometrists, 50.
 - 8—Nebraska Military Order Loyal Legion, 15.
 - 9—Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star, 800.
 - June—Nebraska Food, Blue Goose, 200.
 - Douglas County Baptists, 200.
 - Master-Bakers of Transmississippi, 200.
 - 1—State convention American War Mothers, 200.
 - 6—Nebraska Veterans From Masons, 20-100.

- Grand Lodge A. F. O. A. M., 200-300.
- 4-8—Nebraska Funeral Directors, 200.
- 13—Nebraska Retail Hardware Dealers, 200.
- 14-15—Nebraska Baptists of Nebraska, 200.
- 15—Women's State Golf association, 150.
- July—District Grand Lodge W.N.M. Breth., 150.
- 23—National Welfare league, 500.
- 23—Nebraska District Luther Walthers League, 200.
- 23—Luther League of Nebraska, 150.
- August:
 - 1—State Federation of Labor, 500.
 - September:
 - Western Bohemian association, 200.
 - American Cemetery Superintendents, 200.
 - Methodist Conference of Ministers, 200.
 - Western Bohemian Fraternal association, 400.
 - 27-28—Nebraska Osteopathic association, 150.
 - October:
 - Scheduled but no dates decided.
 - Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain and Lumber association, 400.
 - Nebraska State Golf tournament, 200.
 - Nebraska State Nurses association, 200.
 - State Association County Commissioners, Supervisors and Clerks, 200.
 - Nebraska Cleaners and Dyers, 200.
 - A. O. U. W. Degree of Honor, 200.
 - Nebraska Reserve Officers, 200.
 - District No. 2 State Teachers, 1,500.
 - State Teachers association, 4,500.
 - Western Conference National Children's Home and Welfare association, 200.
 - Transmississippi Golf Tourney, 200.
 - Northwestern Hotel Men, 200.
 - District Convention Lions' club, 200.
 - Savannah Army Corps Area Reserve Officers, 700.
 - Missouri Valley Veterinary association, 200.

More than 1,200 foremen in Milwaukee industrial plants have enrolled in that city's new safety school.

A first-class automobile mechanic in England earns \$15 a week.

HAIR'S HIDDEN BEAUTY is bought to last with a Golden Gilt Shampoo—Advertisement.

Duty Here Slumps From \$2,970,970 to \$365,781

A big decline in the amount of duty collected at this port during the past year, as compared with the preceding year, is reported by C. W. McCune, collector of customs.

There are two reasons, he explains. One is the big depreciation in currency, despite the fact that the total tonnage was greater than last year. The other is the stoppage of lead bullion importation from Mexico, by the smelters.

During the war when the Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of the American Smelting and Refining company was deluged with war orders, most of the lead bullion was sent to the Omaha plant. Since May, 1921, when a heavy shipment was made, the receipts were light.

The total value of merchandise received from foreign countries and cleared at this port in 1921 was \$365,781, as compared to \$2,970,970 in 1920.

Of the 1921 importations, \$234,250 worth of goods were dutiable and \$131,531 free of duty. The 1920 figures were \$2,715,674 dutiable and \$255,296 free.

Total duties collected in 1921 amount to \$196,150, as compared to \$493,854.43 the year preceding, or a 60 per cent decline.

A first-class automobile mechanic in England earns \$15 a week.

HAIR'S HIDDEN BEAUTY is bought to last with a Golden Gilt Shampoo—Advertisement.

Wouldn't You Want 9 More Years of Life?

SOME people say that printers are fighting for the 44-hour week and others will tell you that these men want the world—but here's what they DO want. They ask for working hours that give them a chance to live just as long as other American citizens. Printers now are dying nine years before their time.

Here are the figures. The records of the International Typographical Union show that last year average age of members who died was 53 years—53.17 to be exact. Reliable statistics give average expectancy of 21-year-old Americans as a trifle over 41 years, indicating an age at death of more than 62 years. So there's a difference of nine years. Just think—nine years being cut off of the life of a large group of American citizens.

Let's look back a little to see why too long hours are causing all the trouble.

In the old days printers worked twelve hours a day and died at the ripe old age of 28. Then the hours were reduced to eleven and the average age at death soon jumped to 35 years.

When the day was shortened to ten working hours printers could expect to live to be 41. And upon the institution of the nine-hour day the average became 45 years.

The introduction of the eight-hour day brought the present figure of 53 years into being.

And from the humanitarian standpoint—

The forty-four hour week—eight hours a day and a half holiday on Saturday—is a working schedule that will bring the death rate down where it should be—down to the general average of the country.

As a cold-blooded economical proposition, adopting the new schedule of hours is a good thing. It means that the world is getting the benefit of nine more years of the skill and production of the printer. There are of added importance when the investment of the long years of training and experience is considered.

And from the humanitarian standpoint—

Just think what nine years of life means to you! What you could do with them. Or put it the other way: Suppose that you knew that your job—the only one you knew—the one that for which you had spent years in training yourself—was taking almost a decade from your logical span of life. Wouldn't you be anxious to do something about it?

Locked out union printers of Omaha were willing to work forty-four hours for forty-four hours' pay—a reduction of \$3.50 per week—but were denied the right to work at any price—unless they surrendered their union membership.

Industrial Warfare Proves Destructive

The daily newspapers of Omaha compare favorably in every way with those published in cities twice the size of Omaha, and wield both political and financial influences second to none in the central west.

Since their foundation the Omaha newspapers have recognized the principle of collective bargaining. For a third of a century all disputes between Omaha publishers and their composing room employees have been settled by conciliation and arbitration, thus sparing both employers and workmen the disastrous aftermath of strikes and lockouts.

For thirty-five years the course of industrial strife has periodically laid its blighting hand on the commercial printing industry of Omaha. During all those years frequent attempts to destroy the Typographical Union have been made. Secret influences on several occasions (notable, last spring) have forced employers to lock their men out, the inevitable result being disorganization of mechanical forces, mutual distrust between employer and workman, and loss of business to other communities whose better relations exist between capital and labor.

OMAHA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 190

Room 341 Lefflang Building Tel. Jackson 3632

No. 1 Illinois Nut Coal
\$9.00 Per Ton
 In lots of two tons or more at one delivery.
Farmers' Lumber Co.
 Phone KE nwood 3100

To Our Clientele and Friends

JUST a few words of appreciation for your splendid good will and patronage during the past year—and our sincere wish that 1922 will hold the fullest measure of happiness and prosperity for you all.

The Harry A. Koch Co
"Pays the Claim First"

INSURANCE 640 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
 SURETY BONDS AT lantic 0360
 INVESTMENT SECURITIES



To Our Friends ---

WE take this occasion to extend to you our best wishes for the New Year, and thank you for your business placed with us in 1921.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., of Omaha (Limited)