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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY NELSON B. UPDIER, Publisher B. BREWER, General Manager

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The circulation of The Omaha Bee SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1922 74.310 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY B. BREWER, General Manager ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Ma

becribed before me this 3d (Seel) W. H. QUIVEY, Notary Public

#### BER TRUEPMONES

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rton-1811 G St. Chicago-1816 Wrigley Bidg. Paris, France-420 Rue St. Honore

### The Bee's Platform

### 1. New Union Passenger Station.

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

### "Free State of Ireland."

A new political division has appeared on the map, the "Free State of Ireland," born after many years of agitation, a result of careful and prolonged negotiations, and of earnest and at times acrimonious debate. The decision in Dail Eireann was not unanimous, nor was it expected that all would vote to accept the terms of the treaty by which the new state is created. Opponents are earnest and sincere in their devotion to the Irish republic, and very likely will continue into the future the work they have consecrated themselves to.

This difference will be noted-the rebellion of the future will not be against England or the British government, but against Ireland. Govcrament is now in the hands of the Irish people; they will make and enforce their own laws, levy, collect and expend their own taxes, raise their own army, set up and operate their own courts, schools, and all other functions of organized and orderly government. Partisan differences will always exist, and may at times cause disorder, but the settlement, of these difforences is the intimate private business of the Irish people from this time forward. If history repeats itself, much of the present disappointment will be forgotten as the business of managing the affairs of the Free State engrosses more and more the attention of the leaders, and local issues will take precedence in the minds of the people over the one Mr. De Valera and his followers propose now to keep alive. During the debate over the treaty one of these said it was war-weariness and not real content that supported the sentiment in favor of the settlement. Even if that be true, the peace that ought to follow ratification may carry with it something of advantage that will be appreciated, and the substance will outweigh the sentiment to the extent that any call to arms for civil war propably will not arouse so generally the fighting spirit of the Irish as has been manifest in the last half-dozen years. Domestic concerns must now occupy the attention of the leaders there. The unionist sentiment in Ulster is to be overcome, the agricultural extension program outlined by Sir Horace Plunkett, the educational and administrative reforms purposed by Erskine Childers, and numerous other matters of prime importance are to be attended to. Ireland is prosperous, money is plenty and is largely in the hands of farmers, who throve abundantly during the war, industry is reviving in many ways, and the months just ahead promise to be busy in Ireland. The outcome is a source of satisfaction to friends of the Irish, who have hoped for peace with honor for the people of the island. The Irish are now captains of their own destiny, with all opportunity for working out their own problems in their own way. The event is a fine beginning for 1922 and with other elements of importance forecasts a real and lasting peace for the world.

gerous for the country at large, because it has the effect of delaying action on needed measures. Mr. Harding has declared himself as devoted to the theory of responsible party government, which means that the party must have a head. Woodrow Wilson set a good example for him in taking on the leadership of his party while president, and it is quite likely that Mr. Harding will find it advisable to follow his predecessor in the matter. Conferences around the White House dinner table may serve to bring a little order out of what is now a disturbed condition, and secure action on measures for which the country is waiting. Whatever is to be done should be completed without unnecessary delay, and if the president can accomplish definite results, he will be serving his country as well as his party.

## Work for the Cannes Conference.

One of the things proposed to be set up at or before the coming economic conference at Cannes was the alliance between France and Great Britain. This will definitely be omitted. Lloyd George declining to have any of it. That out of the way, the preparation of agenda, said to be in the hands of the supreme council of the allies, should be simple. One outstanding question looms above all others: How is Europe to be restored to health? Around this all the other problems of the nations revolve.

Germany will surely, and Russia very likely. he invited to seats at the Cannes gathering. American representation is assured, although President Harding declined to take the initiative in the move, because such action would have had the effect of binding our government to a share in the muddle we are at present most anxious to keep out of. Sitting as the invited guests of the French government, American delegates will not be bound to accept any share for plans that relate exclusively to Europe, an advantage not to be discounted.

Germany is progressing rapidly on its restoration campaign. Whatever there is of Russian external commerce at this time. Germany has it. Internal improvements, reconstruction and extension of Russian industry and transport is largely in German hands. German commerce is rapidly reviving, and under the new order considerable trade that once was handled through-London now finds Hamburg the most convenient depot. These facts are familiar to all the governments. France is engaged on a great domestic program of rehabilitation, while England has wrestled with grave questions of trade and politics at home and abroad, and is patiently making headway. A definite understanding between these leaders, and with some arrangement to relieve the lesser groups from their present distress; will do much to stabilize conditions in Europe and the world.

So far as the United States is concerned, a writer in a popular magazine has fairly well summed up the situation. After recounting the things that are coming to the front in industry and commerce, new ways of doing old tasks, new avenues for humanity activity, more efficient methods for applying human energy, he concludes:

Never in the history of the world has there been so much real work to be done, and unless it is true that we are suffering from a shortage of minds big enough to deal with man-size problems, the next few years will United States acting in the principal role in the most amazing business drama ever enacted on the stage of this old

The economic conference at Cannes ought to

### THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1922.

## Nebraska Compensation Law More Than \$600,000 Paid to Injured Workers Last Year.

Frank A. Kennedy, secretary of labor and compensation commissioner for Nebraska, has just made his annual report to Governor McKelvie. It is full of interesting information and comment on the workings of the compensation law. Following is a condensation of the report con-Following is a condensation of the report con-taining the salient facts regarding the year: The amount of compensation, medical and hospital expense paid to injured workers of the state under the compensation law during the last three years' administration, totals \$1,506,022-49. In 1921 the amount paid was \$620,333.17; in 1920 it was \$540,213.08, and in 1919 it was \$345,-476.24. During the four years previous the total of \$462,934.91 was paid to the injured workers of the state under the law. the state under the law.

Five unlawful "bargain" settlements were Five unlawful "bargain" settlements were made during the year by adjusters of insurance companies and a self-insurance carrier. These cases total an amount approximating \$5,000 that the injured workers were due to lose. Two of these cases were protested and reopened. The full amount due them under the law will be paid. Within a few days it will be determined whether or not two insurance companies will comply with the law or have their license to do business in the state revoked. In one of the latter cases the injured worker was cheated out of \$2,569.50, and the other about \$700.

Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-six accidents were reported to the department during the year. Industry was responsible for 30 deaths during the year, as compared with 50 during 1920, and 28 during 1919. During 1919-1920 the ioner heard 170 contested cases. During 1921, 228 cases were heard. The supreme court decision, in the Ulaski against Morris company case, settled for all time the dispute between adjusters and the department as to the interpretation of paragraph 3, article 3662, section 112, of the law. The question was in dispute from July, 1920, until the recent decision was handed down. The department held that an injured worker was entitled to compensation from the date of the injury up to the time it was determined he or she had a permanent injury, and in addition was en-titled to compensation for the permanent injury. This interpretation of the old law was written into the 1921 law by the last legislature. This is a very important matter to the injured workers of the state; its importance being fully understood by the adjusters and our department, if not

by the workers. . . . Following is the statistical report of the activities of the division of compensation for the year 1921: First reports of accidents....11,356 17 Following is a comparative statement from the records of the department since the compensation law became effective in Nebraska: MOREHEAD ADMINISTRATION. 1916 1915. 10.822

Number accidents .... 4,082 2,222 

1917. 13,293 
 Number accidents
 13,293

 Cases closed
 13,298

 Compensation
 101,204,51

 Medical expense
 51,827;22
 How to Keep Well By DR. W. A. EVANS

and prevention of disease, sub-ted to Dr. Evens by readers o Bes, will be answered personally sect to preper limitation, where ' uped, addiseased envelope to en-ed. Dr. Evans will not make messes or prescribe for individual that the

> All Blame on Bankers Omaha, Jan. 5 .- To the Editor of

The Bee: Your editorial, "Bankers Saving the Situation," to the writer it looks as though the bankers save some situations of their own making. It cannot be contended that the bankers are not entirely in control of money and credit and have the

Editor.

not so

"Increase currency If the bankers do

of money and credit and have the sole power to issue and contract the country's supply of credit cur-rency. Therefore the bankers are responsible for the result of inflated currency and the results of deflated currency. The "agitators" or per-sons who speak diarespectfully of bankers, as well as all common peo-ple, respectable and otherwise, have no voice in the matter of situations arising from actions taken by bank-"She has tried almost everything suggested to her as a remedy and has taken medicine and tablets prescribed by many doctors, but with-out any results. There seems to be no relief for her." arising from actions taken by bank-ers who have the power to expand credit or contract credit. Since the bankers decreed to "curb credit" and retire credit currency the assets upon which banks' loans were based declined so rapidly that bankers unable to find markets for their debtors' assets are as unfortunate as the unsophisticated debtors themselves, who were unaware credit curbing and its action ues until it was too late; therefore. the situations arising from the dras-tic deflation policy is making life miserable for bankers as well as deflated debtors, who are trimmed to the bone and pass on the deficiency to creditor or banker, and they in turn must save the situation if it

can be saved by pocketing the loss-as in the case of the clearing house banks in Chicago, who combined in sharing the loss if any after taking time to liquidate the deflated assets. lime to inquidate the denated assets. People who owned the inflated as-sets clear of incumbrance can stand the drastic deflation that missed taxes, freight rates, debts, officials' salaries and production of financial The bankers themselve

credit curtailing and currency retiring. The federal reserve system is in bankers' hands as well as the member banks, stockholders, who have majority directors, and are in full control of the country's money and credit. So, Mr. Editor, there is no relief for deflated assets except

lation. and anxiety which pernaps leads all others as a sleep destroyer. There are all kinds of tricks for inducing sleep. A quiet, carefree evening is an excellent curtain raiser. So is a warm bath; warm pads to the feet and abdomen are aids. Some prefer cold to the abdomen. Among the methods which are closed as

Old people generally do better if they eat no supper. Some must leave off coffee and tea. The sleep

cept under these circumstances the use of sleep producing medicines should not be indulged in.

result of lack of emotional control. The best and most abiding curative agent is mental training.

The Dec's Letter Box

all the courts. And local regulation of telephones wolud result in failure. of telephones would result in failure. The new progressive party at Grand Island declared for the gov-ernment ownership of the means of communication. And it is on this principle alone that the question of such complete monopolies as tele-phones and telegraph can be solved. It is absolutely necessary if we have the interests of the people at heart that this principle be put into operation in order that the people (not the private monopolies) shall

(not the private monopolies) shall own and operate the new wireless phones which are soon coming into

Great questions of taxation, public ownership, economy, greater popu-lar control in public affairs, finance and war are rapidly developing real issues. And it is important to line up now on the people's side in the ARTHUR G. WRAY.

Income and Excise Taxes.

Omaha, Jan. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: You have an editorial under the caption, "Tax on Official Salaries," and in it you say the report from Lincoln to the effect that the governor had in mind the thought of asking that an income tax be levied on official salaries paid in Nebraska, is interesting. So it is, and it occurs to the writer that the other idea of the governor to have an excise law enacted in Nebrasks

is also interesting. You say that if Nebraska is to consider the adoption of a general income tax\_jaw "the issue should be

taken up boldly and openly dis-cussed." To properly do that would require at least two or three months' time, and it should be done before the election of members of the legislature which does the enacting. The same is true in relation to the

what the governors of Louisians. Massachusetts and Maryland think of an excise tax on gasoline in those states is of little concern to the peo-

ple of Nebraska. If Nebraska is going to adopt the excise tax system, then the people should be permitted to speak on the question, and this innovation should not be put in force by the governor and the members of the legislature, who have probably been committed to the plan without having given the subject any or at least proper con-

You take the position that an excise law applying to public official salaries would be unconstitu-tional, which is probably true, and t is apparent that you are opposed

to such a law. The writer has not observed that you have thus far taken a stand either for or against the governor's proposed gasoline excise tax law, but in your said editorial you say that which taken literally is convincing argument against such a

scheme, and as follows: "What is needed is a revenue law that will in honesty and decency carry out the original provision of the consti-tution, that all property be taxed equally on the basis of its actual

Governmental departments, state county, township, city, village and school district, must be properly provided for by a system of taxa-tion, and the usual property tax will ing us the dew, the earlier and lat-ticr rains, and the warm sunshine, so that our granaries are full, our cribs bursting, our cattle and swine with due stickers are supported to by a system of taxa-tion, and the usual property tax will and honestly assessed and not wick-edly and extravagantly used and exwith sides sticking out with fatness. pended.

\$116,958.34<br/>IQN.The best and most abiding curative<br/>agent is mental training.with sides sticking out with fatness.<br/>The question, it would seem then to<br/>be, not to cut production, but put<br/>in Wednesday's issue of The Bee.<br/>In Wednesday's issue of The Bee

of the adoption of the excise ta of the adoption of the excise tax-principle in Nebraska will be tre-mendous, and probably not for good. Once an excise tax law is enacted in the state there will be no limit to the classes of business which will be targets for such legislation, and

right now if the state is to have an excise tax law there are other lines of endeavor which any user of an automobile might say ought to be shot at first.

Innovations are often dangerous, especially in governmental matters, and Dryden has 'said, "Everyone, therefore, is not fit to innovate." Why not let the people rule in the premises? J. A. DOUGLAS. 674 North Fiftleth street.

## Corrects His Own Statement.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In regards to the article of mine which you published this morning. I was wrong wherein I stated city work with the exception of Mr. Hummel's department paid only 40 cents per hour. 1 have since been informed that the street cleaning department as well

as the repair work done at the city hall paid 50 cents. But that in the water department as well as in the building work done on the ice plant the wages paid were only 40 cents. At the Technical High school also. Taking everything into consideration, there are far too many 40-cent jobs. How can a laborer obtain or pay for a home, let alone maintain the American standard of living on such wages? Let us have, as Secresuch wages? Let us have, as Secre-tary Davis says, not only a living but a saving wage. I sincerely hope that such will soon be the case, espe-cially so as to those who, like the packing house laborer, show a desire not only to help themselves, but their fellows by not only joining, but being loyal to the American Federa-tion of Labor.

tion of Labor. CLAUD F. ELLASON.

Wants Salaries Cut.

Omaha, Jan. 5 .- To the Editor at The Bee: Citizens generally should work to have our public officials' salaries cut before another election. Now when almost all commodities are falling as rapidly as they went

up, many commodities are now at a prewar level. Business and worksaving to avoid bankruptcy on ac-count of no business and no work. It is not right or necessary to pay officeholders more than before the

officeholders more than before the war. We do, not need to worry about competent persons to take the jobs, for there will be plenty who will want them at a rormal figure. The general public who pays the salaries should not spend much time complaining about high taxes, but bould set hury with neitilons deshould get busy with petitions de-manding strict economy with public money. CARL JORGENSEN. 3558 Jones street.



This will fix my cold

ALWAYS keep Dr. King's New Discovery handy. It breaks up hard, stubborn colds and stops the peroxysms of coughing. No harmful drugs, but just good medicine. All drugs, but just good medicine. All

Dr. King's New Discovery For Colds and Couchs

respond and thus relieve the present situation the next congress will be a deflated debtors' congress, and "prodeflated debuts states. gressive" as blazes. T. S. FENLON. 309 North Forty-first avenue.

catch the insect. For several days

REPLY.

Prize Cow Makes Record

When the watch is held on people who say they only sleep an hour or two a night it is always found that they get a fair amount of sleep. The complainers are honest in what they say. They do "hear the clock strike every hour," as they say, but they may, and they probably do. sleep about 50 minutes between each clock striking. y of them are fat and with unlined faces, showing that they get

a concerning hygiene can ad prevention of disease.

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

INSOMNIA: WORRY ORGIES.

been troubled with sleeplessness for

a great many years. For several

hours after arising each morning

she feels miserably ill. She does

manage to sleep & few hours during

the week. When she does, almost

always she gets up with an awful

REPLY.

M. B. writes: "My mother has

much sleep. Many of them are neurasthenics. and neurasthenics always exaggerate

Where there is evidence of mental fatigue the probability is that worry during the waking periods is much the largest factor. It is not so much being awakened that hurts as it is worries, anxieties, and wild, disor-dered thoughts while awake. Of course, much of the mental

fatigue present in such cases is the result of the same kind of emotional thinking carried on during the day hours.

Some years ago a Wisconsin wom-

some years ago a Wisconsin wom-an wrote me her method of overcom-ing insemonia. She went to bed re-signed, willing to accept whatever the night brought her—if she slept, all right: if she did not sleep, all right. If she must stay awake she would keep quiet, calm, and free wrom awater. did all the credit expanding and

of course, as soon as she looked at it that way she went to sleep. Insomnia phobia is a form of worry and anxiety which perhaps leads all

the methods which are classed as pure tricks are counting sheep, recalling the pleasant experiences

the day, calling up memories, day dreaming-all are helpful.

producing medicines have a place. They are used with advantage by some physicians, provided their pa-tients are under close control. Ex-

5,411 \$ 76,143.50

Finally, insomnia is the result of bad mental habits. It is usually the 50,814.84

Give Common Folks a Chance. Malvern, Ia., Jan. 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Apropos to the discussion of cutting the acreage of

one

crops the coming year in order to get better prices, seems to us a very unbusinesslike proposition, to say the least. With one-half of the world on short rations and millions near the

staring line, while we on whom Divine Providence has smiled, giv-

## New Source of German Gold.

A report from Germany that gold has been discovered in the sand of the River Eder will interest a lot of people. If ever a nation needed a gold mine it is Germany, and if the story referred to has any foundation in fact, the circumstance is most fortuitous. No good reason exists why gold should not be found there, the fact that it never has been discovered in paying quantities proving nothing. A report made by an able geologist to the United States government, at the time of the Black Hills excitement in the early 70s, stated that the idea of finding gold in the shales and schists of the Black Hills was preposterous, but some millions of dollars have been taken from that region since. Another authority, looking over the same region, said it does not pay to be dogmatic about anything. Therefore, Germany may be able to get gold in paying quantities from the Eder's sand, but it will take an enormous clean-up to give money value to the deluge of hat paper loosed upon the world from Berlin,

### President As Party Head.

The activity exhibited by President Harding within the last few days may warrant the assumption that he is about to take over the leadership of his party. He was averse to interfering with congress in any of its actions; indeed, he expressed at the outset a determination to restore that branch of the government to its constitutional position and prerogatives. Unfortunately for the country, the congress has exhibited a tendency to split into "blocs" and to disregard anything savoring of leadership on part of any of its members. In neither house or senate is there a man or group of men of sufficient prestige to definitely forecast action on any matter that may be presented. This is a healthy sign of individuality on part of the members, but it is dan-

e the curtain raiser on that drama. Our position is secure, our opportunity is present, and our destiny clear. Even with all Europe united against us in the competition for trade, Americans should succeed, for they possess every advantage in the sace.

## Another "Outlaw" of War.

The limitation of arms conferees have added nother method of offense to the list of things forbidden in warfare. Poison gas goes to the discard, at least so far as agreement among civilized nations can send it. Like the submarine, gas warfare is too terrible and deadly to be endured in calm contemplation. Its use in the late war sprang from a determination to win at any cost. The German war lords believed that war would be shortened by being made terrible; how mistaken that view is established by the issue. In all lands engaged in the conflict are wrecks of sturdy men, blighted and broken by the insidious gas, whose further effects can not yet be more than guessed at. Not alone on the field of battle, nor in the hospital after the conflict, but months and months after peace has been declared, the victim of the gas attack breaks down, thus continuing into civil life the terror of the war. It is not possible, short of absolute prevention, to rob war of those features that shock the quiet mind; so long as men will turn to force to determine disputes or disagreements, blood will flow, homes will blaze, and family circles will be broken. Yet, if it is not possible to rid the earth of the curse of warfare, it is possible to lessen its awful consequences by forbidding the use of such weapons as poison gas and liquid fire. Having put these out of the list of lawful weapons, and restricted the use of the submarine, the confer-

ence ought to go ahead and set up regulations for the airplane, that will prevent bombing of hospitals, school houses and unfortified villages, as happened during the world war.

Remembering how that arrest in Omaha of man suspected of setting off the Wall Street bomb proved a fizzle, the recent silence from Warsaw over the arrest of Wolfe Lindenfeld may seem to indicate that once more some one has been barking up the wrong tree.

The reluctance of those American soldiers to leave the German area of occupation where their pay meant wealth suggests that the height of prosperity would be to have a United States income and a German cost of living.

The value of farm crops in America this year has been estimated at \$5,675,877,000. This figure would mean more if some estimate of the cost of production were available,

Mayor Hylan knows what he is there for. His first business was to reappoint all the Tammany district leaders and promise everybody an increase in pay.

All that remains for 1922 now is to make good on the prophecies made in its name.

It is pretty hard to get a democrat seeking

office to approve any republican policy.

Warren G. Harding appears to be some fixer in party affairs.

Ireland's day seems to have dawned.

Total .....\$158,031.73 \$141,777.47 M'KELVIE ADMINISTRATION. 1920. 1921. 1919. No. ac-cidents Cases closed 11.356 13,676 11,273 8,673 9,729 8,791 Compen when sitting in the swing this seem-ed to occur and the spots were so \$255,313.36 \$402,780.94 \$481,596.18 sation Medical itchy that I'll confess to severely rubbing same. "One day, finding the same pecu-138,736.99 90,162.88 137,432.14 expense Total ...\$345,476.24 \$540,213.08 \$620,333.17

Although this department has no power under the law to force the payment of wages due working people, we did succeed in collecting \$829.59 on complaints made at the Lincoln office.

The department, early in the summer of 1921, finally secured permanent headquarters for our branch office in Omaha. The quarters are lo-cated on the ground floor of the Douglas county court house. The equipment of the office is the property of the department of labor of the state. Contested compensation cases are heard at this office. Whenever more than two cases a day are heard, an idle courtroom in some other part of the building is secured. To this office all workers with compensation complaints, wage com-plaints and labor law violations come. Fridays and Saturdays are particularly busy days, "when the commissioner is in town." There is no Sat-urday half holiday for the employes of this department so long as there is one person in the office in search of information or assistance. When it is understood that half the accidents in

the state occur in Omaha, the importance of this branch office can be appreciated. At the 1921 session of the legislature, this department fathered an amendment to the com-pensation law providing for unlimited medical attention to injured workers who might require such attention on account of unusually severe injuries. Some of the employers of the state did not favor this amendment because of fear that the medical expenses would run so high that insurance companies would increase the rates. Since the law went into effect, July 28, only two cases have been reported to the department showing medical expense in excess of \$200, the limit allowed under the old law. The total amount in these two cases was \$425.50.

During the past year the division of free em-ployment, which maintains an office at 1019 N street, Lincoln, has done very good work. The department has also had for the last few months a man in Omaha working on the unemployment problem. His duties are to co-operate with all the free employment bureaus in the city to the end that those seeking help or employment may be served. Following is the report for the year of the Lincoln employment office: Regis- Help Re- Reported

completed a year's test this month During the year there were but two strikes in the state, the printers' strike in the job printwith a record of 16,863 pounds of ing plants in Omaha to secure the 44-hour week and the packing house strike in the five plants in milk. The previous record was held by a West Virginia university Hol-Omaha and one in Nebraska City. The packing house strike was ordered to resist a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The Omaha packers report-ed 2,675 quitting on December 5. The union offistein, with a milk production record of about 15,000 pounds.

fresh

cials reported "more than 5,000 quit on Decem-ber 5." The printers' strike in Quit on Decem-Sinn Fein Clubs are Urged to Smoke Irish Cigarets

ber 5." The printers' strike in Omaha to secure the 44-hour week occurred May 1, 1921. Eighty men were called out in the strike. It is an international strike, the contest being as stubbornly resisted in Canada as in this country. Approxi-mately 8,000 men and women have been on strike since May 1, 1921.

### Their Need Is More Vowels.

"in consequence of an attempt by the enemy to recapture Irish trade." Lloyd George will probably see to it that the Welsh do not demand a free state .- Shoe and list is given of Dublin, Cork and Leather Reporter.

carth for any surplus that one part of the earth may have. It is a law of compensation that where there is a surplus it must share where there is a lack, or if the law is not obeyed it will react on the one in abundance to his hurt. There is no such animal as over-production, but there is a very hungry animal, and his name is under-consumption. We mer. I was in the habit of sitting in the porch swing much of the day. One day I experienced considerable annoyance from what I supposed to be a mosquito's continually biting me. The bite seemed much more irbiting ritating than any ever experienced before, and I did not seem able to

his name is under-consumption. We should first be boldly and openly loaned the warring nations \$10,000.-000,000 for their work of destruction. Why not loan them \$1,000,-000,000 to buy our surplus of cot-ton, corn, wheat, wool and meats? But never again one red cent for for a state campaign, so that the people might decide for or

liar bite on the front of my foot, I held the foot perfectly still, and looked down, thinking, 'If only I war.

Uncle Sam has the major portion of the world's gold, but is as useless as the gold in Robinson Crusoe's chest on the desert island unless it is put to work. Put the war lords, catch you now I'll surely kill you.' Instead of a mosquito it was a fly shout the size of the housefly with striped body. It had such a good start that it didn't let go until killed. "Now this happened about two months ago, and the parts bitten junkers and pinhead politicians out of business that cannot see farther than their own little horizon, and

than their own little horizon, and put in statesmen with a world vision. If "just folks," the common, ordi-nary man, takes hold of the helm of the ship of state, and we believe he is so minded, there will be no more sailing through "bloody seas." to be wrecked on the rocks of debt mountain high on its shores. But if we loan the old world money to buy our stuff, will they aver reav? They surely will, with them frequently. After a week or two I found that itching spots began to gather in places surrounding the original bites. On rubbing these small red spots would appear. It seems to be spreading, but only on the spots that were very much rub-

'One place on my arm, just at and ever repay? They surely will, with the warlords overthrown. The in-nate honesty, the thrift, the econ-omy, the infinite patience they will surely pay their just obligations. The below the elbow, is a place about five inches long which seems to be infected ,and another on my left leg. These were the first places bitten. and later, when it seemed that rubcommon man everywhere only wants a square deal. War for conquest he will have none of it. He only wants to sit under his vine and fig bing did no good, I did not rub tresh bites and they have not spread. "Have subjected these to many extra soap baths, but without appartree, where none may molest him or make him afraid.

extra scap baths, but without appar-net effect. Have never had bad blood. Went through a severe surgi-cal operation, gallstone trouble, a year ago, and was in A1 condition for such operation. "Here in this town there are many different forms of eczema on differor make him afraid. C. E. EACRETT. State Ownership of Phones. York, Neb., Jan. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The governor is try-ing to bolster up his new proposed sales tax by quoting from other states. But it matters little what states do or do not have a sales tax on gosciling. The quarties is whether different forms of eczema on differ-ent people and I have sometimes wondered if infection could have been carried by this fly.' Do you think this can be cured in time? on gasoline. The question is whether the sales tax system is right or

wrong and whether we want that system started in Nebraska under The fly was probably an ordinary stable fly. Probably its probocis carried some kind of infection. However, my guess is that the inany pretext. A real contest is coming in this

fection was not severe, and that your symptoms stopped when you stopped scratching. taxation on necessary articles of food, clothing, fuel, machinery, etc., of 19,200 Pounds of Milk

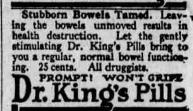
Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 8.-West Virginia's record milk cow is

It is no solution of the problem to propose a return to local regulation of telephones, as Brother Howell suggests. That would be a step backward. Telephone companies have long since outgrown the local unit and the people must follow them into the larger fields.

The ordinary city council might as well try to hang the Missouri river upon a clothes line to dry as to attempt to regulate such a com-London, Jan. 8.-The Dail Eireann publicity department re-cently issued a circular, drawn up by plete monopoly as the Bell Tele the minister of labor, calling upon members of the Sinn Fein clubs to Even if a city council should have the courage to reduce rates (and that is not often) the first step of smoke Irish cigarets and cigars only and stating that hands are bethat is not often) the menopoly this nonresident telephone monopoly would be to go into the federal courts and enjoin them. ing dismissed from Irish factores

The city council could not pay the drug expense of litigation and of experts sure Dundalk manufacturers and brands. and make an extensive showing as name Rowles on every package.

once.





country over the question of enact-ing federal and state laws for sales for the purpose of shifting the enor-mous tax burden over to and upon the ordinary people. And the time to fight the sales tax system is be-fore it gets a start in Nebraska or This syrup is different Quick relief. No opint in congress. Again, another contest is coming

Again, another contest is coming over the principle of government ownership of the means of commu-hication, such as telephones. The attempted regulation by com-missions of such complete monopo-lies as telephones, telegraphs and railroads has broken down. There is a conviction among the people that so-called commission regula-tion is a shield protecting such mo-nopolies and has resulted in victory for them. Johan Potter Belle, a prize Holstein of the herd of L. V. Harner, a dairyman of near Sabraton, which has just completed a year's registry test with a record of more than 19,200 pounds of milk. The previous state record was held by Nellie Wayne Uilkje, a Holstein cow of the same herd, which for them.

It is no solution of the problem to