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ELMER S. ROOD, Circulation Manager... Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1922.

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The Bee's Platform

- 1. New Union Passenger Station. 2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways... 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.

What the Farmers Want.

There is no uncertainty about the attitude of the Nebraska Farmers' Union toward questions of government policy and conduct covered by the resolutions adopted at the Omaha convention. The delegates minced no words. They declared themselves unequivocally against the forthcoming legislative session, against a gasoline tax, against the so-called code system of state administration, against matching dollars with the national government in building highways, for restoration of preparatory powers of state railway commissions and for a drastic cut of public expenditures.

No doubt these expressions indicate the attitude of a large body of Nebraska people. The thought back of it all is the need for reduction of government expense, and on that virtually the entire state is agreed. There may be disagreement as to the method of reaching that end, but the sentiment is well nigh universal that the cost of government should be cut so low as it can be without impairing the essential services upon which the people depend. That is one of the purposes of the special legislative session and, if the legislators achieve results, the special session may yet justify itself in the eyes of the farmers and others who at this time agree with them in opposing it.

Efforts to make political capital out of the situation hardly can be successful and are certain to arouse the resentment of the great body of farmers who look upon the Farmers' Union as an organization fundamentally economic and never a tool of partisan politicians. It is true that the resolutions condemn acts of the existing republican state administration; they condemn also policies originated by past democratic administrations. The protest is against economic conditions which have worked havoc with the farm industry and against governmental policies which have not been able to keep pace with changed conditions, or which, rightly or wrongly, the farmers believe to be a handicap. The Farmers' Union seeks economic relief for the industry it represents, which is Nebraska's basis of prosperity. It has not become a handmaiden of any political party and its members are not likely to relish any attempt to make it so.

Canal Will Pay Its Way.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterways project, involving the right of an inland empire to have access to the sea, approaches a time of decision. Recommendation of the joint Canadian-American commission is in. A bill to authorize the project has been introduced in congress. The test of voting strength is not far away.

Back of the bill is the solid support of sixteen great middle western states, demanding the removal of that handicap which is imposed by 1,500 miles of expensive overland transportation between them and the seaboard. Back of it also is certain enlightened opinion in eastern states, not entirely blind to the fact that the national interest will be served by the advancement of these inland states, and awake also to the development of hydro-electric power for their own use.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the international commission recommended the payment of the cost by tax-raised public funds. That has not been the intent of men closely allied with the project. Engineering and economic reports have agreed that the sale of hydro-electric power will not only pay all operating costs and interest charges but will amortize the original investment in thirty to thirty-five years. The project will cost approximately \$250,000,000, including channels sufficient to admit ocean-going vessels to the Great Lakes and power houses for the development of electric energy. The entire financing can be accomplished by private capital, put to work through the issuance of bonds by a corporation under government control. That is the method proposed by the bill introduced in congress.

The St. Lawrence development can pay its own way as a power project and should do so. The advantages to commerce are clear profit.

Fight for the Air Mail.

Omaha has another big job on hands just now. It must assist in the fight that will have to be made for the air mail service. Unfortunately for the air mail, it must run the gauntlet of an unfriendly committee. Chairman Steenerson is opposed to the service, and has never willingly consented to its existence. He has with him sufficient support on the committee to block any recommendation for the appropriation. Therefore the item will have to be restored in the house, just as it was put in the bill at first and has been kept there since. The air mail has justified its existence, by actual service to the public. It is an essential part of the postoffice work, and it is especially of importance as a part of the development of aircraft for commercial use. The

amount asked for its support is comparatively small, less than \$2,000,000, and it is a step backward to abandon it now, when it is well established and is functioning almost 100 per cent. The record for the Omaha division, the largest and most important of all, for it includes mountain service, was 98 per cent plus in December, which tells of the devotion, energy and splendid courage of the men who are responsible for its movement. Congressman Jeffers is actively at work, consolidating the friends of the air mail to take care of it on the floor, but it will be necessary that his hands be upheld. Omaha business men, who are directly concerned in this matter, should take action without delay to second Jeffers in his work.

Foreign Trade as a Measure.

Our democratic brethren are building up a great campaign issue over the falling off in America's foreign trade. Chairman Hull of the national committee has thundered forth that the incoming of Harding and the republicans was signified by a drop of 3,000 million dollars in foreign trade. This he ascribes to the presence of a republican in the White House and the control of congress by the party of protection. Supposing that were so, how will Judge Hull account for the fact that the foreign trade of Great Britain fell off 7,433 millions in 1921 as compared with 1920. Surely the devastating influence of the Harding administration does not affect British trade adversely as it does America.

The facts as shown by Department of Commerce are that the foreign trade of the United States was larger in 1921 than it was in 1913, the last prewar year, by \$775,000,000. More American products were sold abroad, and less in value purchased than during the last year that was not directly affected by the war trade. Europe continued to be a large purchaser, England, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands all buying more from the United States in 1921 than they did in 1913, and selling to us less. The record is against the democratic assertion that a change in administration is responsible for the falling off in the external trade of the United States.

All over the world has been felt the jar to business that came when post-war conditions put on the brakes. It is of interest, also, to recall that the amount of foreign business so regretted by Judge Hull is just about equal to the amount of bad bills American exporters hold against European concerns, who ordered what they could not pay for. Let us be fair. If our external commerce is to be taken as a gauge, the answer is in favor of the Harding administration.

Political Crisis in France.

The resignation of Aristide Briand and the cabinet he had formed should serve to bring matters to a focus in France. Poincare and his followers have laid down a program of minimum demands which contains at least two points requiring more extensive concessions to France than the United States and Great Britain are inclined to make. If these be persisted in, then the republic is likely to find itself playing a lone hand, and yet restrained from acting with entire freedom. Briand secured a pledge of protection from England, and the assurance of just and fair treatment at Genoa. Poincare demands preferential treatment, even at the expense of Belgium. Briand did not ask a vote in the parliament; he presented his work, and said, "There it is, the best I could do; take it or leave it," and resigned. His startling procedure may have the effect of bringing the French politicians to a realization of the course they are pursuing. At Washington they lost tremendously through a mistaken effort to secure an increase in armament from a body gathered to make plans for reducing armed forces. At Paris they are moving to forfeit all sympathy and support by insisting that powerful nations support demands that they surpass reason. Such tactics presage disaster for France greater even than was involved in the war. A revision of the Poincare program certainly must follow before the United States and England can give to France the assistance that is ready, but dependent on sanity of policy.

"Jazz" Garments for Mere Man.

Those who have wrestled in vain with woman because she will wear what suits her fancy, and follows with avidity any freak of fashion, may find employment in looking after man. Here is what the clothing designers propose to do to him, according to the New York Times. The coat is the thing in these garments and is distinctly natty. There is an artificial waist line at least three inches above normal; a number of the coats button with three buttons set close together at the upper part of the coat just above the chest line; there is a fancy line of pockets, set high and trimmed with braid, and narrow turn-back cuffs. Satin pipings, etc., add to the general jousiness of the effect. There are inverted plaits in the backs of the coats with a silk crows foot for finish. The jazz garments come in black, blue and dark brown and in some sport mixtures—knickerbockers with these in lighter shades of cashmere, brown predominating. It will make no difference to the man whose waist line has already gone into the discard, but the rest may be interested in having the mark set at least two inches above where nature put it. Just what the gain will be does not appear, but the effect surely will be "natty." And the clustered buttons above the chest, and the inverted plaits down the back and all that certainly will add zest to life and picturesqueness to the parade along the streets on any large city. This, however, will not keep men from talking about what the ladies put on—or leave off.

From time to time snowbound New England digs out of the drifts and indulges in comment on the awful climate out in "Newbrasky." And even California likes to stand about our "blizzards." However, Nebraska can tell it as long as the climate behaves.

Abolition of two cabinet places may save a little trouble by giving the government better articulation, but wouldn't it be well to form a new cabinet, in which the different "blobs" might have representation?

The Omaha World-Herald has evidently picked its candidate for United States senator. Texas refuses to put up with roydism. Broadway is the place to pull that stuff.

Paris continues to hold first place as a generator of sensations. Even a little cut in electric light rates will be a change. Sounds like Allen Root was again speaking. Hoodoo day? Who's afraid?

Wreck of French Prestige

What Demand for a Bigger Navy Has Cost France.

(From the Washington Post.)

The resolution introduced by Representative Reavis of Nebraska proposing to express the wish of congress that this government accept payment from any debtor nation that is preparing to spend large sums on naval armaments, is of apparent without the supplementary statement issued by the author of the resolution; but in order that there may be no doubt on the point he gives an interview stating that, in view of France's attitude toward the submarine question, he thinks the United States should call attention to the sum owing.

This is an unexpected manner of treating the subject, but it must be conceded that the Nebraska representative has put in the form of a resolution the identical ideas which have occurred to millions of American citizens since France refused to concur in the plan for limiting submarine tonnage as proposed by the American delegates to the armament conference. France is indebted to the United States to the amount of more than \$3,000,000,000, upon which she has no disposition to pay for payment of her liabilities. But when France declines to enter into an agreement to curtail submarine construction, and declares that her interests require an enormous expansion up to 90,000 tons of undersea craft, the American party very naturally speculates upon how she can afford to do this when she can not even pay the interest on her war loans.

The point that puzzles the American public is how France can reconcile her declared approval of limitation of armaments with her declaration that she will expand her submarine and auxiliary tonnage. The declaration is only the declaration of Premier Briand that France will not diminish her army. Yet Premier Briand was then standing in a conference called for the limitation of armaments, both by sea and land, and had eloquently placed France alongside the other governments having already reached the stage of "moral disarmament."

All the other nations concerned have proceeded in good faith to negotiate for the cutting down of their fleets. France blocked the equitable proposals regarding decreased submarine tonnage. Then, as if determined to destroy the good feeling among the great powers, the French delegates announced the expansion program of their government.

If the French delegates were followed by the delegates of the other powers, the Washington conference would become a meeting to expand the world's great fleets after the fashion that had expressed mutual suspicion and fear of aggression. The statesmen and delegates who advise France are doing their country poor service indeed when they advise her to embark upon a course which civilization would not permit Germany to pursue.

The French government and the French delegates make a great mistake when they insist that the public and the other delegations do not understand what France demands. They pay tribute to the world's intelligence when they lay stress upon France's "unprotected" condition and insist that she must maintain a fleet of submarines. The argument that the French fleet is below normal has little weight when it is remembered that the only enemy of France has no fleet at all. All the great fleets in existence are under the flags of France's own allies, and the decks of many of the vessels are stained with the blood of men who died for France. The fleet that threatened France lies many fathoms deep. No vessel that floats is a danger to France. She asserts the right to build submarines to guard against her own allies' fleets. The necessary course of her logic is that she expects her friends to become enemies.

What a melancholy wreck of French prestige is made by this stupid and wicked advice! Here is a man who has been beaten by all the buffets of fate, and earned the affection of the world for her fortitude. The fleets of all the great powers have been glad to dip their colors to France, and if necessary they would have cleared their decks for action to defend France. The nation above all others has been the center around which the allied powers amassed their thunderbolts of defense. France is the fighting ground and the sacred burial ground of allied armies.

And now the advisers of France, here and in Paris, throw an insane's deniers by casting suspicion upon their good faith as true allies. The effect of France's naval expansion policy is to alienate the friendship of nations whose interests and affections naturally made them allies of France. The countless millions of human beings composing the world are now agitated at the cynicism of French policy and are closing their hearts against France herself. It is a tragedy whose climax in the future may make the whole world mourn. The failure of the French government thus far to sense the situation discarding the policy that they will be an instant reversal of policy, the prompt dismissal of the advisers who created the situation, and the reparation of ties that are well nigh broken. But there is still time for France to retain her friends, if her statesmen will have the sagacity and courage to act.

Wadsworth's Exposure

Senator Wadsworth's attack on the rules of the senate, whereby a "little group of willful men" are privileged to hold up the business of the senate, is a matter of concern to the nation and even to the world, is no mere matter of senatorial procedure. When, most unwillingly, a form of closure was exerted from the senate, after less than a dozen senators had disarmed the American merchant marine by invoking the old rule that any senator could talk as long as he liked, no matter how near adjournment might be, possibly most of us imagined that the worst the senate could do was over. Now Mr. Wadsworth uncovers the fact that under the rules as they stand any "blob" can hold up, delay and even destroy legislation of the gravest importance.

The American people do not understand "blobs" and are not fond of them. Wadsworth did not directly attack the "blob" system, but arraigned the practice by which public business can be halted by any senator who seizes the floor at a certain hour. He called it a "policy to prevent the senate from doing business." It grows, however, out of the bloc idea, which assigns that job to some particular senator and amounts to the old and discredited filibuster. Of course, his speech was partisan and blamed the democratic side for some of the obstruction; but that is not a matter that greatly concerns the public. Whoever is doing it, it is a matter of national concern and directly affects the public. It should be and must be stopped.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Zion the Consistent. By decree of Overseer Voliva, Santa Claus has been banned from Zion, Ill., along with rum and tobacco, high skirts, low waists, the law of gravitation, the theory of the rotundity of the earth, and other dangerous and heretical things. Mr. Voliva has now his attention to the nebular hypothesis, differential calculus and the binomial theorem, but it is assumed that he will ban or abolish these also when he gets around to it, to the glory of Zion and the admiration of the world.—Springfield Union.

Out Goes Another Industry! When we scrap our shipbuilding plans we will also scrap the pictures of many beautiful young women whose main purpose in life is to act as sponsors at christenings.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Tongue Twister for Newsboys. No wonder the Prague newsboy gets limber tongues by selling Cesko-Slavenska Republikas!—Boston Herald.

How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to Dr. Evans by readers of The Bee, will be answered personally or subject to proper limitation, where a statement, address or other information is desired, or address letters for individuals, direct to The Bee.

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DO NOT EAT RAW MEAT.

F. H. S. writes: "What are the symptoms of tapeworm and of all other worms? What does tapeworm come from and how to cure it?"

REPLY. There is no symptom of tapeworm that can be depended on except faint segments of the worm in the bowel evacuations. In fact, most of the persons who have tapeworm infection, it is found, did not know they had it. Some one has put it this way: "If you think you have tapeworm, you have it, but if you don't think you have it, you don't, but it is within a mile or so of being true."

Tapeworm infestation arises from eating raw meat containing the eggs. Some lower animal has eaten tapeworm eggs passed by man, and these have hatched and waited up as larval worms in the tissues of that animal. Therefore, the prime method in avoiding tapeworm is to eat no raw meat, but to cook it thoroughly. The standard treatment of tapeworm is extract of male fern. Pumpkin seed and pomegranate are also used. These are completely safe and of poisoning in the use of any tapeworm remedy. My advice is to have a physician carry the responsibility. In discussing the worm, I have not mentioned as to other parts of your question—all other worms.

A very large proportion of the cases of tapeworm are due to a somewhat smaller proportion of grown people carry one or more kinds of worms. The reason children have them with greater frequency is because they eat with dirty hands. The insane, due to their bad habits, have about as high a rate as children. In fact, they are very clean hands and otherwise very infrequently infested.

Among the symptoms which cause us to suspect worms in children are anemia, delayed development, malnutrition, abdominal pain, diarrhea, convulsions, enuresis, humps and itching in certain localities. In discussing the worm, I have not mentioned as to other parts of your question—all other worms.

The doctor, or the mother, for that matter, who is always suspicious of worms will be no more so. In fact, there will be no symptoms. Examine the child, but do not like lightning out of a clear sky, and that is about all there is to it. Do not be misled by giving a round of worm medicine, say every year, regardless of symptoms—the old fashioned way—is about as good as any.

REPLY. Nor do we seem to have improved on the old fashioned remedy—worm seed.

The Sunshine Cure. Mrs. J. H. Z. writes: "Our baby has been ill for months and has a slight case of rickets. He is underweight and weighing 10 pounds. He has slight fever and a half at birth. He has been underweight since he was born. He is underfed. Can he be absolutely cured? What is the best treatment in your opinion?"

REPLY. My guess is that you are wrong in your diagnosis. Rickets is frequent in babies of that age; but why quarrel over the diagnosis, since what is good for a baby with rickets is good for one without rickets. Keep him in the open air when possible, but let the sun shine on him when the weather will permit. Feed him from the breast every three hours during the day and at 10 and 2 at night.

No Wonder He's Sallow. Mrs. J. E. B. writes: "I would like a little advice about my son, now 7 years of age. He has had gas on his stomach and sometimes his bowels are very tight for a year and a half. He doesn't eat much potatoes or vegetables of any kind, but likes cereals, milk, buttermilk, with plenty of sugar, cheese, meats, and craves candy and cake. He has always been constipated and about once every week or two I have to give him castor oil, as our physician directed, or his appetite gets poor and his complexion gets sallow. I give him a five-grain castor oil tablet most every night to keep his bowels open."

REPLY. Your plan is about as bad as can be thought of. Your child should not take castor oil or cascara habitually. Stop using them. Double the amount of outdoor exercise he gets. When his complexion is getting sallow, lessen his food for a few days, give him a cold bath, followed by vitamin pills, and send him out to play a hard game of football. His diet should contain bran as a cereal, bran bread, plenty of cabbage, onions, apples, turnips, carrots, tomatoes and greens. He should have but little meat, and cheese and no candy and sweets.

Gas on the Stomach. T. E. T. writes: "Having suffered from gas on the stomach for years and, finally, getting rid of the trouble, I wish to know if you can give me any advice as to what I can do to prevent it from coming back. I quit using butter entirely, and as little sugar as possible. This I kept up for about two years, and now I eat anything and have no trouble."

Lack of Inspection. "Have you any complaint to make?" asked the prison warden. "Yes, I have," replied the life convict. "There ain't no inspection enough exits to this place."—New York Sun.

At Newport. Susan (age 8)—Do you like your new papa? Jack (age 5)—Yes. Susan—So did we. We had him last year.—Life.

Speck. "Can you support her in the style to which she has become accustomed?" "Why, she never wears any style long enough to become accustomed to it."—Life.

When in Omaha Hotel Henshaw

The Bee's Letter Box

(The Bee offers its columns freely to its readers who care to discuss any public question. It requests that letters be sent to the editor, and that the writer's name and address be given, so that the editor may be able to refer to the letter if necessary. The Bee will not be held responsible for the return of letters, but it will be glad to return them if the writer so desires.)

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Married Women and Work.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Let us hope that in reorganization of the railroads will follow the lead of several other progressive states and eliminate from their payrolls every married woman whose husband is working.

This question has been discussed by experts, and one personal opinion would make much difference; but during the recent holidays the situation was brought home as forcibly as it had to "keep out."

It's not of very much consequence to "hear of so many men out of work," but when we come in contact with actual cases it is different. Married women and their husbands are being driven to the wall by the present economic conditions. The women (the ones cited have families) are carrying out the original plan to support the race, and are in a position to do so because of the scarcity of labor. Some working married women have partly grown children. These children come and go at their own will, living on pleasure and dressing too well, hanging on the mother's apron strings, while their dotting mamma work to keep them there, disregarding the needy, out-of-work people.

Recent years, at one railroad, where seniority rules, a number of positions were abolished. And did the several married women whose husbands all have good positions, what are they to do? They did not! They forced their seniority. Now a husband and a widow with two children to support, are both replaced by married women. The others let out were unmarried women, self dependent, who could have had positions had the greedy, money-grabbing, married women stepped out. Mrs. Blank's children wouldn't be able to attend exclusive schools; second Mrs. Blank couldn't have her car; third Mrs. Blank couldn't have her apartment, etc. This is a true instance, and it's getting to be a real question, to say nothing of a show of character.

What about the married man who is out of work? ONE WHO ISN'T.

Mr. Rankin is Displaced. Oxford, Neb., Jan. 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the interest of the nearly bankrupt farmers and the tax paying people of the state I would appeal to the governor to reconsider his determination to assemble the legislature in special session. Three years ago when our compiled statutes were about the size of an old McGuffey's fifth reader we had as good government service as a fraction of present taxes. Now the multiplicity of laws manufactured at each succeeding legislative session has made it impossible for the people to keep posted as to what is and what is not permissible. This in turn enriches the lawyers and judges and creates a disrespect for all law. Nebraska farmers have suffered much the past 40 years from ill, drought, hot winds and destructive insects, but their greatest troubles have come from their would-be friends in the legislature. They have ruined our rural schools, abandoned our farm-to-market roads

and assessed burdensome taxes to build speedways for joyriders. They voted that school funds situated in western rural districts must not be sold, but allowed to increase in value from the farmers' industry, and the rentals given to the cities and eastern district which had sold their land and were enjoying tax benefits from their school lands.

For pure gain the tax levies can probably claim the prize when after witnessing the calamity that had come to the farmers through no fault of their own they voted at the behest of the school trust to increase rural high school tuition 100 per cent. The legislature has created and fostered a university oligarchy which is bankrupting the state and turning out an army of idlers whose sole ambition is to live by the sweat and toil of their fellow man. Our state has been filled with perambulating inspectors, welfare workers and county agents all living from the toll of those who work.

It is any wonder that farmers dread legislative meetings. What a pity our governor did not think of the burden of taxation when salaries were being boosted 100 to 200 per cent, and now to talk of cutting a few salaries a measly 5 per cent is worse than horse play. The proposed session will not cost less than \$30,000,000, and even should the governor succeed in getting his own bill through this refinery may be able to maintain a highbrow retirement against it as was done on some very good legislation passed at last session. Of course, the compensation of governors ought to be cut in more hours and I don't suppose Nebraska should but in. A. J. RANKIN.

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hauling grain and stock to market to take the family to church, children to school, and to expedite the transaction of the farmer's town business so he can get in more hours of work on the farm. It is nonsense to claim that the gas tax will fall upon the shoulders of the rich and relieve the farmers of a million in taxes, as there are many wealthy men who use very little gas and some very poor men who make their living by its use.

Then there is another reason why the governor should hesitate to call the legislature together. There is nothing they can do to lighten the burden of taxation that they could not have done much better at the regular session. It will give the legislature at least a fifteen percent increase in its salary, while the governor should be able to maintain a highbrow retirement against it as was done on some very good legislation passed at last session. Of course, the compensation of governors ought to be cut in more hours and I don't suppose Nebraska should but in. A. J. RANKIN.

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