

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member, is not responsible for the circulation of all news appearing in it or for the accuracy of the facts reported, and no liability is assumed for errors or omissions in the content of news published herein. All rights of reproduction or translation reserved in all cases.

The Omaha Bee is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on circulation statistics.

The circulation of The Omaha Bee  
**SUNDAY, FEB. 5, 1922**  
**78,646**

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY  
R. BREWER, General Manager  
ELMER S. BOOD, Circulation Manager  
Sends to you subscribed before this 7th day of February, 1922.  
(Seal) W. H. QUINEY, Notary Public

**BEE TELEPHONES**  
Private Branch Exchange. Ask for the Department of Person Wanted. For Night Calls After 10 P. M.: Editorial 1000  
Department, AT 1421 or 1422.

**OFFICES**  
Main Office—17th and Barnum  
Co. Office—14 South St. South side—4325 S. 24th St.  
New York—286 Fifth Ave.  
Washington—1811 G St. Chicago—1214 Wrigley Bldg.  
Paris, France—459 Rue St. Honore.

### The Bee's Platform

1. New Union Passenger Station.
2. Continued improvement of the Nebraska Highways, including the pavement with a Brick Surface of Main Throughfares leading into Omaha.
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.

### Co-Operative Marketing.

Having reached the conference stage, the bill that is intended to legalize co-operative organizations of farmers for purposes of carrying on marketing processes may be considered as an accomplished fact. Its principal effect will be to remove the farmers acting together from any legal disability created by the common law of conspiracy or the statute laws forbidding combinations in restraint of trade. One of the inherited absurdities of the law is that what is permissible and proper for one to do alone becomes improper and forbidden when undertaken by two or more acting in common. This has given rise to the statute regulating partnerships, corporations and the like, and out of these in turn have arisen anti-trust laws of varying quality of usefulness. The bill just passed in congress permits the farmers to combine for the purpose of handling their produce, even to the extent of fixing its price.

The likelihood of an oppressive monopoly arising from this is so extremely remote that it may be dismissed without consideration. What may be expected is that the farmers will give a full and fair trial to the extended privilege that is theirs. Handling of farm produce by co-operative groups is not an experiment in any sense of the word; here in Nebraska the plan has been carried on for many years, on a small scale, and with varying success. Some groups, amply financed and competently managed, have derived great benefit from the device, while in other cases the success has been debatable if not entirely wanting. The problem is one of capital and direction, rather than of price control.

If, however, the farmer is convinced that his interests lie in the way now opened, he may be depended upon to give it a full trial. His business is worthy of the most careful attention, for it bears the high relation to other industry of being fundamental. It calls for care in disposing as well as in producing, and a common interest is always the greatest incentive to common action. Moving rapidly into the new era in which distribution is receiving so much attention, the agricultural industry is stepping into a place it properly should fill, in the front rank rather than in the background of the nation's great enterprises.

### Reclamation Work to Go Ahead.

In the bill making appropriation for the Department of the Interior is contained certain items making provision for continuing the reclamation work in the semi-arid regions of the west. One of these is for the continuance of the North Platte project, which includes Nebraska and Wyoming areas. Few of the many ventures of the federal government into irrigation have equalled the success that has come in the great Mitchell valley region, where thousands of acres have been brought to a high state of productivity, and where many families are happily settled in comfortable homes, enjoying life to the utmost. Not many years ago this section was a cattle range, very promising, but without the water needed for cultivation. The North Platte river carried a steady flow, but the damsite which in Wyoming, and the land to be served was in Nebraska, an interstate complication that could not be overcome save by the intervention of the federal government. It was here practical application was found for the suggestion made by The Bee thirty years ago, that the work of reclamation be undertaken by the general government, rather than by states or private enterprises, because of the importance of interests and magnitude of effort involved. The North Platte project has justified its cost many times over; a way has been found to apply some of its surplus waters to Wyoming land, and the Goshen section is being brought under ditch. Another million will be available for carrying on the work during the next season, and additional farming tracts will be made productive, where water plus sunshine is bringing comfort and happiness to industrious settlers.

### Against Reduced Train Service.

Communities affected by the proposed changes in the branch line schedules of the Union Pacific are making vigorous protest against the reduction in train service. On the whole the protest is justified. It is strange, indeed, that at a time when a general revival in business impends, and when the branch line trains will be needed, if ever they are needed, that the company should find it imperative to curtail the service. When Mr. McAdoo began to discourage passenger movement, it was as a war emergency measure, and was not intended to stand as a permanent thing. Since the roads were turned back to the companies to operate few of the trains discontinued by Mr. McAdoo have been restored, while rates have been increased and many devices adopted to increase

revenue. Main line conditions have been bad enough, but folks who are required to depend on branch line trains have had to put up with accommodations that recall the pioneer days. Just now the movement is on the upturn, and the railroads should assist in it to at least the extent of maintaining train schedules where they were during the war. It looks like false economy to cut down the service at a time when demand for it is growing.

### "Mayor Jim" a Convert.

The Bee welcomes Mayor Dahlgren to its rapidly growing class of citizens who favor a consolidation of governmental departments under a single head. The fact that Mr. Dahlgren wants to include the county along with the city is a matter of detail only, and is indicative of his generous nature. Knowing a good thing when he sees it, he is willing to share his discovery with others. Others are coming to recognize the advantages of the city manager plan over the present expensive and wasteful form of government.

At present four separate and distinct governmental bodies control Omaha—the County of Douglas, the City of Omaha, the Independent School District of Omaha, and the Metropolitan Utilities District. Each exercises sovereign rights, such as levying, control of public thoroughfares, and other acts of government. In its own sphere each is supreme, and a law to itself, and not infrequently serious and expensive disputes arise between these bodies over matters affecting the rights of all. Such a condition would be fatal to a private business, and it surely does not add anything to the public good.

Consolidation of the office of city and county treasurer, long ago brought about through the activity of The Bee, had such good effect that the one treasurer now takes care of the funds and accounts of all four of the existing bodies. If the money can be thus handled, why can not the other activities of the government of the community be similarly administered? Do we need a city engineer, a county engineer, a utilities district engineer, and a school board engineer, any more than we need four treasurers? Mayor Dahlgren says it will take a long time to bring about the consolidation. Perhaps not as long as he thinks, if the people only take time to study the situation and look squarely and fairly at the remedy proposed.

### Chance for a New Record.

Proceedings at Nebraska City in connection with the military occupation of that city, incident to the packing house strike, may possibly establish a new record for Nebraska. This will grow out of the substitution of martial for civil law, and of court-martial for civil court procedure. Admitting the necessity for the presence of the troops at Nebraska City, because of the inability of the local authorities to maintain order and to enforce the law, a question may be raised as to the propriety of the siting of the court-martial to assess penalties on such offenders as came under the displeasure of the military officers. The whole proceeding is extraordinary. The custom has been in the United States, to turn such offenders over to civil courts, the only resort to military law being in such cases as demanded summary action. While the presence of the soldiers at the scene of a stubborn labor disturbance had a salutary effect, in that quiet was restored and the life of the community was permitted to go ahead, it may well be questioned if this good is extended by the infliction of sentences such as six months at hard labor for violation of an order closing a cigar store in the patrolled district. When the military sets up martial instead of civil law, are we getting out dangerous ground. If the Nebraska National Guard is to justify its right to exist, and it surely is needed, it will be when it supplements and supports the higher law of the land, rather than to set it aside for the arbitrary proceedings of a court-martial.

### New Value in Corn Cobs.

Whenever science devises a profitable way to extract fuel alcohol from corn Nebraska farms will be more valuable than a gusher in the oil fields. Necessity always brings forth invention, but long before the stores of petroleum are exhausted it seems sure that another motor fuel will be found.

Meanwhile experiments at the University of Wisconsin have shown that corn cobs are rich in acetic and lactic acids, the former much used in the dye industry and the latter in leather manufacture. The process begins with soaking the cobs and inoculating them with a certain bacteria. If the same results can be obtained commercially as in the laboratory, every ton of corn cobs will produce more than 300 pounds of acetic and 320 pounds of lactic acid.

It is estimated that more than 20,000,000 tons of corn cobs are produced each year. Most of them are used for kindling, some for making pipes for smokers and some are ground into feed. If these scientists can prove them a more valuable article of commerce, the corn belt will develop a new and profitable branch of industry.

One of those actresses whose specialty has been marrying—and divorcing—millions, announces that she is going to write a book of her adventures. Whatever the sins of her ex-husbands, they at least deserve credit for preserving a more or less dignified silence.

The Chicago father who administered a "punch in the nose" to his headstrong daughter has been advised by the court to apply his open hand next time to where it will be felt but will not show.

Speaking of live Nebraska towns—there's Sidney which pushed in ahead of the larger cities and captured the state convention of the County Treasurers' association for next year.

Maybe the government might dispose of some of its 16-inch guns to citizens who are compelled to go home after dark.

A conference between the district attorney and the prohibition enforcement forces seems to be in order.

Omaha cabarets are innocuous, according to the Welfare board. The big job is to keep them there.

It seems that "Gus" Miller was making life at the reformatory supportable, if nothing else.

Affairs in Ireland suggest the revival of Donnybrook fair.

Cribbed corn is not so bad to own, after all.

Faith is all right, but works are needed.

### Good Roads for Nebraska

State Editors Discuss Outlook for Season's Work.

Norfolk News: The defeat of the gasoline tax in the house and the action of the senate in adding to the house bill an appropriation of \$200,500 for state and federal road work bring about a peculiar situation. No doubt many of those opposed to the gasoline tax are in favor of speeding construction of the highways for the present. They will be opposed to any appropriation for the purpose.

The action of the house, however, brings the legislature and the state face to face with the proposition that if we are going to take advantage of the federal money offered us for roads we will have to pay the state share out of a general property tax. If we are not willing to do that we must let the federal appropriation lapse. This does not mean that we are going to escape a road tax. We shall be forced to pay our share of the federal appropriations whether we use it or not. Refusal to appropriate our share would result in our receiving no benefit from the appropriation proposed by the senate is not large. It amounts to about 50 cents per capita, not a very burdensome amount even in time of low prices. But it would enable us to utilize the money that we have already paid in federal tax for the purpose. It would also permit the communities which have not yet received their full benefit from the road program, though they have been taxed for it, to secure the improvements they are entitled to.

Howells Journal: The good roads movement is to go on regardless of the mistakes made by federal, state and local authorities. A good road is a good road, and a good road is a good road. It will look upon the errors that have crept into the system of management with a good deal of tolerance.

Nellis Leader: Charges have been made that the state aid roads have been constructed at an enormous expense, and that the work has not been done as well as it should be. The state engineering department denies the charges and says it welcomes an investigation. Which side is right the Leader does not know, but there should be no two opinions regarding the advisability of a thorough investigation, and if such an investigation is made, it should be eliminated and the parties responsible brought to book. There is never an excuse for waste or extravagance and particularly just now when dollars are so hard to come by, the pockets of the taxpayers, in fact are often demanded from a pocket that does not contain the dollar.

Kearney Hub: Attacks on the department of highways may be entirely merited. It is possible that the department has not been run as economically and as efficiently as it might have been, but it should be borne in mind that these attacks are timed to be going full blast during a political campaign and that, so far, they have emanated from democratic newspapers, more particularly and especially the World-Herald, which, as most people know, has been "berning" republicans in office since Hank was a pup. The World-Herald is a little better than most at its most head proclaiming that it is an "independent" newspaper, but that line is misleading and untrue. The World-Herald is a democratic newspaper and folks who read it are more and more impressed with the soundness of its doctrine—the democratic standpoint. So, when the Omaha publisher attacks Governor McKelvie and his various departments under the code—which, of course, the World-Herald considers to be a terrible waste of money—it should be remembered by the reader that the stories and editorials printed are not necessarily the honest opinions of the men who write them, but they are merely a part of a well laid out campaign to discredit the republican state administration; a plan to upset the administrative code and to put in the executive office some democratic candidate for governor who wears the stamp of approval of the Omaha World-Herald and the collar of Anthony Menik, the dictator of democracy in Nebraska. The campaign to discredit the officials in power now is just as carefully mapped out, just as minutely planned as the Hindenburg campaign of March, 1918, was—and it will meet the same fate. That's the best part of it.

Norfolk News: The opponents of federal aid for road improvement follow a curious line of reasoning. They assume an attitude reflected in a recent editorial in the Nebraska State Journal under the caption, "The Fifty-Fifty Spur," in which we are told that the federal appropriations for road "forces Nebraska to hike its taxes whether it has the money or not or whether it wants the service or not." It reasons that Nebraska, whether or not it builds roads, must pay its share for the public roads built in other states with federal assistance. It treats federal aid merely as a spur to induce the states to do something for themselves which they may not want to do.

If there were no other argument in favor of federal aid, perhaps the Journal's statement of the case would be conclusive. But whoever looks upon the government road appropriation as merely an instance of federal authority, "butting in" where it has no business to be, is allowing his reasoning to become warped by his opposition to road improvement. Road building in this day is almost if not quite as much a federal affair as it is a state function. No community in this time lives to itself alone, nor can any state isolate itself from the great community of states that makes up our country without affecting every other state. National prosperity in time of peace and national safety in time of war depend upon efficient lines of communication. No state could if it wanted to abridge the right of the residents of other states to use its highways or its airways. The constitution has very wisely put interstate transportation under the control of all the states represented by the federal government. Building of roads then is not a duty or a right restricted to the states. The federal government has the duty as well as the right to assist in the construction of roads. If it refused to take part in the road building program it would be shifting a burden which rightfully it should help to carry.

The fact that certain persons think that Nebraska can not now afford to do what her sister states are doing in the way of road building ought not to deprive those other states of their right to take advantage of the federal government's willingness to help in road construction. We do not believe that conditions here are so much worse than conditions elsewhere that we must lag behind in our public improvements. But even if we can not afford to continue building efficient highways, why not let those states that can afford it show us their progress in conjunction with the federal government?

As well might the Journal argue that the federal government is taking local affairs out of our control by requiring that the roads used by rural mail carriers shall be maintained in good condition by local authorities, if the service is to be tendered by the postal department. It is just as much an invasion of our local "rights" to require that cities shall maintain sidewalks if they are to take advantage of free city mail delivery. In both cases the federal government and the local government have their duty to perform and they perform it jointly, each paying its proper share.

To throw the entire burden of road building upon local taxation would be both unjust and short-sighted.

"Aunt Allie." Ten years from now we probably may be affectionately referring to "Aunt Allie" Robertson's activities in the house. "Uncle Joe" Cannon says she is good for that long—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Big Job Ahead of Him. The new chairman of the democratic national committee has been in the lumber business, and most people will agree that he has saved off something large—Portland Press.

### How to Keep Well

By DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions concerning hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, submitted to the Nebraska State Health Department, will be answered promptly, where a subject is proper. Address letters in care of Dr. Evans. Do not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual cases. Address letters in care of the Dr. Evans.

### ANOTHER TYRANT FLOPS.

The Chicago health department issued a short mortality report for 1921, which shows a marked fall in the consumption rate.

In 1921 the number was about 112 per a rate of about 71.2 per 100,000.

Work to control consumption began in about 1908. In 15 years there has been a reduction of more than 50 per cent. on the early part of the period the decline was at the rate of 2.5 per cent a year, but in considerably greater than that.

Were consumptives as careless as they were 15 years ago, this decline would mean that the chance of catching the disease and being cured in half, other things being equal.

But the consumptives of today are not as careless as were those of 15 years ago. Therefore the chance that a person will catch consumption is considerably less than half of what it was 15 years ago.

Since consumption is a chronic disease, and lasts two or three years, the low exposure rate in 1921 should mean that the rate during the next three years.

But there is tuberculosis besides that which affects the lungs. The number dying from tuberculosis other than pulmonary in 1908 was 497, a rate of 237. In 1921 the number was 145, a rate of 72.5—a decline of almost one-half.

The pasteurization ordinance, designed to protect human beings against infection with tuberculosis from cows went into effect in 1909. The record shows that it, too, is making good, and that the danger of catching consumption from human beings and from cows is growing less yearly.

In 1905 tuberculosis led all other diseases as a cause of death. It was then that fear of it was great enough to make it possible to begin work on the disease.

The report shows that in 1921 five other "causes" were responsible for more deaths than were caused by consumption.

Heart disease was easily the most destructive, with a total of 4,868 deaths.

Next came cancer, with a record of 2,831 deaths.

Then congenital debility and birth accidents, 2,238.

Then followed pneumonia with 2,162 deaths.

Immediately ahead of consumption was Bright's disease with 2,069.

Diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age caused 1,832 deaths, more than far behind consumption. In fact, the consumption rate of 1921 was far below the diarrhoea rate of 1908.

If the present rate of decline in consumption continues for the next 15 years it will be necessary to consult the present rate for the construction of hospitals and sanatoria into institutions for other diseases, just as the better governed cities did with their large sanatoria a few years ago.

Diarrhoea is now doing with its leprosy hospitals.

Perhaps some of them will be converted into hospitals and sanatoria for heart cases, and why not?

The Diet Not Enough. R. S. writes: "Does a continuous diet of whole wheat bread, milk and butter contain elements enough to provide the body with sufficient nourishment? I am 44 years old."

REPLY: I do not think so. It is not varied enough nor bulky enough. You have many kinds of teeth. The diet mentioned does not call for as many kinds as you have.

The Prescription: Pop. E. R. writes: "Kindly advise me what to do, as I have low blood pressure and would like to increase it to what it should be. My blood pressure is only 102."

REPLY: About the only cure for low blood pressure is training. Such people need more energy, enthusiasm, snap, pep. They must learn to get excited about things. I doubt the possibility of such training after one has passed the 450 year.

Fresh Air, Fewer Blankets. M. B. writes: "Every night at about 12 to 3 o'clock I have the most terrible itching over my legs. I have been to many doctors, but with no results. What can I do for it? I am 40 years old."

REPLY: Grease the skin. Keep the air in your room cool and moist. Sleep under loose cover.

Aids in Constipation. E. B. writes: "I. Please tell me if flaxseed is a good thing to use for constipation. 2. Has it any food value? 3. Does it irritate the intestines?"

REPLY: 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No.

High Explosive Talk. J. P. writes: "I have heard quite a little lately of a new classification of men and women, those known as oxygen and nitrogen people. Will you kindly advise me what is meant by those terms?"

REPLY: My guess is that some lecturer used the comparison, classifying the very active and aggressive as oxygen people and the passive and non-resistant as nitrogen people.

If so, it was a figure of speech, and other kinds might have been used with more safety. For instance, while some nitrogen (for instance, that of the air) is passive, in other compounds it will blow things off. Most of the high explosives are nitrogen compounds.

Give Each a Flinger. Henry Ford is going to get every senator who voted to seat the man who defeated him out of his logs. It is the same "Uncle Henry" who chartered a steamship and took a cargo of nuts over to Europe some years ago to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas.—Marrion Star.

### State Opinion

Blair Pilot: Governor McKelvie was not more surprised, we warrant, than the rest of us at the action of the bankers of the state at their meeting in Omaha last week when they endorsed the present guarantee of deposits law so heartily and even recommended that no changes be made in it.

The bankers had opposed the Nebraska law so vigorously when it was being enacted that it was certainly a surprise when they endorsed it so completely. They might like to make certain changes in the law, but they should be very ready to do so. We don't always agree a dollar through the administration of the law and are satisfied, so why should the bankers worry if some banks do go broke, there are plenty left, anyhow.

Clay Center Sun: Human nature is a peculiar thing. For months ago Nebraska has been howling for a reduction in overhead, and now that there has been such a suggestion to slice two million from our expense and give specific direction for the operation, half the state is retreating. We don't always agree with Roy, but we are always certain that he knows more about state government than the majority of those who condemn him.

Grand Island Independent: The republican party of Nebraska is presented with the announcements of several candidates who, if nominated, will present a strong appeal to the state, despite the fact that there has been much disquiet with the state administration in the past few years and especially recently.

With such candidates as H. K. Howell for United States senator; President Weaver of the constitutional convention as a candidate for governor; Mr. Swanson as commissioner of public lands and buildings; Mr. Stebbins of Gothenberg for treasurer; and others of like standing in the confidence of the electors, the party can put up a strong showing even in the new three-cornered contest. Will the rank and file of the party see such a progressive lineup? That will be the question.

Tekamah Herald: Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Kenyon of Iowa will not lose prestige in their home states for being leaders in the agricultural fight in the United States senate. Senator Norris has proven himself a true representative of the agricultural interests in the middle west. The stand he has taken has benefited the Nebraska farmers and all other business interests have been severely, but justified, and are now bearing good results by more money and less interest rate.

Kearney Hub: Gus Myers, state sheriff, was in Omaha yesterday, and came off with flying colors. This is as it should be. There are various ornamental features of the automobile which are needed to add a proper touch of the spectacular.

Polk Progress: The taxpayers of Nebraska are paying a pretty stiff premium to have a building officer like State Sheriff Myers on the payroll. What's the use of having county sheriffs?

Kearney Hub: The fellow who objects to matching dollars with the general government for road building, but who objects to matching dollars (\$2 to \$1) with automobile tourists for a state gasoline tax.

Fremont Tribune: But Mr. McKelvie, in differentiating between the "press" and "people" has lost sight of the newspaper of the present day and the popular expression of public opinion. He has ignored the fact that the voice of the press which has so inaptly resented is but the voice of the people, the voters whom he must serve. The press is the delicate instrument which records the pulse beat of public opinion. Servants of the people must read the "handwriting on the wall" and, finding there approval or disapproval of their doctrines, govern themselves accordingly. Samuel McKelvie is liable to err to a greater extent by ignoring the guiding voice of the press, if he gives heed to its expression. Even the criticism of an opposition press cannot always be passed as unworthy, for many times it contains suggestions that are entitled to consideration.

Who Said "No Resurrection?" One year and a half ago Mr. Bryan, with tremendous voice, quivering with emotion, declared his heart to be in the grave. It has taken him all these months to exhumate the buried organ, but now he is right in the center of the political mixer, as of yore.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Five Passenger. E. B. writes: "Please tell me if flaxseed is a good thing to use for constipation. 2. Has it any food value? 3. Does it irritate the intestines?"

REPLY: 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No.

### Our American Meddlers

(From the Houston Post.)

There are people in America who seem to regard it as their political duty to be constantly interfering with the affairs of the British empire. The Irish situation having calmed down, numbers of them are now turning their attention to India, offering moral support to the revolutionists there.

A few days ago a number of prominent persons claiming American citizenship called the congress of Hindustan that "the United States has never failed to extend sympathy and support to all peoples who were struggling for freedom," a message which was designed to encourage the rebellion now in progress in India.

This statement, of course, is not literally true, for while this country has stood for the general principle of freedom of nations and the self-determination of peoples, it has always taken into consideration the question of whether the people in revolt were capable of self-government, and then the merits of their claims for independence.

Be that as it may, the question arises as to how Great Britain is going to view this country's interference with her imperial problems by meddlers in the United States. The Irish agitation in this country was honestly overlooked for a number of perfectly obvious reasons. But the Indian question is a very different one from the Irish question. The relation of India to the United States is entirely different from the Irish relation to this country. Neither the call of blood nor of religion brings American citizens into the Indian question, and to whatever extent they interfere, it will amount merely to pernicious meddling in other people's affairs.

The Indian question is one not to be solved in a day. The British probably know more about the situation in India than anybody else, and in view of their success in imperial government, it would appear that they could be trusted to solve the problem. If the British government should make a request that it be allowed to handle its affairs without interference by theorists several thousand miles away, most of whom are untrained in Indian conditions, it could not be blamed. With the Irish question out of the way, America should give the British lion a rest for awhile.

The Moonshiner's Plight. Can you blame the old guard moonshiner, conscientious in his profession, proud of his results, for not raising his hand against the moonshiners of the present time who have brought all moonshine liquor under reasonable suspicion at a time when but for that suspicion "legitimate" moonshining would beat gold mining.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New View of Preparedness. National preparedness on a reasonable scale will cost infinitely less in the long run than wars thrust upon us unprepared.—Boston Transcript.

### Allied Debt Conversion

Bill Signed by Harding

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—The bill creating a commission and otherwise making provision for the conversion of the \$11,000,000,000 debt owed the United States by the allied powers was signed today by President Harding.

### BOWEN'S Value-Giving Store

Big Values Offered all this month on Talking Machines that have been taken in exchange for Columbia Gramophones. Nothing cheap about a one of them except the price.

Edison	\$7.50
Victor	\$12.00
Premier	\$15.00
Columbia	\$17.50
Premier	\$21.00
Columbia	\$25.00

10-inch Columbia Records now 75¢

Your old records are worth 25 cents towards the purchase price of any Columbia Record on our exchange table.

Don't Forget We Give Away Free Thursday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., a handsome four-piece White Ivory Bedroom Set. Ask for ticket at Main Aisle Desk. Take advantage of this sale, if not convenient to pay now, then pay us as you get paid.

Howard St., Between 16th and 16th  
Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

### Some One Saved the Money You Borrow

Why Not Save Your Money for Someone Else to Borrow?

THE CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION is conducted for the purpose of helping some to save and others to acquire homes.

Behind the confidence of the people is the assured safety which comes in the careful management of the Association by its officers and directors—the strong reserve that has been accumulated—and the protection afforded in its high-class first mortgages—the best possible security.

Help build a bigger, better Omaha—invest your savings in your own home institution. Keep your money at work in your own home city. Participate in our semi-annual dividends by opening a savings account with us.

### The CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

1614 HARNEY

OFFICERS: J. A. LYONS, Sec. J. H. McMILLAN, Treas.

PAUL W. KUHN, Pres. E. A. BAIRD, Vice Pres.

### Essex Coach '1345

Just Try It

F. O. B. Detroit



Costing but little more than the open models, the Essex Coach gives the luxury, comforts and distinction of the fine enclosed car.

Hitherto such quality in closed cars has cost more than most buyers wanted to pay.

The Coach is a family car. But its lightness, economy and nimbleness also make it ideal for business or professional use. It is a delight to drive. Controls operate with unusual ease. Operating cost is low. It is beautiful, reliable and enduring. See it. Ride in it. You will surely want it.

Sedan, \$1885 Touring, \$1095 F. O. B. Detroit

### GUY L. SMITH

"SERVICE FIRST"

3263-5-7 FARNAM ST. OMAHA, U.S.A. PHONE 6061AS 1978