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THE WEATHER
Generally Fair

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OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1913—TWELVE PAGES.

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ALSBERG DISCUSSES LIMITATIONS OF THE FEDERAL FOOD LAW

Seventy Millions in United States
Have No Adequate Protection
Against Many Diseases.

MORE STATE LAWS NEEDED

These Now on Statute Books Should
Be Better Enforced.

LOCAL PLANTS NOT INSPECTED

States Have Power to Do Work Gov-
ernment Cannot Do.

ADDRESSES HEALTH OFFICIALS

Chief Chemist of Department of
Agriculture Addresses Con-
vention of American Health
Association.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9.—More
than 300 physicians and scientists from
various countries of North America are
in attendance at the forty-first annual
convention of the American Health asso-
ciation, which opened here today. The
chief interest at the opening session cen-
tered in an address by Carl L. Alsberg,
head of the bureau of chemistry of the
Department of Agriculture, who spoke on
the "Limitations of the Federal Food
Law."

Dr. Alsberg laid special emphasis on
the necessity for better rural sanitation
and said that the control of the situation
rested largely with the states, as the fed-
eral government was limited to investiga-
tions. He pointed out that the big cit-
ies were far better protected than the
country districts as they were able to
employ experts to look after the public
health.

Seventy Millions Unprotected.
"The probability, therefore," said Dr.
Alsberg, "is that there are upwards of
70,000,000 of our 91,000,000 people who
have no efficient and systematic protection
from the major causes of the spread of
typhoid, tuberculosis, deadly intestinal
diseases of infants, scarlet fever, septic
sores, throat, trichinosis and other al-
iments resulting from the circulation of
disease producing organisms."

The solution of the problem, the
speaker urged, was to be found in a more
rigid and energetic enforcement of state
health laws.

"A factory may be run under the most
unsanitary conditions," he continued,
"milk may be done by a man re-
covering from scarlet fever, or milk may
be produced on a farm where a member
of the family is suffering from typhoid,
and the federal authorities have no
power to act. Even if these products
are shipped across a state line and
samples are taken, there is no method
for analyzing a product which can sup-
ply evidence that the food is produced
in unsanitary ways or within contam-
inating reach of epidemic or endemic
diseases. State authorities, however, can
enter these factories, need not wait for
shipments to cross state lines and,
therefore, provided only that their laws
are effective and the funds at their dis-
posal adequate, can prevent the sale of
these deadly unlabeled foods."

Many Products Not Inspected.
The products, Dr. Alsberg considered
most dangerous, and, therefore, which
should be most carefully watched, did not
include milk and dairy products, water,
fruit and shell-fish, candy and, in fact,
"all food that is eaten raw or is
shipped exposed to the air."

With the declaration that the pure food
law was "largely an economic measure,"
in that it compelled principally accurate
branding of goods entering into inter-
state commerce, Dr. Alsberg said the
Department of Agriculture was consid-
ering an extension of its powers in order
to protect further the rural communities.

"The department feels it should give
more attention to the protection of these
communities," he said. "This means that
the work hitherto largely confined to de-
tection of the presence of preservatives
in labeled foods which do not carry
organic diseases, and the prosecutions
(Continued on Page Two.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Wednesday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
—Fair; rising temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday,
Hour. Deg.

8 a. m. 66
9 a. m. 68
10 a. m. 70
11 a. m. 72
12 m. 74
1 p. m. 76
2 p. m. 78
3 p. m. 80
4 p. m. 82
5 p. m. 84
6 p. m. 86
7 p. m. 88
8 p. m. 90
9 p. m. 92

Comparative Local Record,
1912, 1911, 1910.

Highest yesterday 82 82 82 82
Lowest yesterday 52 52 52 52
Mean temperature 73 73 73 73
Precipitation .00 1.24 .00 .00
Excess of precipitation de-
ficiency from the normal:
Normal temperature 73.0
Excess for the day 0.0
Total excess since March 1 58.0
Normal precipitation 14.4
Deficiency for the day 14.4
Total deficiency since March 1 1.0
Deficiency for the year 1912, 1.0
Deficiency for the year 1911, 1.0
Deficiency for the year 1910, 1.0
Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and Temp. High-Rain-
State of Weather. 7 p. m. est. fall.

LOOKS GOOD TO REPUBLICANS

Maine Election Pleases Most of State
House Men.

PARTY IS DRAWING TOGETHER

Average Voter Does Not Approve of
Democratic Administration, De-
clare Nebraska Office
Holders.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
LINCOLN, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—The elec-
tion in the Third Maine congressional dis-
trict, resulting in the choice of a repub-
lican, is looked upon by republicans
around the state house as indicating that
the democrats cannot hope to have things
all their own way at the next election.
Democrats profess to see little to worry
about over the defeat of their candidate
and evidently expect to keep whittling
to keep up their courage.

The following state officers expressed
themselves on the proposition:
State Treasurer George—"When the
democrats sent Bryan, Champ Clark and
other democratic statesmen into the
Maine district to help out the democratic
candidate it showed that they were not
sanguine of the result and indicate that
after all the people have little confidence
in the democratic administration and its
tariff scheme. What happened in Maine
will happen in western Nebraska and
Colorado, where the new tariff will play
hobbs with the sugar beet raisers."

Deputy Superintendent Elliott—"The re-
sult of the election, in my mind, shows
that the people are disappointed with the
democratic administration and are going
back to the republican party."

Auditor Howard—"Looks good for the
republicans. Seems as if the vote last
fall was more Roosevelt than anything
else and would indicate that with Roose-
velt eliminated there would be little left
of the third party movement."

Means Get Together.
Secretary of State Wait—"I see that the
defeated candidate lays his defeat to
treachery in the democratic ranks. There
was no treachery, for had he received as
many votes as President Wilson got last
fall he would still have been defeated.
Looks to me as if the people were not
satisfied with the way the democrats are
handling the tariff. Looks as if the repub-
licans were getting together. Eliminate
Roosevelt from the third party move-
ment and there would not be much left."

Land Commissioner Beckman—"Looks
to me as if the republicans would get
some throat, trichinosis and other al-
iments resulting from the circulation of
disease producing organisms."

Railway Commissioner Taylor—"The re-
sult of the election in the Maine district
indicates that if the republicans will put
up good progressive candidates there will
be no chance for a third party. I don't
believe the tariff cut much figure in the
Maine election."

Attorney General Martin—"Looks as
though we would have to fight it out."
Deputy Attorney General Ayers—"The
election, in my mind, indicates that the
average man does not approve of the
democratic administration and looks for
most of the men who voted for Roose-
velt were back in the republican party."

Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Edgerton—"Indicates that the republican
party is coming back to its own and was
not harmed very much by internal strife.
It also indicates that the bull moose can-
not expect to win, as they have no party
and only one man to pin their faith to."

Food Commissioner Hartman, who was
the only democrat seen who would talk,
professed to be immensely pleased over
the result. "It looks to me," said he,
"that there was little comfort in the re-
sult for anybody but the democrats."
However, there is every indication that
the food commissioner could be prosecuted
for misbranding his feelings in the
matter.

Big Tim Sullivan Eludes His Guards; Missing for a Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Congressman
Timothy D. Sullivan, nicknamed "Big
Tim" by the east side, has been missing
a week. He disappeared at 2 o'clock
last Tuesday morning from the country
home of his brother in Williamstown,
eluding his guards while they slept and
no trace of him has been discovered. His
relatives fear he has met with harm.
He had only \$1 when he got away.

"Big Tim" had a nervous breakdown
after the last election and in consequence
never took his seat in congress. Instead
he was placed in a sanitarium. The
courts judged him incompetent to man-
age his estate of several millions and a
committee of four was appointed to take
charge of his person and affairs. After
a trip to Europe he was taken to his
brother's home and three men were hired
to guard him. He slipped away, how-
ever, the night before a month ago and
revisited his haunts on the East side.
Friends recognized him and he was un-
der constant surveillance within a few
hours.

On the evening of September 1 "Big
Tim" played cards with his guards till
after midnight. Two of them fell asleep
and the third followed suit about 2
o'clock. When this guard awoke "Big
Tim" was not there. A quiet search was
begun, but without results. "Big Tim"
was born in 1882 and started life as a
newsboy.

Artist and Wife Are Killed When Auto is Hit by Express Train

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A large circle
of artists here is shocked by the death
of Addison T. Miller and Mrs. Miller,
who were killed when their automobile
was struck by an express train near Nor-
walk, Conn., last night. Miller was one
of the most widely known painters and
etchers in New York and some of his
work may be seen in the Bibliotheque
Nationale in Paris. Several of his etch-
ings and paintings hang in the New
York public library, the congressional
library at Washington and the Detroit
museum of art. His greatest success-
es were won with warm colored pictures
of Spanish and oriental subjects; his "In
Old Madrid" being particularly well
known. He was born in Warren, Ohio,
in 1859 and studied under several masters
in New York and Paris.

WHEAT CROP BIGGEST EVER GROWN IN LAND

Indications of Greatest Yield Yet
Produced Seen in Government
September Report.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO CORN

Experts Calculate Loss of 621,000-
000 Bushels.

NEBRASKA HARDEST HIT OF ALL

Deterioration in This State in August
Amounts to 30 Per Cent.

OATS PROSPECTS OVER BUSHELS

Figured at Thirty-Eight Bushels
More Than Predicted in
—Barley and Flax So
Have Escaped Dam-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Enormous
loss in the prospective yield of corn
and indications of the loss in wheat
ever produced were the features of the
government's September crop report issued
this afternoon.

Hot weather and drought in a number
of the principal corn growing states in
the month ending September 1 caused a
deterioration of corn, which experts cal-
culate has resulted in the loss of 621,000,000
bushels, reducing the corn crop estimates
to 2,251,000,000 bushels. This destructive
crop weather caused a loss of about
200,000,000 bushels in July and the August
loss brought the total up to 621,000,000
bushels since the first estimates of corn
crop prospects were made by the gov-
ernment.

Nebraska Hardest Hit.

Texas alone of the six greatest corn
growing states held its own in August.
Nebraska was hardest hit, the deteriora-
tion there amounting to 30 per cent, bring-
ing the condition of the crop to 27 per
cent of normal. The loss in Missouri was
28 per cent, the crop being 10 per cent of
normal. Kansas reported a condition of
19 per cent of normal, the lowest ever
recorded, and a loss of 30 per cent in the
month; Illinois reported a condition of 42
per cent, a loss of 10 per cent; Iowa re-
ported 36 per cent, a loss of 9 per cent;
Oklahoma 39 per cent, a loss of 5 per cent.

Never before in the history of the coun-
try has there been such a bountiful wheat
harvest as has been gathered this year.
This was due principally to the bumper
crop of winter wheat. Today's govern-
ment estimate of the spring wheat crop
showed increased prospects for that crop,
making the total production 215,000,000
bushels, or an increase of 4.3 per cent
over the August estimate.

This estimate brought the total wheat
crop of the country to 754,000,000 bushels,
or 4,000,000 bushels more than the great
record crop of 1910.

Oats Prospects.

Oats prospects, too, showed an increase
of 3.7 per cent as a result of the condi-
tions existing in August and the crop
now is estimated at 1,996,000,000 bushels,
or 35,000,000 bushels more than predicted
in August.

Weather conditions during August
caused deterioration which is estimated to
have resulted in the loss of 14,000,000
bushels of potatoes, 3,000,000 pounds of
hops and 1,000,000 of hay. Barley,
flax and rice seem to have escaped dam-
aging weather.

Little relief from the continued heat
and drought is held out by the weather
bureau, which reported today that the
week since the crop report was taken
was very generally one of the warmest
ever known in the corn growing states,
that little beneficial rain had fallen and
that the severe drought continued very
general.

The Report.

Corn—Condition, 61 per cent of a
normal, compared with 75.3 per cent
August 1, 82.1 per cent on September 1
last year and 80.9 per cent the average
condition on September 1 for the last
ten years. The indicated yield per acre,
estimated from condition reports, is 29
bushels, compared with 29.2 bushels
harvested last year and 28.5 bushels the
average yield 1908-12. On the planted
area, 106,884,000 acres, it is estimated the
final total production will be about
2,351,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,181-
000,000 harvested last year and 2,320,000,000
bushels harvested in 1911.

Wheat Nearly an Average.

Spring Wheat—Condition, 75.3 per cent
of a normal at time of harvest, com-
pared with 74.1 per cent on August 1,
90.8 per cent at time of harvest last year
and 79.9 per cent the average condition
at time of harvest for the last ten years.
The indicated yield per acre, estimated
from condition reports, is 12 bushels, com-
pared with 12.1 bushels harvested last year
and 12.1 bushels harvested in 1911.

Suggests Trading Mrs. Pankhurst for Harry K. Thaw

LONDON, Sept. 9.—"Will Mrs. Pankhurst
reconsider the allegations of corn, claim
broth and sucrotast, and if so, how will
the government of the land of freedom
treat her?" asks the Pall Mall Gazette,
commenting approvingly today on a re-
port that the American authorities "very
wisely" have decided to arrest the mil-
lions suffragette leader on her arrival in
New York on October.

Nebraskans Are Elected to Office

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 9.—The Royal
Highlanders, in convention here today,
elected the following officers:
President, W. E. Sharp, Lincoln, Neb.;
most worthy evangel, W. E. McGowan,
Los Angeles; chief secretary, F. J.
Sharp, Aurora, Neb.; chief treasurer, A.
E. Siskman, Aurora, Neb.; chief coun-
sellor, E. J. Hagner, Lincoln, Neb.; su-
preme auditor, A. L. Frithgum, Denver;
Prudential chiefs, E. J. Hanks, Sutton,
Neb.; A. J. Siskman, Aurora, Neb.; C.
A. Smith, Tilden, Neb., and H. B. Treat,
Omaha.

Tariff William—Who's Little Boy?

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White Wife of Chinese is Formally Charged With His Murder

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Alice Davis
Sing, white wife of Charles Sing, wealthy
Chinese merchant, who was found mur-
dered in his home several days ago, was
today formally booked on a charge of
murder. She is being held without bail.
The complainant is Frank Sing Low, a
brother of the murdered man.

Tractors Down to Work

Big and Little Machines Pull Plows
Through Fields.

CROWDS DEEPLY INTERESTED

Two Thousand People, Mostly Farm-
ers, Witness Demonstration and
Examine Intently Mechanism
of Great Engines.

Crew on Locomotive is Blamed for Wreck of Two Fast Trains

NEW MADISON, O., Sept. 9.—The New
York-Louis flyer on the Pennsylvania
railroad was derailed four miles west
of here at 9:40 this morning, injuring thirty-
five of the seventy-three passengers and
fatally injuring three of the crew. Six
coaches went into a cornfield, on one
side of the track, the engine and tender
striking a bridge abutment on the other
side of the track and turning one span
of the bridge into the air.

Successor to Miss Bowen Not Named

MADAME ALPHONSINE CHATELAIN, for fif-
teen years teacher of German, now lan-
guage teacher in the Central High school,
has applied for the position of head of
the department of modern languages, left
vacant by the resignation of Miss Abba
Bowen, who is taking special work at
Peru. Superintendent E. U. Gruff will
name Miss Bowen's successor within the
next few days and it is understood that
unless a man can be secured for the po-
sition Madame Chatelain will be ap-
pointed.

MISS ELEANOR WILSON SUDDENLY CALLED HOME

ATHENS, Pa., Sept. 9.—Miss Eleanor
Wilson, daughter of President Wilson,
who came here expecting to be a bride-
maid today at the wedding of her for-
mer schoolmate, Miss Nellie Knater, to
Charles B. Kellough, was unexpectedly
summoned to the president's summer
home yesterday and left for Cornhill,
N. H., at once. No further explanation
as to her sudden departure was made.
Mr. and Mrs. Kellough will visit Miss
Wilson in Cornhill on their honeymoon
trip. The bride received a silver service
as a wedding gift from Mrs. Woodrow
Wilson.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF REVISION MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE

Vote is Forty-Four to Thirty-Seven,
with All Amendments to Bill
Defeated.

TWO BOURBONS AGAINST IT

La Follette Only Republican Lining
Up with Majority.

PROGRESSIVE IN AFFIRMATIVE

Principal House Provisions Retained
by Upper Body.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST

These Will Cost Government More
Than Forty-Four Millions, but
Increases on Other Things
Will Even It Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The demo-
cratic tariff revision bill passed the sen-
ate today by a vote of 44 to 37, after
all amendments had been defeated. Sen-
ators La Follette, republican, and Poin-
dexter, progressive, voted for the meas-
ure and Senators Ransdell and Thornton,
democrats, voted against it.

The tariff bill passed the senate to-
day retained the principal house pro-
visions, including free sugar and free raw
wool, but revised other rates still fur-
ther downward. The average ad valorem
rate in the bill now is approximately
25 per cent, a decrease of 28 per cent from
existing rates and nearly 4 per cent lower
than the rates of the house bill.

Senate's Additions.

The senate's additions to the house
free list, with 1912 as a basis, will cost
the government more than \$44,000,000, but
by adding a tax of one-tenth of 1 per
cent a pound on cotton sold for future
delivery, a tax of one-cent of 10 per cent
a pound on bananas, restoring the re-
quirement of a full internal revenue tax
of \$1.10 a gallon on brandies used to
fortify wines and by increasing the sur-
taxes on large incomes senate lead-
ers believe they have provided an actual
increase. That is a point disputed by
Majority Leader Underwood of the house.
The senate made these other prominent
changes:

Exemptions Lowered.

Lowered the normal exemption from the
1 per cent income tax from \$4,000 to \$3,000
for single persons, with exemptions for
wives and dependent children; exempted
the incomes of mutual life insurance
companies, which revert to the benefit
of stockholders; increased the graduated
sur-tax on large incomes to a minimum
of 6 per cent on those more than \$50,000;
exempted incomes of municipalities de-
rived from operation of public utilities
and changed the date from which the
tax shall become computed for the first
year from January 1 to March 1, 1913.

House Woolen Rates Cut.

Reduced shute rates on woolen manu-
factures to become effective January 1,
1914.

Provided in the sugar schedule for im- mediate abatement of the duties standard test; postponed operation of re- duced rates until March 1, 1914, leaving the provision unchanged for free sugar in May, 1914.

Slightly increased rates on finer cotton goods, reclassified the whole cotton schedule and changing the silk schedule from an ad valorem to a specific basis.

Provided for an administrative force to handle income tax collections without re- gard to requirements of the civil service. Struck out a countervailing duty on wood pulp.

Metal Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced rates of the metal
schedule.

Struck out many reform provisions in administrative sections, rejected the anti- dumping clause, the 5 per cent tariff re- duction on imports in American vessels and the requirement for inspection of books of foreign manufacturers in un- dervaluing cases, but added a provision giving the president authority to retaliate against nations which discriminate against American goods by proclaiming increased rates on certain goods; adopted a provision excluding goods manufactured (Continued on Page Two.)

A Direct Appeal to Men

A great deal of advertising is
addressed to women because
women are natural shoppers.
All of the various activities of
home life and the purchases of
most of the necessities for the
home are under the supervision
of women.

But it is a very serious error
to take it for granted that men
are not interested in advertis-
ing. In the first place all men
who live in a home are intense-
ly interested in everything that
affects the home, its comforts
and the well-being of the fam-
ily, either individually or col-
lectively.

And in the second place all
men, no matter where or how
they live, have many personal
requirements to be satisfied.
Those men who have acquired
the profitable habit of reading
the advertisements in The Bee
know from experience that
such information and sug-
gestion is offered daily that not
only interests them but makes
a direct appeal.

The man who does not take
advantage himself of the daily
advertising news in The Bee
misses one of the most valu-
able features of this newspaper.

Adjusting the Plows.

It being the first day of the show, it
was necessary to adjust the plows, as
well as the tractors, to their work, and
under the circumstances it could not be
expected that the best work could be
done on the first day. This much, how-
ever, must be said, that all of the work
was remarkable, and that a good deal
of it was exceptionally good.

The smaller power tractors seemed
to excite more real interest than the heavier
(Continued on Page Two.)