

# ALL MUST BE FED

Practically Every European Country Short of Foodstuffs.

**Agriculturists on This Side of the Water Are Called on to Save the World From Starvation—Western Canada's Great Opportunity.**

Considerable discussion is taking place in the papers as to the amount of money that the United States will have to pay for its guarantee of the price of wheat for 1919. The indications at present are that the treasury will not be affected. Instead of wheat going down the outlook now is that it will go considerably above the present guarantee. It is not only the opinion of a man of the experience of Mr. Hoover that gives weight to this assumption, but we have the glaring fact that there will be more mouths to feed for this year, and the next year or so, than there were in 1918, and the quantity of food will be little, if any, greater.

The assumption is based on the fact that Germany, Austria and Poland, and others of the fighting nations, unable to secure food enough in the past two or three years, and still unable to supply it within themselves, will require to be fed. The food can now be taken to them. For some time the soldiers will require to be fed; Italy will have its demands. There will be additional shipping, some of which will be needed for requirements of India, but it will also make ocean transport easier. Mr. Hoover is possibly better acquainted than any other individual observer with both the world's food needs and its prospects of supplying them.

He is naturally very closely in touch with conditions on this continent and his position as virtual dictator of the distribution of American-grown food in Europe has given him a possibly unique insight into European needs.

Mr. Hoover says there will be no surplus from the 1918 crop to carry over into 1919. Even under normal conditions this would be a sufficiently precarious situation, for there naturally never is any possible guarantee that one or more of the great wheat-producing countries in Europe may not experience a crop failure. Under present conditions, however, such lack of surplus is distinctly dangerous, for the very European nations upon which that continent could normally rely for the great bulk of its wheat, that is to say Russia, Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania, will for obvious reasons be unable to supply their own demands for the coming year. In addition to this, Mr. Hoover points out that famine in India will call for a substantial proportion of the Australian surplus, and that, moreover, a considerable part of the Australian supply, which for lack of shipping has been accumulating in that country, has spoiled.

And the demand is by no means only for wheat. Mr. Hoover estimated that he would be able to furnish Germany 180,000 tons of grain during the month of April. But it is asserted that the German stocks of all kinds of grain and of potatoes and vegetables will surely be exhausted before June.

Mr. Hoover has also expressed the belief that it is questionable whether under the circumstances food enough can be supplied to tide Germany over until the next harvest.

It is quite clear from all this that the world is going to depend more than ever upon this continent to keep the wolf from the door until the war-devastated and anarchy-ridden countries in Europe can once again feed themselves. Already we read of the protests of British soldiers occupying Germany against allowing German women and children to perish of starvation as they are beginning to do. If these conditions prevail in Germany what must be the state of affairs elsewhere in Europe among nations which have fought with us during the last four years?

To sum up, it may be stated with confidence that the demand for every product of the farm will be unprecedented, and that the agriculturist will receive the highest prices on record for all that he has to sell.

The duty of Canada, therefore, is to keep up its work of assisting in supplying the need. It can do so. It has the land available at low prices; the market is there; railroad facilities are good, the climate and the soil produce the best wheat in the world. Western Canada offers the opportunity and the increasing flow of farmers into the country indicates the fact that advantage is being taken of it.—Advertisement.

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# To Seek Jobs For Soldiers

By JULIAN GRANDE.  
(As the New York Times.)

Berne.—During the war I have been several times in England, France and Italy, but since the armistice I have been obliged to remain here, in the heart of Europe. Consequently I cannot say how the war seems to have affected the people either in my own country or in those of our allies or in the United States. If, however, I were asked how it has affected people on the continent generally, I should say that it has made them more nervous, and some of them even nervous wrecks.

Perhaps nowhere was this more noticeable than at the meetings of the International Socialist Labor congress, attended by delegates from 27 countries. I have spoken to delegates from most of these lands, and there was not a single one who did not show signs of extreme nervousness. Either he was constantly clasping and unclasping his fingers, or he was fidgeting in his chair, or constantly blinking his eyes. Moreover, if I asked one or other to jot down something for me on paper, I noticed that his hand positively trembled as he wrote; and when a delegate addressed the congress he usually exhibited still more marked signs of overstrained nerves. Several delegates to whom I spoke volunteered the information that they slept very badly at night, and this testimony was quite independent, for not one knew what the others had been saying to me. To some I suggested that perhaps they were doing too much mental work. "No," was the reply, "even the laboring classes in our country are not sleeping well just now."

### Sobbing Sickness.

In Austria, for instance, the people are suffering from what may be called a sobbing sickness, which is the result primarily of nervousness. Both men and women suddenly begin to sob, and very often continue sobbing even in their sleep. Some doctors seem to think this mainly is due to unwholesome food, which causes stomach dilation; others attribute it to nervousness alone. In some cases this nervousness has become so acute that people have attacks in the night not unlike an epileptic fit. The sufferer begins by feeling a choking sensation, then cries out, and finally becomes quite unconscious, very often remain-

ing so for 20 minutes or even half an hour, after which he falls into a deep sleep. Afterward he remembers nothing whatever about what has happened to him. The result of this sobbing sickness and these attacks is, of course, still further to weaken a people already very greatly enfeebled.

Another effect of the prevailing nervousness is naturally to make people far more irritable than usual; and the physical weakness combined with the overwrought state of their nerves also makes them disinclined for effort or exertion. Religion, it is significant, seems to have lost all influence over them. Not only have adults become careless and indifferent with regard to morality, as is proved by the grave increases of certain diseases, with which the medical authorities no longer know how to cope, but the condition of the children in the cities and towns, particularly of Austria, is distressing beyond words. For example, the number of offenses against the law committed by children and young persons under eighteen in Vienna alone was, in 1913, 7,885, but in 1917, 14,029—a nearly 78

# Sobbing Illness Result of War

Washington.—Organization of a special field corps in connection with the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the council of national defense was announced by the war department.

The corps is composed of approximately 35 army officers specially selected and assigned to the work by the war department, and will be under the direct supervision of Col. Arthur Woods, special assistant to the secretary of war and chairman of the emergency employment committee. It has been organized to carry out in the field the plans of the war department and of the committee for the re-employment of soldiers, sailors and marines and their readjustment and absorption into civil life and peacetime conditions.

The work will consist largely of gathering information concerning pres-

ent existing government employment agencies, as well as agencies established and maintained by private organizations and individuals, and of finding out just how the war department and the committee can by co-operating with the community fulfill the nation's obligation to the men now returning to civil life. They have been instructed to inform each community which they visit that the government and all its departments represented on the emergency employment committee stand ready to co-operate to the fullest extent with any and all local efforts connected with re-employment or welfare of men discharged from the service.

The corps has been divided into three divisions. It was announced that it was not any part of the work of the corps to attempt to create any substitute employment machinery where such machinery exists. Its function is to find out how the government and the emergency department committee can best supplement and support the work of the federal employment service and to encourage cities and towns, through public and private contributions to carry on the bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors, and to establish similar bureaus where they do not exist. These bureaus are operated under the supervision of the federal employment service.

**Stranded Men a Problem.**  
The appeal of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to its constituent commercial organizations to get behind the bureaus for returning soldiers and sailors," said the announcement, "will very considerably facilitate their work. The chambers of commerce in many towns and cities already are contributing to the maintenance of employment service offices and soldiers' bureaus. The greatest effect of the action by the national commerce chamber is expected to be in the number of immediately available employment openings which employers will register with the federal employment offices and soldiers' bureaus.

"One of the chief problems incident to unemployment of the soldier is the stranded men in the cities. Employment for the majority of these men can be secured in their home towns, but through lack of funds they are unable to avail themselves of it. Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has issued an appeal to each member of the national chamber urging that they get in touch with non-resident soldiers seeking employment in their town; find out where he belongs; communicate with the chamber of commerce in his home city, and on receiving assurance that it will take care of him, provide funds for his transportation home."

## LITTLE NEMO HOME WITH WAR HONORS



Sergt. Robert Winsor McKay, Jr., son of Winsor McKay, the cartoonist and creator of "Little Nemo," has returned from France with the British military medal won during the smash of the Twenty-seventh division on the Hindenburg line last September. Sergeant McKay, who was the inspiration for his father's cartoon character some years ago, was a member of the headquarters troops of the Twenty-seventh. He returned the other day on the Leviathan and is here shown with his proud father.

## PREMIER IS THRIFTY

Paris.—"While clothes are so expensive I am not going to indulge in the luxury of a new overcoat, just because a fool shot a few holes in my overcoat." Premier Clemenceau is reported to have said.

The "Tiger's" jacket and overcoat, both showing bullet holes, were pieces of evidence that had to be produced at the trial of his would-be murderer, Emile Cottin. M. Clemenceau, however, happens to be particularly fond of those garments, and he asked M. Ignace, undersecretary of state for war, to let him have them back quickly. M. Ignace replied in tones of gentle reproach that the articles were in the hands of the judiciary and that under the rules it would be quite impossible to part with them until the case was past the appeal stage.

Then M. Clemenceau, who is an enemy of red tape, did what in French is described as an "efficacious act," the nature of which is not specified, but may be surmised. His garments came

back the same day.

The French are a thrifty race and expert clothes menders. The bullet holes can be "stopped" so as to defy detection, and the coat will be as good as ever. This is M. Clemenceau's opinion.

### Some Boss, This Man.

New York.—"Blow yourselves, then come back to your jobs," the "boss" of the United States Gypsum works, Oakfield, N. Y., wired Charles Denn and Anthony George, A. E. F. voters, along with \$100 gifts. They did.

### Born in Subway.

New York.—Mrs. Ann Rogers, ill on the subway, whispered to a woman passenger. She whispered to the conductor, who, in turn, whispered to "men passengers." They cleared out. Both mother and baby are doing nicely.

## WHEN IRVING HAD \$13 WEEK

Old Pay Roll Unearthed in London as Stage Hands Demand \$15.

London.—In view of the movement among theater employees for a minimum wage of \$15 a week and pay for rehearsals some one has unearthed the pay roll of the Queen's theater of half a century ago and given it to the public for comparison.

In it Sir Charles Wyndham is shown as receiving \$15 a week, while Sir Henry Irving received less by \$2. Toole, the leading star, got \$55, and Miss Ellen Terry, the leading lady, was put down at \$25.

### Money No Object.

Rockford, Maine.—Money has no charm for this lad. Peter de Simons, a barber here, refused a fortune of \$10,400 because one of the requirements of the will was that he would have to reside in Italy.

The blush of a queen is a royal flush.

# POULTRY

## DESTROY LICE ON CHICKENS

Sodium Fluorid Rids Fowls Quickly of All Parasites—Dipping is Most Economical.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

One application of sodium fluorid will kill all lice of chickens, entomologists of the department of agriculture have discovered. This inexpensive white powder, they find, will rid a flock of all the seven common species of chicken lice in a few days. One pound, costing only 40 or 50 cents at the time of this writing, is enough to treat 100 fowls, if dusted on. If dissolved in water and used as a dip, the same amount will go three times as far. It is easily applied, economical, gives immediate results, and does not injure the fowls or the poultryman.

The complete effectiveness of the sodium fluorid remedy and methods of using it are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 801 of the United States department of agriculture, "Mites and Lice on Poultry," by F. C. Bishopp and H. P. Wood. The bulletin deals also with mites, the night pests of chickens, which require a different treatment. Lice are biting insects that work by day and are a serious foe in neglected small flocks of general farms and back yards.

Sodium fluorid—say it plainly to the druggist or you may get sodium chlorid, common salt, which it not only resembles in name but in appearance—may be obtained at most large drug stores. The finely powdered commercial form is cheaper and more easily applied by the dusting method than the fine, crystallized sodium fluorid.

To apply the material in dust form, place it in an open vessel on a table, and with one hand hold the fowl by the legs or wings. With the other hand place the chemical among the feathers next to the skin, according to what is known as the "pinch" method, which proceeds as follows: One pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on



Dusting a Hen With Fluorid, a Very Effective Lice Killer.

the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the under side of each wing when spread. Each pinch can be distributed by pushing the thumb and fingers among the feathers as the material is released. If the chicken is held over the vessel, the material which falls from the fowl during the operation is recovered.

The material also may be applied by means of a shaker, but this method has some disadvantages as compared with the "pinch" method. When this method is used the amount of sodium fluorid may be reduced by adding four parts of some finely powdered material, such as road dust or flour, to each part of fluorid. The dust, while not poisonous, is somewhat irritating to the nose and throat. If allowed to remain on the skin in any quantity for any great length of time, it may cause slight local irritation. For these reasons, those dusting a large number of chickens would do well to cover nose and mouth with a dust guard or damp cloth and to wash their hands occasionally.

The dipping method is more economical, but among many poultry raisers there is a general sentiment against the practice of dipping fowls, largely because most of the dips contain materials which discolor the feathers. The sodium fluorid dip, however, is harmless, and as compared with dusting is more easily done. As it is necessary that the fowls dry quickly, dipping is most applicable in the Southern states and to summer treatments in the North. For lice on young chickens, young turkeys, and, in fact, all newly hatched or sick fowls, the application of sodium fluorid in the dust form is recommended.

## POULTRY NOTES

Most digestive disorders and ovarian troubles come from heavy feeding in winter without sufficient exercise.

When eggs for table use or to sell in the market are the requirement, it is not only unnecessary but unadvisable to keep the males with the hens, and they may well be dispensed with.

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