

Today

Nature's Savage War.
Wheat Stays Down.
Mussolini's Honor.
Commercial Rivalry.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

You learn much about earthquakes in the report of Omori, Japanese earthquake specialist, perhaps best informed of all men. Omori predicted this great earthquake and may have lost his life in it. His report, as head of the imperial earthquake investigation committee is comforting to those that live in New York city, and along the rocky Pacific coast. It appears that serious danger from earthquakes is minimized on rocky lands. The biblical house "built on a rock" is safest from earthquakes. This applies to the rocks on which New York stands, and to the rocky coast of the Pacific.

Nature proved in the Japanese typhoon that her war can be more terrible even than man's war. The unfortunate Japanese were attacked by earthquake, fire, tidal waves, new volcanoes bursting out, torrential rains, typhoons, and worst of all, by dreadful fear, afflicting millions.

Oil and gas tanks exploded, bridges collapsed. Fortunately there is reason to hope that the loss of life may prove less than was feared. But Japan has undergone a shock calling for years of recovery.

The power and credit of Japan, the confidence of other nations in its people, is proved by Japanese government bonds keeping their place wonderfully well.

This country ought to show sympathy otherwise than by mere charitable contributions of a few millions. Such contributions are all very well as a safety valve for friendly sentiment. But Japan needs and should have real help. It has to clothe, feed and provide houses for more than 2,000,000 homeless and hungry.

It must suppress disorder, keep down anarchy and other violence. It must rebuild its ruined cities, railroads, telegraphs, bridges, highways, telephones. The loss even with economical Japanese labor will amount to more than \$5,000,000,000.

The American nation could and ought to help with a most liberal loan, on the most liberal terms, a loan worthy of this nation's wealth and greatness.

A million Japanese by the way could easily be found to give their lives, rather than fail to pay that debt of honor.

The Japanese are very "old-fashioned." In Japan the usual marvels and miracles accompanying disasters will not be lacking. The biggest statue of the great Buddha has been thrown down. Temples and pagodas dating from ancient times are heaps of ruins.

But here and there a temple or idol will be spared. Shintoists, Confucianists and Buddhists, who represent Japan's religious beliefs, will all find proof of the superiority of their religion, and the inferiority of the others.

Even Japanese socialists, meeting at the time of the earthquake, who escaped without damage, can boast of a near miracle, and perhaps suggest that Zin-Mu celestial ancestor of the heaven-born mikados, looks upon them with a favorable eye.

That same Zin-Mu will approve his descendant Hirohito, prince regent, son and heir of the retired mikado. Hirohito gives \$50,000,000 from his private fortune to the sufferers. No ruler has ever been as generous.

No ruler except the czar could have afforded such generosity. Wheat was lower yesterday, and the day before. The earthquake leaves thousands in need of food, but that doesn't help the price of wheat. Nations always find money to buy wheat for war, no matter how high the price. They do not spend so easily merely to relieve human suffering.

Mussolini defies the league of nations, because Italy's honor is involved. Honor is always involved where war is concerned. It was so with us when the Maine was sunk. We would not have welcomed foreign interference there.

The kaiser sent word that our ships must go only where he said. His submarines would sink them if we didn't obey. That was a matter of honor also—to his sorrow.

If the league of nations can divert war only where no question of honor exists, the league will not do much. Meanwhile, it is a badly jarred and jolted organization. Even the simplest-minded will soon realize that the best thing for the United States to do is to keep out of any league that would expect us to force upon others the interference that we should not allow them to force upon us.

Aside from earthquake, war threatening, wheat down, coal up, these are the interesting things: President Coolidge lets it be known that he is no friend of Haig and Haig, and intends to stop bootlegging. That means something for the next election.

Secretary Hughes wants a full report of the Italian attack on Corfu. Such attacks are all alike. Let's hope he doesn't think the United States, its men or money, must do anything about it. We didn't shell Corfu.

Secretary Hughes also suggests that nations will "limit economic rivalry," which means that they will stop going after each other's trade, thus removing the chief cause of war.

If Mr. Hughes can bring that about, changing the leopard's spots or the Ethiopian's skin should be easy.

Until men change within, where they see a dollar, they will go after it. And going after a visible dollar is the short name for "economic rivalry."

Rural Sections of Europe Are Now Prosperous

"Back to Farm Movement" Spreads to Continent, Ex-Congressman Sloan. Just Back, Says.

(Continued From Page One.)
sheep had been slaughtered during the war and the calves and lambs are now being butchered almost as fast as they are bred to supply meat for tourists.

Germany, on the contrary, did not allow its cattlemen to decrease so markedly during the war and has since been breeding diligently, so that the number of young cattle for 6 months to 2 years in age is very noticeable. France is second in this respect, while conditions in England are better than on the continent.

More Livestock Urged.
Mr. Sloan alludes from this situation the advice that American farmers had better breed more cattle and raise less wheat. Europe has made up its mind to produce its own grain, and America, so long as present conditions and tariffs in Europe continue, will do well to raise only as much as Americans can use.

Wheat farmers will receive a total value equal to that of the present crop if the production is only 70 per cent of what it is now, he estimates. America will have a near monopoly of the corn supply for some time to come, but that is chiefly valuable as fodder. Europe is not demanding fodder just now, but in two or three years, prophesies Mr. Sloan, the rehabilitated nations will want to buy hundreds of thousands of cattle and a great deal of meat from America.

Mr. Sloan, who was greatly interested in the eradication of tuberculosis of livestock while he was in congress, conversed with agricultural authorities and American consuls in every large city he visited about the progress made in European countries in tuberculosis eradication.

America in Front.
He found them eager to stamp out the disease, but without exception their means for doing so have been and will continue to be limited. The United States is about six years in advance of other nations in this movement.

Opinion leads toward the English proposal toward dealing with Germany in all the countries through which he traveled except France, Mr. Sloan said. France is as firm as a rock behind Premier Poincare, but all other nations appeared to feel that the suggestions of Premier Baldwin of Great Britain were more practical and more to the advantage of Europe as a whole.

Italy is the most ambitious country in the world and led by the most forceful and daring character in public life," wrote Mr. Sloan while in that country. "Italy boasts of its rapid increase in population and challenges attention to the decrease in France. On the lips of many of its citizens is the word, 'We will lead the Latin countries.'"

Mussolini Forceful.
Mr. Sloan heard Mussolini make an address in which the premier demanded a vote of confidence and threatened to prorogue the chamber and rule without it if it refused to agree with his policies. He found little opposition to Mussolini's references to their enthusiasm for national agrarianism. The people are hard at work, he found, and have wonderful crops of grapes, wheat and olives.

In Germany he found prosperity in agricultural districts. Most of the work in the fields, however, is done by women. The forests are wonderfully kept, the people getting most of their fuel from them without destroying or harming them.

In the cities he found comparatively little manufacturing, most factories being paralyzed by the money situation. This situation he believes to be artificial, Germany having deliberately debased its money for various purposes.

Vienna in Poor Shape.
Unemployment was so much in evidence as in Vienna, where swarms of beggars haunt the streets and the restaurants. Food is cheaper in Germany than anywhere else in Europe, in American money.

Czecho-Slovakia, according to the former congressman, is the best managed and best equipped of all the new governments. It has succeeded in establishing a comparatively stable

Lost Prince and U. S. Ambassador



Prince Yamashina and Ambassador Woods.

through the earthquake when the Japanese capital was destroyed. Mr. Woods is shown here with Prince Yamashina, a prince of the royal house of Japan, who was killed in Tokyo. Prince Yamashina was a high officer in the Japanese navy. Ambassador Woods later reported he and his entire staff were saved.

currency and has developed a marked unity of spirit and national enthusiasm among its several nationalities. Its thirty people are investing in improvements the money that they formerly paid in taxes to the Austrian empire, and are busy developing a prosperous little country. Bohemia, the principal province, has the best balance of population of any European country, having an agricultural population almost exactly as large as its industrial population.

Situation Acute in Britain.
In the British isles Mr. Sloan saw a great deal of unemployment. Two million men are out of work, and the ship building yards at Glasgow and Belfast are absolutely idle. Many English, Scotch and Irish lads are emigrating to the United States and Canada.

This situation is due to the damage to English trade caused by the condition of central Europe. Agriculture, however, was in better condition than it has been for very many years in the British isles, where Mr. Sloan was about a week before the election. He saw much political excitement and a little shooting, but reached the conclusion that Ireland is gradually pacifying itself under the present government, which is supported by 75 per cent of the people. He tried to locate some Sloan relatives in northeastern Ireland, where his parents came from, but discovered that the whole family had come to America.

World Good Will Is Aim of United States

(Continued From First Page.)
for the shipment of American dollars to Europe. In fact, so many of our dollars are already in circulation in Europe that some American banks think it is possible to sell to foreigners in America, orders for dollars deliverable in Europe.

Base Currency On Dollar.
In two of the European countries with depreciated currencies, the governments are making definite beginnings toward starting new currencies based not on gold, but on some millions of American dollar bills in the treasuries of their national banks.

The lowest estimate the writer has heard is that upward of one hundred million American dollar bills have gone to Europe during the present year. Another estimate places it as high as a million American dollar bills a day.

Our officials can see the reasons for this (view readily enough, but are puzzled to figure out what effect it may have in America. They do not have any apprehension of an unfavorable effect.

Each dollar bill that goes to Europe is to that extent an offset to some of the gold in the American treasury of which we have too much and which we would be only too glad to distribute in this or any other way.

Would Become Standard.
The movement is an infallible sign of the disposition of the whole world to make the American dollar the standard currency. This is a position which in years past was held by the British gold sovereign. Great Britain got an immense advantage out of it. We are not equipped to get so great an advantage because we do not carry on international business to the same extent that Britain did.

Another deduction is that the human animal in Europe or elsewhere, tends inevitably to turn to gold as his standard of currency. He wants to work, he wants to trade, he wants to make a profit, he wants to save some of his profits and he wants that saved to be in gold or the equivalent of gold. This human motive is triumphing over experiments of theorists or governments who wish to abolish money or to abolish private trade or to set up currencies based on something other than gold.

Both in the international helpfulness of charity, and in international economic American leadership goes on steadily, even though some idealists sincerely think they have reason to complain about our lack of initiative in another respect.

(Copyright, 1923.)
Subscription to Loan Banned.
London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Cologne says the Rhineland high commission has forbidden the raising of subscriptions to the German gold loan in any of the occupied territories.

Another ordinance empowers search for German orders received by German officials and authorized the replacement of the latter if desirable.

Japanese Need Flour, Envoy at Tokio Asserts

List of Necessaries Given by Ambassador Woods—Some Americans Reported Dead, Safe.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Sept. 6.—Ambassador Woods at Tokio, in an undated dispatch sent by wireless via Iwaki to the State department today, listed the commodities most urgently needed for relief work in the devastated area of Japan.

"Any aid from American people for over one million homeless Japanese," the message said, should preferably take form of tinned meat, condensed milk, flour, underclothes, galvanized sheets and dimension timber for one-story shelters."

A second message from the ambassador again reported the safety of the staff of the American embassy. Consul Kirjasoff and family and Miss Doris Babbitt, he added, were reported killed. The reference to the "family" of Consul Kirjasoff, is believed by the State department to refer to only Mrs. Kirjasoff, as previous reports had said that the two children were safe. Miss Babbitt is believed to be the daughter of the assistant commercial attaché at Tokio.

Ambassador Woods said Maj. W. C. Crane, language officer at the embassy, and wife had not been heard from, but advices received by the military intelligence section of the army general staff here said Major Crane had reported his safety.

Consul James P. Davis at Shanghai, called that Mrs. and Nellie Hands were safe in Shanghai.

Judge Lobinger of the United States court at Shanghai and other officials of the court who were in Japan also were reported safe.

Omahans Forsake Trains for Cars to Go to State Fair
Omaha went to Lincoln for Omaha day at the State Fair in a pillar of dust, forsaking the railroad for the flyover and the broad highway. At the Burlington station at 9:15 this morning officials gazed sadly at the single train pulling out of the sheds with its two extra coaches handling a crowd that used to require two extra trains.

Even the Union Stockyards has passed up the steel rails for the D. L. D. Highway and joined the estimated procession of 500 cars bound for the exhibits at Lincoln.

See Want Ads produce results.

Prisoner in Woman's Garb Almost Escapes



This is the woman's outfit in which Otto Cole, Omaha life-terminer, nearly escaped from the state penitentiary Wednesday, when he mingled with a crowd of visitors. It took him three months to make it. Detailed story is on Page 2.

Peace Prize on Page 2.
Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—The late President Harding is included in a list of about 20 persons who are being proposed as recipients of the Nobel peace prize, says the Christiania Aftenposten.

Others in the newspaper's list include Miss Jane Addams and Secretary Hughes.

Wife Beaten Up by Husband. Is Claim

Columbus Farmer's Wife in Hospital After Alleged Attack With Cordwood.

Columbus, Neb., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Stanislaus Kula, a farmer's wife living four miles west of Columbus, is in St. Mary hospital, suffering severe bruises about the face, head, hands and legs from a beating she is alleged to have received with a piece of cordwood from her husband. Mrs. Kula claims the attack followed her attempt to punish one of the family's six children because the youngster cut open a muskmelon and spilled its contents on the dining room table.

County Attorney Otto Walter to further the project, he said.

Congress Due to Act on Tidewater

By Associated Press.
Chicago, Sept. 6.—Representatives of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association in session here today expressed the belief that congressional action in support of the deep waterway project to connect the Atlantic and the Great Lakes would be taken at the next session. Sentiment in New England is rapidly changing in favor of the deep waterway, H. C. Gardner, president of the association, declared. Not only has the waterways committee of the Associated Industries of New England endorsed the waterway, but a New England, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes association is being formed to further the project, he said.

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Second Floor

The Hard Coal Industry On Trial For Its Life

A single act of tyranny in the hard coal fields may be the last straw to break, not the back, but the patience of a long suffering people. Already we read in the press of the country of plans that are being formulated for a possible permanent abandonment of anthracite coal by consumers; the immediate utilization of bituminous coal, coke, oil—and the speeding up of plans to supersede coal in industry with huge water-power electric projects, and even solar or atomic energy. From all of these far flung plans, The New York World deduces that, "The hard coal industry of Pennsylvania is on trial for its life." There is an illuminating article in The Digest this week that presents all of the facts on this timely subject.

Other News-Features in this Week's Digest

Our Interest in Cuba's Railroad Problem
A summary of the trouble in Cuba and how the United States is affected.

Making Up With Mexico
Details of the steps that have led up to the present entente cordiale and the possibility of the proposed treaty being passed by the Senate.

Italy's "New Liberty" of the Press
The restrictions that have been placed by Mussolini to regulate Italian publications.

The Klan As a Victim of Mob Violence
The case for and against the attack upon the Klan at Carnegie on August 25th.

The Night Mail in Reality
How distance shrinks with air-plane transportation of the mail. In the news of the successful five-day test of the air-mail service there is a duplication of the perils of the dashing days of the pony express riders who carried the overland mail in the picturesque decades of the past.

The Plan to Split Protestantism in Two
The schism that is widening between the Liberals and the Fundamentalists.

Japanese Ire at China's Boycott—Wanted—Air Terminals—Are Animals Color-Blind?—The Uses of Drudgery—To Keep Timber Sound—Robert E. Lee in Drama—Two Men Who Helped Make the President—Magnus, the Unbluffable, of Minnesota—The Girl Who Came Up From Despair—"Gasoline Rabies," a National Peril—Meaning of the Canadian Bank Failure—Topics of the Day
There are also many striking illustrations, including the best of the Cartoons.

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The First Anniversary of FUN from the PRESS

It was just a year ago that The Literary Digest's short humorous motion picture reel FUN from the PRESS was released. Almost from the first week, it became popular and each additional week but served to increase its popularity with the public. It is being shown in about 2,000 of the better class motion-picture theaters throughout the country.

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