

### Progress Shown in Child Health in Iowa in 1923

Report of Public Nurses Reveals Aid Given Thousands of Cases All Over State.

By Associated Press.  
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 2.—Progress of child health improvement in Iowa during the year 1923 was revealed here today in the annual report of the Public Health Nurses' association, which showed effective aid rendered during the year to thousands of children of the state. The report covered the activities of 40 public health nurses at work in the state and was given out by Miss G. E. Reynolds and Miss Lona Troit, representatives of the association.

The association and its members have for their aim, the report said, the conservation of child health rather than the correction of physical defects, although the two fields of activity overlap somewhat. One of the most prominent features of the report is that which deals with work in home hygiene, in which there were organized 52 classes, attended regularly by 695 children.

**Schools Serve Lunches.**  
Twelve hundred and sixteen Iowa schools, city and rural, are now serving hot lunches to pupils at noon, to replace the cold lunches brought to school in napkins and tin-pails and consisting of cold and hard-packed sandwiches, and similar "ready-to-eat foods," the report shows. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-five schools of the state were inspected during the year as to sanitary condition.

Clinics conducted by public health nurses numbered 178, with 5,552 patients attending. Aside from this, 1,228 demonstrations in public health work were given. During the year members of the association made a total of 36,658 visits to homes of children. Seven hundred and twenty-seven health clubs were organized in the schools.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-six children who were underweight were brought up to normal weight, and more thousands were given advice or sent to physicians to have remedied defects in health. In connection with the issuance of the report the association voiced the need for more public health nurses in the state. Pointing out that conservation of health is fully as important as improvement of health, Miss Reynolds declared that the need for nurses who are qualified for such work is greater than ever before.

More than interested are the re-novated Cadillacs now on display at the Cadillac Building, Farnam St. at 26th Ave.

### Dairy Cows Aladdin's Lamp of Nebraska Farmers



By J. T. DUNLAP.

History is being made in and about the little town of Orleans, in western Nebraska. Less than 50 years ago the Indians hunted buffalo in that part of "the great American desert." It was a dryland country, covered with a short growth of buffalo and the dairy cow. There are many Republican rivers. It was a part of the far west; the land of the setting sun.

Today it is one of the rich farming sections of the state. Long ago its prosperous farmers discovered alfalfa and the dairy cow. There are many farms in wheat and other crops, but the men who are making money, and keeping a comfortable balance in the bank, are selling milk and cream. They have found the lamp of Aladdin.

Seven years ago the Farmers' Equity union organized a co-operative company and built a small creamery in Orleans. They began with a small amount in cash and credit, and a large capital of inexperience. In less than two years they had some experience, a mortgage on the plant and were operating at a loss.

**Change Managers.**  
Five years ago they changed managers and put Ole Hansen in charge. Things began to happen. Ole knew the game and he went out among the farmers. Also he found a market for his product.

About the same time Herman Korte bought a farm of 160 acres near Orleans. He started a dairy with about 20 cows and later increased his herd to about 40 head. In some mysterious way he had found the long-lost lamp of Aladdin. No more wheat farming for him. He put his land in corn, alfalfa and pasture. He built a silo and began to deliver milk and cream to the Orleans creamery.

Nearly all the feed for his cows is grown on his own farm. At times he is forced to buy some extra feed

but for the most part he manages to get a well-balanced ration for his cows from his own land. There are no idle acres, no fence corners choked with weeds, no burning straw stacks in the spring, on the farm of Herman Korte.

In five years Mr. Korte has sold milk and cream to the amount of \$26,772.99. The creamery records show that he has sold 760,583 pounds of fresh milk at an average price of 35 cents a pound. The price is now 50 cents.

**Modern Dairy Barn.**  
His crop division usually includes about 30 acres of corn and 40 acres of alfalfa. He has a modern dairy barn with a silo, and a modern house which cost about \$10,000. Some of his neighbors thought he was getting extravagant when he built that house but they had not seen his cream checks. Perhaps some of them had never heard of Aladdin.

Herman Korte has never told his closest friends or relatives where he found the wonderful lamp, and if you should ask him he would probably smile and point to his herd of Holstein cows. He is a close man and wise in his own day and generation. And right now there are people living in the little towns of Orleans who will scoff at this story and tell you that it cannot be done.

A. C. Flammang also owns a farm near the town of Orleans. He has 320 acres, well improved, with a modern house, big dairy barn and two silos. His house and barn are lighted by electricity from his own plant and his milking machines are operated in the same way. He milks from 20 to 25 cows and in the last five years he has sold to the Orleans creamery nearly \$14,000 worth of milk and cream.

Mr. Flammang has diversified his

farming more than his neighbor. He has a good herd of purebred Spotted Poland-China hogs. The tops are sold as breeding stock and the others go to the market full-fed and fattened on skimmed, or separated milk, corn and alfalfa. He grows the feed, operates the dairy and runs the entire farm with the help of his family. He has no labor problem to solve and his boys have never called a strike. He must have borrowed the lamp from Herman Korte, but still there are people who don't believe it. They would rather take a chance on wheat.

No one seems to know how Ole Hansen did it, but his fortunes are closely identified with the success of the dairy farmers in southwestern Nebraska, eastern Colorado and northwestern Kansas. Perhaps he also borrowed the lamp or found the magic carpet. At any rate the Orleans co-operative creamery has prospered amazingly under his management.

Nearly 6,000 farmers are shipping cream to Orleans. Some of them ship the year round, others only part time. In five years the creamery company has enlarged and improved its plant, paid its debts, increased its capital stock and declared some big dividends. Last year it paid back to stockholders a 25 per cent dividend, pro-rated on cream shipped.

**Makes Own Ice.**  
In 1923 it manufactured and sold 2,000,000 pounds of butter and 40,000 gallons of ice cream. It makes ice for its own use and supplies the town of Orleans. It is the largest co-operative creamery in America, if not in the world. And don't forget that it is located away out there, in back of beyond, where the wise-acre said that it couldn't be done.

There is a moral in this tale. The lamp of Aladdin, which once was lost, is found again. Its magic power may be applied to all sections of Nebraska, but it must be waved over the fields of corn and alfalfa, and rubbed gently along the sleek sides of a well-fed dairy cow. That is the one answer to the riddle, and he who runs may read.

### Middle Western Poet Writes Vividly of Our Own Land

By PROF. LEWIS L. M'KIBBEN, University of Omaha.  
"BARBED WIRE AND WAYFARERS," by Edwin Ford Piper, Macmillan, 1924. "Frontier verse" is by no means in the many volumes of verse which pour forth yearly from the presses, large and small, of the country. Scarcely, however, will one find a poet who writes with greater and more intimate knowledge of the hardships and romance of the early settling of the west, than does Professor Piper, now of the University of Iowa. His book is dedicated to "the memory of my father and my mother, pioneers in Nebraska in the year 1869."

This most readable book of verse should, as a consequence, be of great interest to all native westerners, to whom the experiences related in the book are not unknown. It should alike be of interest to any who wish to recreate in imagination the strangely real emotions, the rugged virtues, the equally prominent vices, of the early pioneers to Nebraska, as well as of those more transient creatures of God's unfenced expanse, most of whom were headed "with hope to Frisco, the Black Hills or Denver."

Professor Piper, whose early life in Nebraska makes possible his extensive first-hand knowledge, certainly is a skillful artist of this life. Picture after picture is presented to us, painted in colors and hues well adapted to his subject. The jargon of the early pioneer is preserved, yet one never feels that what he is reading is vulgar.

The first section, "Barbed Wire," shows us the early settler, in "jolting prairie schooner," slowly moving westward; the halt at night, after a long dusty journey, under the beneficent shade of the elm tree; the settler himself, no Greek Apollo, but:

Slender, nor yet massive; slenky, bearded, erect, broad-shouldered, hand on spade, shirt sleeve uprolled on muscular forearm, alert eye, and compassionate faithful lip, and forehead answering joyfully to the sky.

The yes-word.

Again, we see the horse thief, his limp form swaying to a gentle waltz, victim of the absolute law of the frontier. The section takes its name from the poem entitled "Barbed Wire," which symbolizes the winning of the land by the homesteaders—"barbed wire" "sent the cowman west," though it also crippled many a good horse, so that barbed wire quite came to symbolize something quite malicious:

"It's barbed wire for the devil's hat band; and barbed wire blankets down in hell."

"The Neighborhood," the next section, shows us the loneliness of an isolated "ridge farm" without the prattle of children to ease the ears, and children's faces to feed the hungry eyes of the woman whose husband is away all day—"her life was blunt with sameness." We see the loneliness of a widow who lives "in the canyon" isolated, and who finally commits suicide. A diary afterwards reveals the spiritual struggle she had gone through. We can see the "claim jumper"; the neighborhood parties; the romance of summer moons.

"Wayfarers" the third section, deals with those creatures known vulgarly as tramps and hoboes. As I read this, I could say with the author:

"I heard men talk, and I saw mistily into the hearts of wayfarers." We see a fight between a negro professional crook and a white man, who fight over a small lot of 9 years—apparently the poet himself—resulting in the death of both. We see these men who:

... carry with them curses, collarless thoughts, and the old body sins, tobacco and rebellion and guffaw—stopping along the road for a "hot meal" and afterwards, to bind sheaves—and then to move on, after having related their stories to the farmer, and having interpreted to him the "tramp signs" on his front gate.

We are told how "the tramp limped off trailing the hobo song":

Good-by, farewell to Omaha, K. C., and Denver, too.

Put my foot on the flying freight, Going to ride her through." The last section, "Hours in a Eye-Street," gives us a glimpse of life in a small frontier settlement. It is a fitting climax to the book, for the growing frontier community is the natural consequence of the restless migration to the west.

Just why Professor Piper put in the few poems, "Echoes from the War," even though some, such as "Gee-Up, Dar, Mules," he worthy to live, is more than I can tell. It seems like a poorly selected number among a large number of good songs on a concert singer's program. It is decidedly off key, out of tune, inharmonious. Perhaps the only explanation is that this book contains practically all which Mr. Piper has done up to date, that he is willing to put into a book.

This book, in its first two sections (minus "Whoa, Zebe, Whoa," "Shoes," "In the Potato Field.") was published in two editions by the Midland Press in 1917, both of which editions are out of print. The present volume is almost three times the size of that volume, and brings up to date most of Mr. Piper's work. We can say, in short, I believe, that although Mr. Piper is by no means one of America's most prolific writers, he is nevertheless one of the best poets, along with Carl Sandburg, writing of the early life of the west and capturing in vivid symbols the life of the settler, as well as of the hobo and transient, which the west still knows.

### Fire Destroys Valuable Barns Near Fremont

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.  
Fremont, Neb., Feb. 2.—Fire causing a loss estimated at \$14,000 practically destroyed the Hilliker Simpson barns at the south edge of the city this morning.

Two horses and two mules were lost in the blaze. Sparks from a passing engine are believed to have started the fire.

### Wife Desertion Charge.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.  
Beatrice, Neb., Feb. 2.—William Van Laningham of Auburn, Neb., was arrested here on a charge of deserting his wife and four children. He was taken back to Auburn by an officer from that place.

### Legionnaires in Dawson

County Plan Joint Council  
Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.  
Cosed, Neb., Feb. 2.—The annual convention of American Legion men in Dawson county was held in Cosed Friday evening with a large delegation present from Gothenburg, Lexington, Sumner and Cosed. The main topic of discussion was the formation of an inter-post council in Dawson.

### 3 Escape Death Cells.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 2.—Prisoners combed the countryside about Little Rock last night in pursuit of Emory Connel and Joe and Eulus Sullivan, who after a spectacular escape from death cells in the Arkansas penitentiary Friday, forced Hamp Martin, prison warden, to drive them through the prison yard to liberty.

### Asthma Now Often Stopped in 4 Minutes

New Formula Seems to Check Wheezing, Choking, Coughing, Difficult Breathing and Sleepless Nights Almost Instantly.

Thousands who have suffered from the terrible gasping, choking, coughing and wheezing symptoms of asthma will rejoice to learn that the underlying cause of asthma have apparently been disclosed by science. Strange as it may seem, the most stubborn cases that have resisted all methods of treatment now quickly yield to a simple home treatment which is rapidly becoming famous. The ability to sleep soundly all night, to stand exposure to stormy weather, to walk rapidly or run, and freedom from the terrible tightness in the chest is often given within as short a time as four minutes by this wonderful new formula, known as Webb's Combination Prescription. So confident is Mr. W. H. Webb, 114 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., that you can be rid of your asthma troubles that he offers to send a full size Webb's Combination Prescription on free trial to anyone who will write for it. Tell your friends if it cures you and pay Mr. Webb only whatever you think is fair. Write the judge and never pay anything unless you wish. Webb's Combination Prescription is not sold in drug stores, as to insure freshness it is sent direct to patients. Just send your name for this introductory offer, which is good for only 16 days.

## A Story of Success

How Studebaker Cars became leaders  
145,000 people last year paid \$200,000,000 for them

THE most talked-about cars among fine cars are the Studebaker Sixes—at \$975 and up. Sales have almost trebled in the past three years. The demand for these cars, growing by leaps and bounds, has been Motordom's chief sensation. Over \$200,000,000 was last year spent for Studebaker models. Now we wish to explain, to all who are interested, the reasons for that success.

build quality cars as Studebaker. Engineering—\$500,000 yearly. We created an engineering department which costs \$500,000 yearly. There are 125 skilled men there who devote their time to studying betterments in cars. They make 500,000 tests yearly. There is a department of Methods and Standards. They decide and fix every standard in these cars.

We spend \$600,000 yearly to machine all surfaces of crank shafts, just as in Liberty Airplane Motors. That is the reason for that perfect balance, that absence of vibration. Every Studebaker car is Timken-equipped. The Special-Six and the Big-Six have more Timken bearings than any car selling under \$5,600 in America. The Light-Six more than any competitive car within \$1,000 of its price.

Studebaker has always led. For 72 years the name Studebaker has stood for quality and class. Studebaker equipages, in the carriage days, held premier place. The White House owned them in the days of Grant and Harrison. Now we make motor cars only. But the Studebaker name, in this modern field, simply had to maintain its prestige. We had the money, we had the incentive — we who now control. And our one ambition has been to maintain the Studebaker place. \$90,000,000 assets behind us. Studebaker assets are \$90,000,000. We have \$50,000,000 in modern plants and equipment. Not old plants re-adapted. We have spent \$32,000,000 in new plants in five years. We have equipped them with 12,500 up-to-date machines. Over \$8,000,000 was spent on drop forge plants alone. Another \$10,000,000 on body plants, to maintain our prestige in coach building. We believe that no other plant in the country is so well equipped to

Learn why 145,162 bought Studebakers in 1923. Studebakers hold the top place in the fine car field today. In 1919, the public paid over \$80,000,000 for 39,356 Studebaker cars. In 1920, the public paid over \$100,000,000 for 51,474 Studebaker cars, an increase of 31% over 1919. In 1921, the public paid over \$120,000,000 for 66,643 Studebaker cars, an increase of 29% over 1920. In 1922, the public paid over \$155,000,000 for 110,269 Studebaker cars, an increase of 66% over 1921. In 1923, the public paid over \$201,000,000 for 145,162 Studebaker cars, an increase of 32% over 1922. In 1924, business has opened with Studebaker as never before. Learn why all these buyers preferred Studebakers.

Open cars have real leather upholstery. They cost \$25 more per car than imitation leather. Our closed cars have Chase Mohair upholstery. This is made from the soft fleeces of Angora goats. And a Sedan requires from 15 to 18 yards. Velour for this upholstery would save us up to \$100 per car. Note the finish of every detail. Mark the infinite care. They add 23% to labor cost on luxurious closed bodies. Note the completeness of our larger closed cars. The nickel-plated bumpers, the extra disc wheels and cord tires, the steel trunk, the courtesy light, etc. Think what they would cost you, bought as extras. Thus we have made the Studebaker the leader of quality cars. We have built a demand exceeding 145,000 cars per year. Learn the results of these efforts, in fairness to yourself. Don't buy a car at \$1,000 or over without knowing what we offer. Compare the parts and details. Mark the advantages we offer — scores on scores. Our experience is that 95% of those who do that buy a Studebaker car.

### Boy Saves Playmate From Death by Burning



When his playmate's clothes caught fire from a street bonfire, Michael Graffo (above), 7, of New York, beat out the flames, but was painfully burned himself. Children in Germany pay for their school tuition in potatoes and butter, because they would not be able to carry the number of marks it would take to pay the fees.

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