B

FRENCH HOUSEWIVES REBEL

Sharp Rise in Cost of Living Stirs the Women to Anger.

FORMULATE DEMANDS ON PRICES

Merchants Notified that Milk, Wheat, Bread and Other Provisions Must Be Kept Within a Certain

Maximum Cost.

PARIS, Sept. 16-The cost of living in France, which has been creeping upward steadily during ten years, has risen with live at all a jump this summer. One of the principal reasons is the three months of extraordinarily dry and hot weather, withering and drying up the vegetables consumed in large quantities by all classes in France. String beans of the most ordinary description. for example, sell for 9 to 12 cents a shape of price advances. Vegetables of all panies it explains, the bill purposes to subpound and lettuce at \$2.50 the hundred. kinds now cost from two to four times as stitute for the present irregular calendar wholesale.

Discontent of housewives has taken prices have been advanced in most parts violent form in the north, where attacks of the country. The situation confronting upon farmers, butchers, storekeepers and the working people of the cities during the other vendors by bands of viragoes are the winter is a most serious one; and movedaily excitements in towns and cities. The ments for an increase of wages have berevolutionary labor party has thought this come much more frequent than usual. A uniform in length as possible, but as a a good occasion to take part, but the considerable advance has already occurred difference in this respect is unavoidable in women manifestants oppose this, and keep in the prices of all sorts of foodstuffs for a year with twelve months, it is thought though example more than anything else ing rapidly. a hundred cities and smaller centers. Sometimes there is a meat boycott for a couple of days at a time as a warning to the butchers, or three or four hundred women will rush a market, tipping over all the

stands and half destroying the eatables.

Honsewies Formulate Demands. Demands of the housewives are for milk at 8 cents a quart, butter at 30 cents a pound, bread at 18 or 19 cents for the fivepound loaf and plain meats at 20 cents a pound. So far as bread and dairy products are concerned the women have been generally successful, but the butchers utterly refuse to give way. They affirm that seiling at 20 cents a pound would cause an actual less. Farmers have not been able to combine, as the butchers have done, and they are yielding, although increased prices from their point of view seem justified because fodder is dear and scarce. Most of the cows are stable-fed. and the milk supply is possibly a third less than usual. The long drought has burnt up the second erops of fodder.

The Parisians hear of these successful raids on prices in the northern provinces with the hope that something will happen to check the rising cost of everything in the capital, where living is 30 per cent dearer than it was at the opening of the century.

Edison on His Travels.

Edison has been automobiling in short stages through France and Switzerland. He intends to continue his holiday through Germany to Hamburg, sailing from there for home. Everywhere Edison receives impressive attention, being spoken of sometimes as "the great American." He has a vivid and delighted interest in all that he sees, and likes to talk about his impressions

'Who is the shabby little man with the crowd around him?" inquired a Parisian woman in the lobby at the Beau Rivage at Geneva. Upon being told that he was Edison, she looked again and replied:

"His clothes look as though they had cost about 50 francs, but he has a brain great enough to make him emperor of France.'

Edison feels the charm of the old, pleasant and rich countries through which he passes, but he admires most the delicate and intelligent skill of Swiss workmen. He attributes their fine precision to the generations of watchmakers. "My chief man. said Edi Wurth, whom I have p son. "is a Swiss. and I have employed more than one thousand of them." The only correspondence Edison bothers with on his holiday is to autograph the photographs of himself that people present Set on Fire by Sun. The chalet and beautiful botanical gardens at Sainte Savine, near Troyes, have been burned by the concentration of the sun's rays through an accidental arrangement of windows forming a burning glass. Work of Paris Pawnshop. The Mont-de-Piete of Paris, the government pawn shop, has issued its report for last year, showing that nearly \$5,000,000 were loaned on 910.118 articles, more than \$7,000,000 being upon jewelry or objects of art. The experiences of the governmen pawn brokers in Paris, and the report says in the provinces also, show that people pawn more during periods of prosperity than during depressed times, because in prosperity small business people need capital and do not have sufficient standing to borrow from the banks. Hence they avail themselves of the government pawn as security. Pawning has been diminish ing in France since 1892 among the working classes, due, the report says, probably to there having been fewer strikes.

rigorous measures be adopted to prevent DALZIEL HAS NEW CALENDAR restricting their freedom of movament in the colony after settling there. Licenses Leader of English Ultra Radicals is to trade, the petitioners further ask, must either be rejected outright, or else made conditional upon very rigorous requirements

WOULD REARRANGE THE MONTHS The grievance of the colonists is that the small Hindoo tradesmen settle everywhere Ocean Pooling Arangement Likely to in the colony and monopolize the trade Be Renewed at Meeting Soon to with the natives: and that their standard of life is so low that they can afford to Be Held in Cologne-Big Raccontent themselves with profits that a ing Prize in Danger.

German could never meet, hence it is believed that the colony must inevitably be-LONDON. Sept. 16-Sir Henry Dalgiel, come a region in which Germans cannot leader of the ultra-radicals in the House of Commons, the father of the bill which aims

Drouth Makes Higher Prices. at giving Scotland local self-government. The effects of the great drouth of this has just had prepared a bill to siter the summer, which has ended only in limited calendar. This bill, known as the Fixed sections of the country, have already made Calendar Bill contains some novel feathemselves felt in a serious way in the tures. As the memorandum which accommuch as in normal summers, while milk a fixed calendar having regular periods. of which the week is the common measure. In this, as in other features, it differs from the Calendar Reform Bill, introduced in the House of Commons in 1908, but which never got beyond the second reading stage. That bill sought to make the months as

Iconoclastic.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.

possible for each month to begin on a inday and end on a Saturday. What the Bill Proposes

A table giving the proposed fixed calen-dar shows that the months of January. October and November would each consist of twenty-eight days, whilst the remaining months of March, June, September and December would each have thirty-five days. 'New Year day" is set apart, thus bringing the total of days up to the requisite number of 365, whilst for leap years a

special day is set apart as "leap day." which is to be intercalated between the last day of June and the first day of July, as reconstituted by the bill. A clause in the bill lays down that the total decrease was 127.122. From British

New Year day and leap day shall neither be accounted days of the week, and shall not, except where specially mentioned or provided for be held to be included in any computation of days, but shall otherwise be sengers than they did for the same period public bank holidays. The conditions of last year. labor on those two days and the remuneration therefor, under the bill, would conform as far as possible to what prevails on Sundays. A fixed date. April 15. is fewer passengers than the number on selected for Easter day.

Finally the bill, if passed by Parliament, will not become operative until the govern- pared to adopt a conciliatory attitude to ment decides that sufficient international avoid a rate war. concurrence has been secured.

Ocean Pooling Agreement.

It is generally anticipated in transatiantic the agitation in their own hands. A loose live stock. To make matters still worse better to increase that difference so as to shipping circles that the pooling arrange- the world, which has grown to gigantic organization spreads over the north, al- the hoof and mouth disease is still spread- allow of the week being a common measure ment, which expires on October 31, will be proportions, is in danger of being aboliabed of all months. This arrangement makes renewed at the resumed conference to be or at least considerably curtailed. Under

held in Cologne during September. The Indian, like British law, clubs can organize Canadian Pacific Railway company, which sweepstakes for members only.

works its shipping interests chiefly as a The "Calcuta sweep" was started like feeder for the railway, and which has the sweepstake in all London clubs on the heretofore opposed the extension of the Derby to enable members to have an in-February, April, May, June, July, August, agreement, has, it is believed, as a result of terest in the race without chancing much concession granted by the continental com- money. Unlike the others, however, the pantes, modified its attitude. Calcutta one grew far beyond this, tickets

The movement of passengers during the being sold to anybody and everybody, and first half of this year did not realize ex- it was hard to find a European in India or pectations, partly on account of many one who had ever been there who did no Americans waiting until later on the year have a ticket or at least an interest in one Ten years ago the first prize in the sweep o visit England, thus avoiding the high charges which prevailed during the corona- was worth about \$100,000; last year it was tion period. The decrease, however, was worth nearly \$250,000. The first prize last general in all classes, both eastbound and year went to a doctor, who, however, had vestbound. On the routes to America the sold a half interest in the ticket for \$50,000.

ports to Canada, on the other hand, there What is Artistic Temperament? was an increase of 20.581. The continental lines have been the chief sufferers, the four leading ones having carried \$5,843 fewer pas-

What is Artistic Temperament? Paderewski is said to have displayed philosophic caim during the fire that de-stroyed the building on his fancy poul-try farm and the unkind explanation is in the place is held by Mme. Paderewski! But why should an artist not be as artist not related to his art? There is no mystery, necessarily in the fact of a musician's going to plece at a wrong note, but being unmoved by the sight of are been vasity different if the great planat had been viewing the burning of Nerc's violit. The artistic tempera-ment is nothing if not the accompaniment of Nerc's violit. The artistic tempera-ment is nothing if not the some of sen-sphere is not concerned, it is not by neces-tiv less capable of calmness than the more ordinary type. Most of us could hear wrong note without flinching, but how we we beat. Under the old agreement these four companies were entitled to 62 per cent of the pooled traffic. They actually carried 13.844 which that percentage was based. In view of this it is understood that they are pre-

Big Racing Stake in Danger.

The Derby sweepstake, organized by the

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven

Breaks up Grip and

A Cold is caused by a sudden check in the circulation of the blood; you know when, by a gone feeling of lassitude and weakness, before the Sneezing, Cough or Sore Throat set

The immediate use of "Seventy-Seven" at this first feeling, restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and breaks up the Cold.

To obtain the best results a vial must be kept handy. This is easy as it fits the vest pocket. All dealers sell "Seventy-Seven."

Humphreys' Homeo, Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York



SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS

Large Increase of Membership in the German Empire-Have Big Election Fund,

BERLIN, Sept. 16 .- The annual report of the social democratic party's executive committee, which has just been issued. shows that the socialists have increased their organized members by 116,524, bringing the membership in the course of the year to a total of \$36,562. This was the greatest gain they ever had in a single year. The financial position of the party also is unusually strong. The treasurer reports receipts of \$330,000, or a gain of \$100 .-000 over the previous year, and within the last four years an election fund of \$260,000 has been collected.

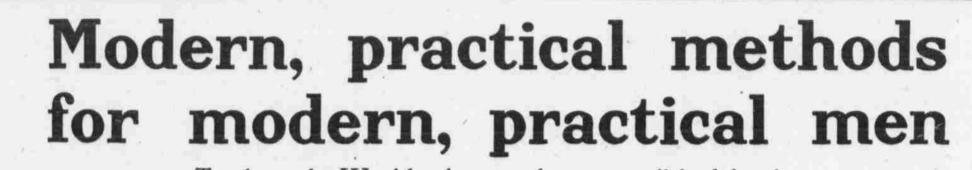
There are local organizations in all the Reichstag districts except fourteen. Besides the ordinary organizations of voters the party has 454 young people's organizations, there having been a gain of nearly a hundred last year. Young people's homes are maintained in 130 towns.

There are now eighty-one socialist daily newspapers in Germany. The most extensively circulated is the Vorwaerts of Berlin, which is the party organ; its circu lation reaches 157,000. A comic weekly paper. Der Wahre Jakob, whose weapon of party warfare is the political cartoon, has 907,000 subscribers.

The drift toward socialism during the last few years, the report claims, has been very strong; it points out that in the thirty-seven by-elections held since the present Reichstag was elected in January, 1907, the socialists gained 24,000 votes whereas their opponents of all parties lost the huge total of 155.800.

It is unofficially stated that Baron von Rechenberg, the governor of the German olony in East Africa, has decided to resign in the autumn. It is assumed that the governor's decision is due to opposition that has arisen against him in the colony in respect to his treatment of the colored races, especially the Hindoos. The German colonists object to his mild treatment of these, and they have powerful supporters among the colonial politicians in the Reichstag.

A business organization of the colonists has recently adopted and sent to the home government a series of resolutions embodying their own views as to the proper treatment of the Hindoos. They ask that more



To show the World what can be accomplished in the fertile regions of the vast West is the purpose of the

OMAHA LAND SHOW

Here amazing demonstrations of all modern methods of exacting from rich soil the greatest and best crops will be given in fullest and most expressive details.

THE development of the West is going on now on such a wonderful scale that big men are using big means to get this big country into the best productive condition. Power tractors that turn up acres of soil in the most rapid time, are one of the effective aids of opening up great tracts of land. These machines will be shown in actual operation at the Land Show. They will break up soil before your very eyes. Then, there will be hundreds of other demonstrations with farm machinery, showing how fields are broken up, land prepared for cultivation, and how the greatest returns can be derived from any and all land. Machinery Hall will be filled with thousands of exhibits-with every modern implement of the farm, and with every machine that brings rich returns to farmers. For the farmer, and for the man who feels the impulse of "get back to the soil"- for all, there will be exhibits that will entertain, interest, instruct and edify. In addition to the extraordinary farm machinery show, there will be thousands of exhibits of products from all the western states, so that everyone can learn where every food has its greatest and richest growth.

A fertile farm, scientifically worked, assures a prosperous future. So the Omaha Bee and the Twentieth Century Farmer, knowing present day conditions and present day tendencies, say come to the Land Show and get the farm education that will make you richer and happier, and the west a bigger and more bounteous granary of America and the world.

Money grows in the west; all it needs is cultivation