

HEALTH IS PUBLIC UTILITY

Money for Sanitation Not Expenditure, but Loan.

SURGEON GENERAL REPORTS

Head of Federal Health Service Pleads for Active Co-Operation Between Local and National Sanitary Boards.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—"Public health is a public utility. A dollar laid out in sanitation is not an expenditure, but a loan, which will be returned an hundredfold," declared Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States public health service here today in an address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

"Any municipality, state or nation can have public health if it will but pay the price," continued the surgeon general. "The most needed reforms in public health administration are greater co-operation between public officials, the employment of full-time workers, establishment of laboratories, accurate collection of vital statistics and the setting aside of sufficient funds to accomplish these things."

"The future of sanitary administration in this country depends upon the interest which the citizen takes in its development. There is no better index of the state of civilization of a community than the manner in which it approaches its public health problems. There is still much room for reform in the sanitary administration of many states and municipalities in our country, and not the least important duty devolving upon the health officials of this nation is the education of the general public to the end that sanitary reforms will not only be accepted, but will also be earnestly sought for."

Why Progress is Slow.

"Our slow progress in the direction of a perfect national health is due to the fact that the people have not as yet fully realized the importance and have not demanded that protection against preventable disease which they have a right to expect from their administrative officials. Neither have they demanded legislation and appropriations which are essential to the successful prosecution of public health work. There are two main causes for the paucity of sanitary legislation, public indifference and economic opposition."

"The feverish energy in sanitary matters which characterizes the general public in time of epidemic soon gives way to lethargy and indifference to public health matters. The average individual is willing to take a chance of contracting a disease when it seems a long way off, and it is only when it is close upon him and in spectacular form that he appreciates its danger. A single case of leprosy in a city will create widespread excitement, while a thousand cases of measles, which in their final results are infinitely more dangerous, are permitted to occur without remark."

"Results of the past decade of sanitary activity have been to prove that the prolongation of life is entirely practicable, and this prolongation has been largely brought about by improvement in sanitary administration. The time is not long since passed when the public health official who boldly pointed out the need for sanitary improvement in the factories of a wealthy corporation, endangered his position. Today, such criticisms are gladly received and promptly acted upon. The efficiency of human machinery is quite as important as the efficiency of the other machinery of the factories, and the realization of this fact has resulted in an extension of the powers and duties of the public health authorities."

Co-Operation is Necessary.

"The quality of method and apparatus of hygiene days was only equalled by the administrative inefficiency of that time. To cite concrete examples, the battles of Cressy and Agincourt were won through the efforts of individual commanders supported by free companies having but a faint relation to the army as a whole. The greatest battle of modern times, fought between the Japanese and Russians at Mukden, was, on the contrary, carried by the victors only through the concerted and integrating efforts of a vast fighting machine, the various arms of which occupied miles of territory, yet operated with a deadly accuracy in which each and every part of the army discharged its duties without endeavoring for individual brilliancy and with the single aim of interlocking efficiency without loss of power or time."

"The sanitary machine of this country is a vast organization, reaching from the White House to the poorest cottage in the United States. The day has passed when by individual brilliancy a battle against disease may be won without regard to the arrangements which are going on all about us. We live in an age in which efficiency is the slogan. We have learned from oft-repeated failure and sore disappointment that in sanitary work, as in all the other efforts of the human race, the greatest good can be accomplished in the shortest space of time and with a minimum expenditure of funds and labor by a concentrated, co-operative effort."

"The most needed reform in the administration of all the various parts of the public health arm of the nation is an active and generous co-operation one with the other. The public health service cannot succeed in the fullest extent if it is not assisted by the state and local health authorities. The state departments of health cannot discharge their duties with greatest profit without the help of the county and municipal boards of health, and all of them to succeed in the broadest way must co-operate one with the other and all as a whole."

Accurate Statistics Necessary.

"The form which this co-operation should take is capable of endless variation and untold multiplicity, but the first and one of the most important single factors is in the collection of vital statistics. The registration area for deaths at present covers only about two-thirds of our country. An endeavor is being made to establish a registration area for morbidity, and this is a most needed reform in public health administration."

"It is the great glory of the period in which we live that we have recognized our responsibility as our brother's keeper. That public official who brings physical salvation to his fellow man has gone a long way toward the promotion of the moral welfare and general happiness of the community. The worker in the field of sanitation does more for the moral uplift of the nation than any other official agency."

"Most of the states and many of the municipalities grant adequate public health authority to their officials. Practically all are willing to do so if the matter is placed before them in its true light. The great difficulty, however, lies in the securing of appropriations. It

Sang for Retailers at Cabaret



Ethel and Hazel Solomon

must be said that the education of the general public with regard to matters sanitary has not yet brought about a full realization of the interchangeability of public health and public wealth."

CONGRESS ON ITS OWN FEET

(Continued from Page One.)

came a success and we have been repaid in fact in seeing it the success it has become."

The result was that the personal part of the resolution relating to Omaha's activity in the matter was removed and the matter was adopted simply as a measure seeking to make the organization self-sustaining.

Sturges Starts Fight.

T. P. Sturges of Omaha, precipitated a fight when in a long paper he charged that the state board of agriculture is run by three men, W. R. Mellor, Peter Youngers and Charles Rudge, who have a political machine which perpetuates them in office and in control of the board. He recommended a reorganization of the board which would strip these three men of their power. He also charged that they annually distribute free tickets for the state fair to their political friends, who help to perpetuate them in office.

Charles Graff of Bancroft, Joe Roberts of Scribner and several others undertook to defend the board. Roberts is president of the board and Graff is a member of it. It was charged that the fight Sturges was making was a personal one, backed by personal spite. Sturges jumped to his feet and demanded of both Roberts and Graff that either one tell the congress just how many free passes to the state fair were printed last year and where and how they were distributed. They admitted they did not know. Sturges told them to ask Mellor. The fight continued until after 7 o'clock, when it was necessary to take adjournment. Mr. Roberts finally declared that he would welcome an investigation of the board's work, if the congress cared to appoint a committee for the purpose.

Describes Big Profits.

A trainload of gold, only a little less than a mile long, was verbally freighted before the eyes of the farmers at the Farmers' congress by Cuthbert Vincent of the Best-Vincent Grain company of Omaha, as representing what the farmers could make if they would place their money on interest instead of investing it in stocks in co-operative grain elevators in the state.

Mr. Vincent said that one-fifth of the elevators in the state belong to the farmers, and that those are capitalized at \$2,500,000. "Now then," he continued, "does anybody know what it will amount to at compound interest at 10 per cent for 100 years?"

Several guessed. Some ventured to guess as high as \$10.

"Well, sir," exclaimed the speaker, "it will amount to exactly \$14,000 if compounded annually at 10 per cent. That means that the \$2,500,000 the farmers have invested in co-operative farm elevators in this state, if they would take it out of there and put it on interest, would yield them in 100 years \$22,544,000,000. Now, nobody here knows what that means. That would mean a trainload of gold seven-eighths of a mile long."

When someone thought Vincent was estimating the rate of interest too high he became more conservative, and followed his calculations out on a basis of 5 per cent interest compounded. "Even at this estimate," he said, "it would

FACE BROKE OUT IN LITTLE PIMPLES

Red and Sore. Like Little Boils. Would Wake Up At Night and Scratch. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Three Weeks.

Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a course of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and spotted and burned all the time."

"I tried _____ and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura soap and ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913.

"It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, effective and satisfying Cuticura Soap and Ointment are in the treatment of poor complexion, red, rough hands, itching scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because you need not buy them until you try them. Although sold everywhere, sample of each will be mailed free, with 25-p. Skin Book. Address post-card 'Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston.' See Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp."

NEW HAVEN DROPS AGAIN

Stock Sells at 68 at Opening of the Market.

EFFORT AT SUPPORT FAILS

Large Blocks Are Thrown Over Because of Passing of Dividend—General Market is Little Affected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad broke to 68, its lowest price on record, at the opening of the stock market today. Passing of the dividend yesterday caused excited trading and on a block of 5,000 shares the price fell 4 1/2 points. It then recovered to 67 1/2.

A crowd of brokers clustered about the New Haven trading post on the floor of the exchange long before the opening. When the gong sounded the beginning of business, the rush to sell resulted in such confusion that it was several minutes before any record could be obtained of the first transaction. Then the opening was announced as 5,000 shares at 67 1/2. Not for years had such a large block of New Haven appeared on the ticker tape. The stock closed yesterday at 73 1/2.

Effort at Support Fails.

Trading was on a smaller scale after the opening, transactions being chiefly in blocks of 100 to 200 shares. An effort was made to support the stock on the break and the next sale was at 67 1/2. Then it was bid up to 69 1/2. It failed to hold at this level, however, and by the end of half an hour's trading had fallen back to 67 1/2.

While suspension of the New Haven dividend had not been generally expected in Wall street, its effect was partially discounted by a severe decline earlier in the week. Rumors that directors might suspend payments caused heavy trading, and on Tuesday the stock touched what was then the lowest price in the history of the company, 7 1/2, a drop of 6 1/2 points from last week's close. Yesterday

it met with better support and after equalling its low record ended the day at 73 1/2.

The stock market in general was little affected by the violent decline in New Haven. There were a few weak spots, but most of the leading stocks were strong. Speculators bid up prices on the theory that the passing of the New Haven dividend had relieved the market of uncertainty which had long been holding it under restraint.

Sales Are Extraordinary.

Selling of New Haven continued through the morning and the price fell to a new low record at 67 1/2. Trading then became quieter on a slightly higher level.

New Haven was the most active stock in the market, more than 3,000 shares changing hands during the forenoon. The volume of trading in New Haven this week exceeded the total for all of 1912.

The general market, which was strong for a time in spite of New Haven's weakness, later became distinctly heavy. Prices were depressed by liquidation of high grade investment stocks, especially Pennsylvania and American Telephone, which sold at the lowest for a number of years.

Boston & Maine.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In a summary of his report on the condition of the Boston & Maine railroad given out yesterday, S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, was made erroneously to say that "The present capitalization exceeds the value of the property."

Mr. Felton said today: "My exact words were quite to the contrary. I stated that 'no physical valuation has been made of the Boston & Maine, but it could not be claimed the present capitalization is greater than the value of the property.' My report showed that the total cost of the road and equipment of the Boston & Maine and leased line as of June 30, 1913, was \$206,945,496, and I added: 'It is confidently asserted that the property could not be reproduced for \$200,000,000.'"

Mr. Felton's report filled 100 typewritten pages and the error occurred when the matter was being hurriedly condensed for publication.

Clogged Nostrils Open at Once, Head Colds and Catarrh Vanish

In One Minute Your Stuffy Nose and Head Clears, Sneezing and Nose Running Cease, Dull Headache Goes.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm."

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh of a cold, with its running nose, foul mucous droppings into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing, but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear. Agents—Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.—Advertisement.

DR. HOFFMAN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 11.—Colonel Dr. Arthur Hoffman of St. Gall was today elected president of the Swiss confederation for 1914, the constitutional term being one year. He received 180 of the 184 votes of the federal assembly. The new president, who takes office on January 1, is 60 years old and is now vice president and chief of the military department. He is a radical democrat. The new vice president, Dr. Giuseppe Motta, was elected unanimously. He is a conservative Catholic.

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Change In Time Rock Island Lines

Effective Sunday, December 14th

COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—No. 5 will arrive from Chicago at 1:10 P. M., instead of 1:40 P. M., and will leave for Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo at 1:20 P. M., instead of 1:50 P. M. as now.

CHICAGO-NEBRASKA LIMITED—No. 13 will arrive from Chicago at 8:30 A. M., instead of 8:00 A. M. No. 14 for Chicago will continue to leave at 6:08 P. M., as now.

J. S. McNALLY, D. P. A. 14th and Farnam Sts. Omaha, Neb.

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