

BOY SCOUTS PUT ACROSS BIG BOOK DRIVE LAST WEEK

Little Fellows Make House-to-House Canvass and Gather Up Reading Matter for Soldiers.

Omaha Boy Scouts have just put across a gigantic drive in which they collected more than 2,000 books and 3,000 sheets of music. The books will be given to the soldiers at Forts Omaha and Crook. The music will be sent direct to the Sammies in France. In order to make the drive interesting a prize was hung up for the 15 scouts bringing in the largest individual collections. The prize is a Boy Scout diary for 1918.

The young troopers didn't need much urging. They girdled up their loins and started out with the intention of stripping Omaha clean of all surplus books, and the number gathered in is evidence that they stepped some. The three troops making the largest showing are: Troop 28, 506; Troop 31, 382; Troop 42, 160. Ralph Erickson, of Troop 14, rustled up 485 sheets of music, and Earl Graf, Troop 38, made a good showing with 277 sheets.

Each individual made a house-to-house canvass, and flinty-hearted was the matron who could resist the appeal of the young trooper after he had made his wants known.

The 15 scouts who walked off with the "cakes" for the largest individual collections are as follows:

	Troop	Books
Barton, Curry	28	168
Hawthorne, Aray	42	123
Clifford, Horne	28	93
Darnhardt, Wolf	31	86
George, Brown	6	81
Paul, Teuler	5	72
William, Coons	9	75
Ralph, Erickson	14	68
Lewis, Henderson	30	66
Ormon, Smith	9	65
Les, Weber	10	61
Wesley, Miller	4	49
Ormond, Showalter	28	43
Homer, Roy	28	44
Glen Williams	31	42

The boys brought loads of books and songs to headquarters Friday and Saturday. Scout Executive English arranged the gifts in convenient manner for fumigating. Miss Edith Tobitt directed the boys in the work by giving them suggestions as to the kind of books that would be most acceptable to the soldiers.

Father of Mrs. F. B. Dale Dies in Alabama Friday

Word has been received of the death on Friday in Citronelle, Ala., of George W. Pow, father of Mrs. Fred B. Dale of this city. Mr. Pow was known to a good many Omaha people, having visited this city a number of times in the last 10 years. His wife and daughter were with him at the time of his death. Mr. Pow was born in Salem, O., on June 12, 1851, and was educated at Hiram College, Hiram, O. He was engaged in the banking business most of his life at Salem and in Rolla, N. D. For a time he lived in Minneapolis. He came of an old-time banking family in Ohio. Services and temporary interment will be held at Citronelle. Mr. Pow is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen Steele Pow, and his daughter, Mrs. Dale.

Bee Want Ads Bring Results.

French Tank Well Camouflaged



FRENCH TANK.

LESSON LEARNED IN THREE YEARS OF WAR

Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell Sums Up What Progress Has Been Made by Britain and Its Allies.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 15.—Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, in a statement on the opening of the fourth year of the war, sums up the lessons which the war has thus far taught as follows:

"Tactical—Strategy, consisting as it does of principles, remains but little altered, but tactics, or the methods in the fighting field, have been strangely twisted through the use of high explosives, mechanical transport, machine fighting overhead and under water, and by the vast numbers of men employed.

"Scientific—In the field have been devised new explosives, poison gases, curative drugs and many ingenious devices for killing or for saving men.

"Industrial—State control has been experimented with; intensive work has been introduced and new industries, including standardization in ship building and airplane manufacture, as well as the home supply of oversea products and of many things hitherto made in Germany.

"Social—Class distinctions have largely disappeared; work is done for work's sake; reforms long used in theory for political cloaks are becoming practical reality.

"Political—The exaggerated value of party politics and the inefficiency of our politicians at home and our diplomats abroad have all been shown.

"Imperial—What some were pleased to look upon as British colonies are now recognized as great self-contained nations actuated by a common tie and common aim, whose strength is in their freedom.

"International—Comunion with our allies in fighting for a high ideal has brought us into closer touch and mutual sympathy than any mere commercial alliance could have done.

"Domestic—The war has discovered the splendid courage and sense of duty that animates our race throughout, while the women by rising to the

WINS SPECULATION INCREASES PRICES

French in No Danger of Going Hirsty This Year, but Prices Will Be Abnormally High for Ordinary Wine.

The yield of grapes will be from 40 to 50 per cent greater than that of last year; last year's crop was nearly 50 per cent greater than that of 1915, yet wine costs twice as much as it did a year ago and three times as much as it did in 1914. Ordinary table wines then sold at the equivalent of 8 cents a quart for red and 10 cents for white, at retail. They bring 25 cents respectively, today.

Requisitions for the army, lack of distributing facilities, scarcity of wine casks, bottles and wine tank cars, insufficiency of help, high cost of fertilizers and chemicals, and the natural economic effect of war are given here in the wine country as the reasons for the rise. Another reason is the purchase of "wine on the vine" and successive transfers of the crop from one speculator to another, even before the grapes have ripened, the same system as adopted by speculators in coal importation licenses last winter.

This abnormal dealing has made ordinary wines relatively dearer than the fine wines. Burgundies, clarets and good white wines generally are abundant and have not increased excessively in price. They are not so much subject to speculation and they escape requisitions, but they suffer quite as much as ordinary grades, even more in some cases, from the insufficient supply of bottles and casks.

The minister of provisions proposes to either requisition the entire crop, annulling all speculative con-

tracts, and supervise the distribution to the retail trade, or fix a maximum selling price at which common wines may be sold to the consumer.

The opinion of the wine country was thus expressed by a grower of the Gard: "They propose to limit the avails of the wine growers' work, but no one has ever talked about keeping down the profits of the merchants who sell us sulphate of copper and sulphur," said he. "The great danger in these projects for limiting selling prices or requisitioning at arbitrary figures is that wine growers will simply abandon their vineyards; consequently, a scarcity of wine and higher prices yet."

The Wine Growers' association proposes as a compromise that concessions be made to the state on the quantities of wine requisitioned by the army, and that, in return, the state leave the wine market to adjust itself.

How a Bank Judges Applicants for Jobs

Here are some of the things by which the City bank's interviewers are instructed to judge men:

Appearance and Manner—Judges how well the applicant will impress customers by his physique, facial expression, clothing, neatness, voice, cheerfulness, self-confidence, courtesy, Initiative and Self-Reliance—Consider his ability to start things without being shown or told, and his self-dependence after having once been shown his work or given a task.

Industry—Judge his energy and perseverance. Base your judgment on his personal history sheet (application blank), all reports and your impression from contact with him.

Character—Judge his character, having in mind ambition, honesty, thrift, loyalty, spirit of service and freedom from drinking, gambling and other immoral acts.

Personal history.

All things considered.—Frank Van-Derlip in the American.

The Peruvian Bite.

Manuel Lantander of the Peruvian embassy, who has been here since Peru's declaration of war has caused the Germans to laugh and proclaim that our Peruvian bark is worse than our bite.

"But let them look out. They'll be talking in a few months like the chap who growled: 'Old man, you say your dog's bark was worse than his bite?'

"I did, sir," said the dog owner.

"Then, for goodness' sake, don't let him bark! He just bitten me."—Washington Star.

RESULTS OF FOOD PRICE FIXING IN UNITED KINGDOM

Official Memoranda Show Bread and Meat Cheaper Abroad Than in the United States.

From the New York Times

Despite the greater shortage in the supply, bread is today cheaper in England than in the United States. In America the householder pays about \$12.50 for a barrel of flour, the average weight of which is 190 pounds, whereas in England a 280-pound sack of flour retails at 50 shillings, or the same price as a barrel of flour in the United States.

The prices of meats in the two countries are also in favor of the English buyer. An Englishman pays according to the British food control system about \$2.12 for 14 pounds of imported pork, at the rate of about 15 cents a pound, whereas pork in this country is selling at about 45 cents. Beef and veal in England, under the Rhondda system sell for about \$2.13 for 14 pounds. In the United States the same amount brings in about \$3.30.

The meat supply report predicts a serious shortage of meat in England in 1918.

From official sources the Times has received two memoranda prepared under direction of the British food administration, in which the bread and meat control system in Great Britain is explained. The first of these deals with the price of bread. It shows that on September 17 last an order issued by Lord Rhondda, the food controller, became operative which fixed the maximum price at which a four-pound loaf of wheat bread could be sold over the counter at 9 pence or 18 cents.

The price of four pounds of raw flour needed to bake a four-pound loaf in the United States is between 25 and 30 cents.

How Bread Is Controlled.

The bread control statement which shows how England is meeting the bread problem, even to the extent of taking over the control of the great milling plants, is as follows:

"From Monday, September 17, the four-pound loaf is by order of the food controller to be sold over the counter at a maximum price of 18 cents. The price of flour is correspondingly fixed. Flour may be retained at \$12.50 per sack of 280 pounds, or \$6.25 for a half sack. For quantities of seven pounds or more, but less than half a sack, the maximum price is to be 66 cents per stone of 14 pounds; for a quarter (3½ pounds) the permitted charge is 17 cents; for a half-quarter, 8½ cents, and for a single pound, 5 cents. For self-raising flour, 7 cents a pound may be charged. These prices refer to sales for cash over the counter. A reasonable additional charge may be made by the retailer if he gives credit to his customer, or delivers the bread or flour at the customer's house.

"The average price of the four-pound loaf before the war was slightly over 11½ cents. But in August, 1914, about 1 cent per loaf, and in December, 1914, a rapid advance began, which continued June, 1915, raising the average price to 17 cents for four pounds. By March, 1915, the average price had risen to nearly 18 cents, and in November, 1916, it was just over

19 cents. Since then the price had risen to 22 cents, though where the bread was delivered the general charge was 25 cents.

"The causes of this rise were mainly the growing price of flour, but also the higher price of production owing to the cost of salt and yeast, maintenance and replacement of vans and plant, and various other items. A rise in the price of flour and wheat was inevitable in time of war in a country which depended for four-fifths of its supplies of those articles on overseas imports."

The specific causes of the rise are four in number, the first being the cutting off of the Russian and Balkan wheat supplies, the British imports from Russia alone during the last three months of 1914 totalling only \$2,000,000, as compared with \$250,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1913, and more than 400,000 pounds in the same period in 1912.

The second cause was the heavy consumption of the armies and the necessity of accumulating emergency stocks in the countries of the entente. The third cause was the rise in freights due to the demands made on mercantile shipping for naval and military purposes, while the fourth and last cause was the failure of harvests which from time to time occurred in the main sources of supply.

Continuing the statement reads:

"In order to carry out its scheme the government is taking over all the important flour mills of the country and working them on government account. Flour will be sold from mills to the bakers at a uniform price, and the bakers will sell at the maximum prices of 18 cents for a four-pound loaf, 9 cents for a two-pound loaf, and 5 cents for a one-pound loaf.

"The price charged to the millers for flour will be lower than the price at which the government purchases the wheat. The difference will, therefore, have to be met by a government subsidy. This will amount in the aggregate to a very large sum—estimated as high as \$194,400,000 per annum."

The report which tells of the meat control system which Lord Rhondda has put in operation points out that the whole of the imported supply of meats, which in normal time amounts to 40 per cent of the entire meat consumption of the United Kingdom, was absorbed as a result of the war, by the British, French and Italian armies, and that the imported element in the supply available for the civil population has amounted to only 10 per cent of the civilian consumption. Further restriction in the supply of foreign meats was due to the submarine activities of the Germans and the shortage of ocean tonnage available for its transportation.

How Lord Rhondda met the meat situation and the prices he fixed are stated as follows:

"Following on the lines laid down by his predecessor, the new food controller issued a meat order on August 29, 1917, which fixed maximum wholesale and retail prices. This order came into effect September 3. After that date no one was to sell wholesale any carcass of beef, mutton, or pork, or any hindquarter or forequarter of imported beef or veal at a price exceeding the maximum price specified in a schedule. These prices are fixed for the months of September, October, November and December, 1917, and January, 1918; for example, the price per stone of home-killed beef and veal in September is \$2.16; in January, \$1.83. The price per stone for hindquarters of imported beef and veal is \$2.08 in September, and will be \$1.75 in January. The price of mutton and pork continue the same during the five months; for home-killed mutton and lamb a maximum price of \$2.16; imported mutton and lamb, \$1.83; home-killed pork, \$2.37; imported pork, \$2.12 per stone.

The retailers profit is based on these wholesale profits. It is limited

to 20 per cent on the price to be paid, or to an average of 5 cents per pound, whichever is the less. The food control committees, which are being established throughout the country, are given the power of fixing particular prices, applicable to different localities, within the maximum limits of the order.

The result of the order, it is said, has so far been not only to check the rising prices, but to effect an all-round reduction of 15 to 20 per cent, more on mutton, less on beef. Lord Rhondda expects that a reduction in the price of beef to the consumer of 12 cents a pound will have been effected by January.

Naphtha Jags for the Builders of Airplanes

At the request of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago made an investigation of airplane factories in an effort to form an estimate of the danger of our workmen contracting the "toxic jaundice" that has attracted so much attention in England and Germany. This disease is due to inhaling fumes of the tetrachlorethane used in the dope, or varnish, with which the planes are coated. She reports that in this country we need not dread the disease, for we are not using tetrachlorethane to any extent. Instead we are using principally a dope made from cellulose acetate dissolved in acetone, alcohol and benzine, or the acetone may be replaced by a mixture of methyl alcohol, methyl acetate and acetone.

Benzene and methyl alcohol are industrial poisons of distinct danger. The former causes of the so-called "naphtha jag," which is disagreeable but not serious. Amyl acetate is said to cause dizziness, drowsiness and other symptoms, but Dr. Hamilton could find little evidence of its danger. Methyl alcohol's worst effect is upon the eyes.

"We ought to insist," writes Dr. Hamilton, "on abundant ventilation for our doping rooms, as the English do." She also suggests regular medical examination of all doppers.

Billions of Tin Cans For the Army and Navy

The canners of the United States will have to fill close to 7,000,000,000 cans in a year to feed our army and navy.

If you allow only five inches as the average length of a can, 7,000,000,000 cans, end to end, would stretch 553,000 miles, or more than 20 times around this little old war-torn earth of ours.

Five hundred and fifty-three thousand miles of cans is a fairly long string of cans.

With the latest machinery, a plant employing only 10 men and a few boys is able to turn out 65,000 cans in a day of 10 hours, and all but 130 of them guaranteed to be perfect. That small force multiplied many times in a big plant easily supplies the cans to a packer who takes 50,000 bushel baskets of tomatoes from the vine and puts them up, all labeled and ready to ship, between breakfast and supper.

In a plant with modern equipment peas are taken from the vine, hulled, graded, cooked, sealed and labeled by machinery; while only those that are defective are touched with the hands.

—Everybody's Magazine.

No Fault of the Chikens.

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living room one evening when Aunt Maria entered and said to him: "Josh," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, "I'm mighty glad to hear it,"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."