

PLAN TO TURN LAND OVER TO U. S. SOLDIERS

Secretary Lane Urges Immediate Attention Be Given to the Sammies Returning From France.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has taken up the case of the soldiers who will return from the war and the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for them. The secretary brought the matter to the attention of President Wilson a few days ago in a letter in which he outlined the situation. At the close of the Civil war the public domain offered opportunity to the home returning soldier. President Lincoln had signed the homestead law and the nation had farms to offer the million of veterans. While the United States does not possess the public domain of the sixties and seventies, Secretary Lane calls attention to the fact that there are millions of acres of undeveloped lands that can be made available for home-coming soldiers. In his letter to the president, he says:

"We have arid lands in the west; cut-over lands in the northwest, lake states and south; and also swamp lands in the middle west and south, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes, if properly handled. But it will require that each acre of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid land will require water—the cut-over land will require clearing, and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids, they remain largely 'No Man's Land.' The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the reclamation service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done. Conquest of an Empire in the Southwest."

"Looking toward the construction of additional projects, I am glad to say that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the Reclamation service on the great Colorado basin. That great project, I believe, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado basin projects."

"It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes remains for legislation to determine."

"Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will have to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance—security must to a degree displace speculation."

The Drift to Farm Tendency

"There are certain tendencies which we ought to face frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift to farm tenancy. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farmers and the soundest political conditions are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of tenancy in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the 20 years between 1890 and 1910. Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 of the total population of the United States, 29.5 per cent of our people reside in cities, and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country. It is evident that since the war in Europe there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers to American life."

Speculators Keep Fruit and Vegetable Prices Up

J. J. Cameron, secretary of the Omaha Retail Grocers' association and editor of The Grocery Reporter, charges that speculators are responsible for the prevailing high prices of fruits and vegetables. He submits the following comment:

"There does not seem to be a sufficient supply of fruits and vegetables for the daily requirements of the grocery trade. The speculators and profiteers, knowing this fact, gather around the market square every morning and purchase from the truck gardeners their entire stock of fruit and vegetables. The grocers then must buy from the speculators and pay from 5 cents to 25 cents a dozen more for their supplies of vegetables and from 25 cents to \$1 per case more for berries. The consumer must pay this profiteering price as well as a small profit to the grocer."

"Last week several grocers reported that it was practically useless to go to the market for their supplies, as profiteering makes prices prohibitive."

Randall Sounds Prohibition Sentiment With Resolution

Washington, June 22.—The attitude of the house on national prohibition was sounded today by a resolution of Representative Randall of California, prohibitionist, calling on President Wilson to inform the house whether an order has been issued by the fuel administration curtailing the supply of coal to liquor manufacturers. It was adopted, 204 to 47.

Curtiss Airplane Employees Arrested by U. S. Officers

Elmira, N. Y., June 22.—Lew Howell and Hector Bourdeau, foremen in the Curtiss aeroplane factory at Hammondsport, were arrested yesterday by special government agents on the charge of violating the act of April 20, 1918, against the willful injury of war materials.

them. So, too, with our cut-over lands. We should know what it would cost to pull or 'blow out' stumps and to put the lands into condition for a farm home.

U. S. Should Be Ready for Soldiers.

"In short, at the conclusion of the war, the United States should be able to say to its returned soldiers: 'If you wish to go upon a farm, here are a variety of farms of which you may take your pick, which the government has prepared against the time of your returning.' I do not mean by this to carry the implication that we should do any other work than that of the planning. A very small sum of money put into the hands of men of thought, experience and vision will give us a program which will make us feel entirely confident that we are not to be submerged industrially or otherwise by labor which we will not be able to absorb, or that we would be in a condition where we would show a lack of respect for those who return as heroes, but who will be without means of immediate self-support."

"A million or two dollars, if appropriated now, will put this work well under way."

"This plan does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue in a sense in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources."

Work to Be Done by Soldier Himself.

"The work that is to be done, other than the planning, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or the irrigation project should be built by him; the canals, the ditches, the breaking of the land and the building of the houses should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he was doing it, and given an interest in the land for which he can pay through a long period of years. This same policy can be carried out at the other classes of land. So that the soldier on his return would have an opportunity to make a home for himself, to build a home with money which he would advance and which he would repay, and for the repayment we would have an abundant security. The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were—unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs."

"As I have indicated, this is not a mere Utopian vision. It is, with slight variations, a policy which other countries are pursuing successfully. The plan is simple. I will undertake to present to the congress definite projects for the development of this country through the use of the returned soldier by which the United States, lending its credit, may increase its resources and its population and the happiness of its people with a cost to itself of no more than a few hundred thousand dollars that it will take to study this problem through competent men. This work should not be postponed."

Church Member Suggests Hymn Most Appropriate

In one of the semi-suburban sections of New York where the lights-out order was strictly obeyed, it was a serious question whether, for the safety of the community, the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting in the local church should not be dispensed with. Eventually, it was properly dim religious setting and a handful of the faithful ventured forth through darkened streets to the meeting place. Their courage and loyalty were duly commended by the pastor, who dwelt upon the perils of the hour and the duty of all good members of the congregation to observe every rule and regulation laid down for the protection of the community against possible attack by airplane and U-boat at night. It was one of those churches which will preserve the good old rural custom of calling upon members of the congregation for a hymn, and when the pastor had concluded his remarks he extended the invitation to Deacon Brown. The deacon, though somewhat deaf, knew what was expected of him. He rose, cleared his throat, and broke into the familiar strains of "Brighten the Corner Where You Are."—New York Post.

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Old Custom of Giving Jits to the Poor Is Kept Up in New Orleans

New Orleans, June 22.—A pushing, scrambling, heaving mass of women, to the stranger unique even in a city of strange scenes and customs. Scores of them, from the old gray-haired black mammy of "befo' d'war" days to the young white girl in her teens with evidences of poverty in her bearing and attire. Many have broods of children around them, others carry babies in their arms. Color runs riot, the bandanna kerchiefs of the negroes and the var-colored clothing of all combining to surpass the imagination.

It is the usual Saturday morning distribution of five-cent pieces to the poverty stricken, a custom begun in New Orleans many years ago by a lottery company, the old residents say, and still observed weekly as a necessary rite by at least two of the largest business concerns in the city. In the halcyon days, says tradition, the lottery gave to all comers coins at certain times and on holidays, cheered the hearts of those in financial straits, by doubling the amount.

"It is just one of our hobbies," declared the head of one of the concerns, when asked why the firm observed the custom. "We have done it for years and are going to keep it up. And this in spite of the fact that we belong to the Charity Organization society, which discourages individual giving."

Chaos usually precedes the distribution of the "jitsney," as the negroes call the coins. The money is given away at 8 a. m., but an hour earlier a crowd already is on hand. By 7:30

Council Bluffs Society

Mrs. A. W. Tyler entertained the Oakland avenue chapter of St. Paul's guild Monday afternoon. Colonel and Mrs. George Esmond of Los Angeles were club guests. Mrs. Esmond was formerly Miss Anna Sperling of this city. The usual business was discussed and plans were made for a picnic at the Boat club, which will take the place of the next regular meeting on July 15.

Mrs. H. G. Andrews entertained the South First street chapter of St. Paul's guild Monday afternoon at her home, 17 Park Circle. The members spent the afternoon discussing business while they knitted for the Red Cross.

The Monday Night Dinner club held its usual weekly meeting at the Boat club. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Crittenden of Los Angeles, Mrs. McCold of Chicago and Mrs. Braden of Omaha.

Mrs. M. P. McClure and daughter, Katherine, were the guests of honor at a 1 o'clock luncheon given Monday by Mrs. H. S. Campbell. Donald McClure, who has been attending Harvard, arrived from Cambridge Wednesday to accompany his mother and sister home.

Mrs. Henry Sperling entertained the members of Morningside chapter of St. Paul's guild Tuesday afternoon at her country home on McPherson avenue. The afternoon was spent socially, although Red Cross knitting was in evidence.

Miss Frances Allavie, who was married Thursday to Dr. E. Conley of Omaha, was the guest of honor at tea Tuesday afternoon given by Mrs. George Schaaf of Lincoln at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wickham.

The army and navy auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. W. R. Green to hear the reports of their recent success in selling tickets for "Over the Top." Over \$500 was cleared through the courtesy of Mr. Ginsky of the Strand. One hundred dollars worth of war savings stamps has been bought as a fund for the boys when they return. Ten dollars a month is allotted to the Red Cross and the remainder will be used for war purposes as the need arises. The club hopes to replenish these funds from

o'clock the number has increased and when a small window is thrown open the street is a mass of struggling humanity. The appearance of the cashier electrifies the crowd. With shouts hands are held in the air, the mass surges forward, each woman intent on being among the first to receive her coin. As each is supplied she leaves the crowd, to make her way to one of the many public markets where she usually purchases "seconds" of various vegetables from the produce dealers, then goes home to prepare dinner.

The doling out of coins finally is concluded, the window slams down, for the sum to be distributed has become exhausted. Many are disappointed but there is the consolation of looking forward to the coming Saturday. They resolve to be on hand earlier next week.

Patios and disappointment were written plainly on the face of an old negro mammy one recent Saturday as she hobbled down the street, assisted by a battered crutch and a cane. A broker who had been watching accosted her.

"What's the matter, mammy? Were you left out?"

"Yessuh, yessuh, I reckon I aint as young as I uster be," she replied. "Somehow all dem younger 'omans jits beats me to it. An' I needed dat money to buy sumpin to eat wid, too. And she resumed her journey."

"Just a minute," called the broker. "Maybe this will make up for it." He took a dollar bill from his pocket.

"Thanky, suh, God bless you, honey," she said. And as she showered her thanks and blessings upon him he walked into his office.

time to time in order to be able to meet any emergency which threatens the comfort or happiness of our boys in the service.

Mr. Charles Edward Warren of Brooklyn has announced the engagement of his daughter, Emma, to Lt. Henry Bebbington Hart, son of Mrs. Ernest Eldred Hart. Lieutenant Hart is now attached to the 317th trench mortar battery, F. A. R. C.

Miss Margaret Unthank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Unthank, was married Thursday at St. Francis Xavier's church to Fred Meis, formerly of this city, now attached to the balloon school at Fort Omaha. Miss Helen Meis, sister of the groom, and Mr. Don Unthank attended the couple. The bride was charmingly gowned in a traveling suit of dark blue, with a large lavender lace hat and corsage bouquet of sweet peas and roses. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents immediately after the ceremony. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Unthank only the relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Meis accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Conley for a short trip to the lakes, after which they will be at home at 812 Avenue A.

Miss Marie Marie Morehouse and Mr. S. M. Steffensen were married Wednesday at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Morehouse. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Davis. After July 1 Mr. and Mrs. Steffensen will be at home to their friends at their country home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cooper entertained informally at dinner on Wednesday. The guests were Dr. F. W. Evans, Miss DeHaven, Mrs. I. N. Flickinger and Miss Margaret Flickinger.

Learning to Ride U. S. Seaplane in Italian Camp. Precarious Task

American Seaplane Training Camp, Italy, June 22.—A flying day on the beach here, with the roaring of the engines of dozens of seaplanes overhead, on the water, starting out or returning, with cries of command in two or three languages, presents a stirring picture.

Life and death hang in the balance every instant. Those in command are far more apprehensive than they care to show. "You can't make omelettes without breaking eggs," they explain, as they watch a machine beginning to nose too soon preparatory to making a landing.

"Look at him, he's sure to cut in on that other fellow and bump him," one exclaims. To the uninitiated the two aviators who are trying to make a landing near the home beach seem to have hundreds of yards of space in which to maneuver, but the officers know they have but little space. As the two machines are traveling at 85 to 90 miles an hour on their nose dive, the matter of a possible collision is soon settled and favorably. Both hit the water safely on their tails—the proper way—and race across the lake, snorting like a thousand sea-horses, gradually turn, and come home.

So soon as the camp commander in charge of the beach saw the two machines take the water safely, his mind turned to other matters. There is a special instructor who sits with a chart before him with the name of every student flying this day upon it, and he records merit or demerit marks there for every good or bad move the fliers make, and this will be submitted to the commander later and proper observations made to the aviators.

"You must be careful in this business not to discourage the fellows," explained one of the officers. "Their nerves are in their courage; their flying ability and if you take away their courage, their confidence, you may spoil a good aviator."

"Look out there, you'll break those wings," called the American commander as two seaplanes came shooting up the beach, too close for comfort. The helpers seized them and dragged them in to a safe landing. "That's one of the troubles with having too many machines about," explained the commander. "When a seaplane starts in for the beach the aviator cuts off the power and then he can't steer it any longer. When the wind is unfavorable or the water is rough they have to make several trials sometimes before they can get in head on."

There are men here from Little

Former Omaha Theatrical Man Arrested at Denver

O. D. Woodward, former Omahan and manager of theaters here several years ago, has been arrested at Denver on a charge of embezzling \$15,000 worth of stock of the National Film corporation of Englewood, Colo., a suburb of Denver.

Woodward, former president of the film concern, asserts the amount involved in the charge against him is salary he was to have drawn under a three-year contract. Stockholders recently ousted Woodward as president of the company.

He gave bond and was released.

Cairo and Palestine Connected by Railway

Cairo, Egypt, June 21.—Modern railway trains are now running parallel to the old caravan route which for years was Cairo's only means of communication with Palestine. The railway administration announced recently the completion of a swing bridge over the Suez canal at Kantara by which there will be direct train service from Cairo to Palestine. From El Kantara, 28 miles south of Port Said, the railway follows the old coastal caravan trail through El Arish to Raifa, on the Syrian frontier, and to Gaza.

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The DOCTOR'S ADVICE

By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., Colfax-Edgewood streets, Dayton, Ohio, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious names will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

Is large I am getting real fat, and, of course, it is embarrassing.

Answer: For many years I have placed reliance in the formula known as five grain arbutone tablets packed in sealed tubes with full directions for home use. Some have reduced as much as forty pounds in a few weeks.

Celia asks: "My hair is too oily and my scalp itches with dandruff, since I was a child it is coming out too much. What is a good treatment?"

Answer: Obtain plain yellow minoy from your druggist in 4-oz. jars and apply as per directions. It cleanses, purifies, cools and invigorates the hair and scalp, thus preventing the death of the hair. Dandruff and itching are at once relieved. Men and women use over the country now use it regularly.

"Worried" writes: "Have been doctoring for kidney trouble and now want your advice. Frequent desire is followed by burning pain and an uneasy tender and sore over region of bladder. Also backache affects me dreadfully. Can hardly move when I awake in the morning. Weakness, too, is a symptom."

Answer: I think if you will take balsam tablets regularly for a few weeks your kidneys and bladder will become normal and such symptoms vanish. This is unequalled for such complaints in my estimation.

NOTE: For many years Dr. Baker has been giving free advice and prescriptions to millions of people through the press columns, and doubtless has helped in relieving illness and distress more than any single individual in the world's history. Thousands have written him expressions of gratitude and confidence similar to the following:

Dr. Lewis Baker, Dear Sir:—We have used three of the medicines you advise, the Celia four, the essence mentho-lazene and the rheumatism prescriptions, and I want to say they all worked like a charm. They are the best I have ever used and I feel I could not keep house without them. I am very grateful and pleased to recommend any of these medicines prescribed. Very truly yours,
MRS. R. L. WHEAT
No. 4 Coleman St.,
Portland, Me., N. Y.

"Fat" writes: "I am seeking some safe method to reduce my flesh. While my frame