

YANK STUDENTS STIR BIG CROWD AT PEACE DRAMA

Oxford "Victory Pageant" Laurels Fall to America and Japan; 2,000 Children Participate.

Oxford, England, July 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—It fell to Oxford to inaugurate England's peace celebration with a joyful Victory pageant, and 30-odd American soldier students took part in one of its most stirring episodes.

"The Allies and the British Empire" was the subject of the vast drama, which was dedicated "to the valiant living and the noble dead who fought to bring about the peace of the world." The scene was the university's football field, a huge lawn with a background of noble old trees.

Belgium, Serbia, France, Japan, Italy and America were the allies represented, and the pageant laurels fell to Japan and America. The Japanese scene was a cherry blossom festival, in which 700 children, wonderfully arrayed, participated.

The American episode, a mixture of history and allegory, was the signal for the first martial note sounded by the pageant, and it stirred the big crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"The Old Country and the New, 1496 and 1917," the episode was termed. The first scene represented

a pier of Bristol quay and the departure of the caravel to take John Cabot and his sons to the new world.

In the next scene, "1917," the American flag was depicted as waving over the land the Cabots went to find. Heralded by the Spirit of Freedom, symbolized by a young English woman in a flowing white robe, America joined hands with the allies in resisting the common danger. Then a detachment of the United States army, student soldiers, marched out on the field, with Old Glory waving in the evening breeze, a thrill of admiration seized the spectators and they jumped to their feet, cheering.

A gay interlude was the Banbury Revels, showing a country holiday of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and illustrating songs and dances of old-time Merrie England. There were maypoles and a may queen in scarlet dress and yellow hair of remarkable length, who rode a cock horse to Banbury Cross. It was a children's frolic. In all, more than 2,000 children were seen in the pageant.

A notable scene was a Serbian village spinning meeting, featured by native songs and dances. The chief performers were Serbian students resident in Oxford.

The pageant was concluded with a grand march of war workers.

Soldier Eats 12 Wheat Cakes, Then Has Coffee

Kirkville, Mo., Aug. 9.—A returned doughboy stepped into a local restaurant here and said: "Fix me up 12 wheat cakes in rapid succession, and a cup of coffee."

"You'll bust, sure, if you get on the outside of a dozen flapjacks," the proprietor replied, but the soldier cleaned up his dozen cakes, paid his bill and went on his way.

"Fighting 168th" Band Will Give Concert Here Monday



Famous Rainbow Division Musicians, Accompanied By Blue Devil Quartet, Will Be Heard in Open Air at Rourke Park.

The 168th Infantry band of the Rainbow division, accompanied by the Blue Devil quartet, 40 musicians in all, will be in Omaha Monday and at night will give an open-air concert in Rourke park. The boys were in the thickest of the fighting in France and every one of them wears a wound stripe.

Pinch of British Embargo Felt by the Feet of People Whose Shoes Now Cost \$15

Unregenerate American in England Can Raise Grim Chuckle at Thought That Government's Policy of Protecting Britain's Struggling Industries Crashes Back Upon the Head of the British Consumer.

By ROBERT WELLES RITCHIE
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.
London, Aug. 9.—The fact that an ordinary, serviceable pair of shoes—nothing fancy or fussy—costs in London today from \$15 upward has a reflected interest to many Americans. Le Bon Dieu knows it has a very poignant interest to Americans in London who have to "dig" for this price or risk starting a barefoot cult of Kneipp grass-walkers.

One cannot believe shoes back home cost \$15, though one may have seen away from the states for a year. Therefore even the states' reader who casts his eye over this and rejoices that he's not a centipede in London may care to read further and discover just why foot leather has touched this mark. The correspondent does not profess to know all the reasons; but he does not have to be a wizard to recognize the chief one—embargo.

Dislike Nursing Job.
Perhaps the unregenerate American in England can raise a grim chuckle at the thought that here's one instance, at least, where the government's policy of protecting Britain's struggling industries just emerging from war sickness by the imposition of a stiff embargo against foreign imports, crashes back upon the unprotected head of the British consumer. In other words, the stolid, beef fed taxpayer of these isles is nursing his shoe manufacturer out of his own pocket. And he doesn't relish the assignment as wet-nurse. He's begun to roar mightily. Only trouble is, roars are so common nowadays that the powers that be live in a boiler factory atmosphere and it takes a long time for this or that individual or collective protest to register on the official tympanum.

Partial Leather Control
Consider in connection with this embargo on American shoes—the French product is negligible and only in women's wear—the added circumstance that the government has not yet fully relaxed its control on leather supplies, though the armistice is now many months behind us. This has a big influence on the market, the control being inextricably tangled with such matters as the question of exchange, guarantees to British tanners made during the war, the existence of government leather stocks and government contracts for spring delivery made in America during hostilities.

Also harken to a typical plaint of the British leather trade, as voiced in a recent issue of the Northamptonshire Journal of Commerce:

"Give us protection and we should establish in this country the finest leather markets in the world. The British chrome leather industry does not want bolstering up. It needs only a little nursing and fair play."

Here, then, are the forces which make for \$15 shoes in England today. Figure for yourself if they are not formidable and not likely to be overturned all at once.

The British boot and shoe trade used to be largely an export one. In 1913, 1,719,865 pairs were sent out of the country, the total value of which was well over \$20,000,000. Against this export the foreign-made footwear imported in the same year totaled 226,184, of a value of \$4,195,000. Now there is not a single pair of shoes for export out of the British Isles.

Ration Importation.
The Board of Trade has rationed the importation of foreign made boots and shoes to 25 per cent of the volume imported in 1913, which means that when an American-built shoe does manage to squeeze into England and duty is paid thereon that shoe is going to look like a dia-

mond necklace in the shopkeeper's window.

Here's what a member of the American Shoe Importers' committee of London has to say on the situation:

"The ration is entirely inadequate, and has already been used up. British manufacturers are unable to take orders for best class goods for delivery this year. Only this morning I saw an order sent back by one of our greatest British firms, stating that they could not deliver before January, 1920."

"I know of another manufacturer who sold his entire output for this year more than two months ago, and has since had an offer—which he had to refuse—from a continental house to take as many shoes as he could make in a normal year's output."

Demand Exceeds Supply.
"Nearly all British manufacturers are in a similar position. There is a much larger demand than supply, and consequently manufacturers and others are able to ask what prices they like."

"If American shoes were allowed in they would help to meet the demand, and consequently prices would drop to some extent. There is a great scarcity of finer leathers in this country today, so British manufacturers are unable to make the better quality shoes. The scarcity of leather is entirely due to the department of import restrictions, as this leather was previously made in America or in Germany. Of course, it is out of the question to expect supplies from Germany, and British shoe manufacturers are not able to import themselves this leather from America."

"It is felt by the importers that if the public knew the exact situation they would take a hand in the matter and bring pressure to bear on the board of trade. Free imports would not merely save the consumer money, but would give much greater choice in styles and types of shoes."

JOHN D. JR. HEADS LIST FOR ACTORS' MEMORIAL FUND

Benefit Performances to Be Given In Every Theater Throughout the Country On December 15.

New York, Aug. 9.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., has joined the ranks of the host of business men, to write the nation's recognition of the war record established by the stage through the holding of testimonial performances in all the theaters of the country on December 5. Mr. Rockefeller in his letter of acceptance points out that his action was inspired by the ready response given by the members of the stage to the call which he sent out when chairman of the United War Work campaign.

The objectives of the campaign are to pay a tribute to the actor who gave of his time and talents to relieve the minds of the doughboys back from the fighting; to those who perished in the conflict and now lie in Flanders fields; to those who remained in this country entertaining at the various camps and mobilization centers; to those who turned over their theaters to the various drives during the war; and to the actor and actress who promoted the Liberty loan, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, War Savings, Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare board and other drives.

No money will be solicited. Tickets will be sold for performances that have been arranged for on December 5, in every theater in the country, and the sum realized through the sales will go to the Actors' Memorial fund to enable that institution to continue distributing benefits to the members of the profession entirely dependent upon its generosity. The fund for many years has been taking care of the sick and disabled, and those who through old age have outlived their usefulness upon the boards.

Canada Presents Pau With Giant Moose Head

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 9.—Memories of his recent visit to Canada will be kept fresh for Gen. Paul Pau, head of the French mission, by a giant moose head which will soon decorate the walls of the veteran's home in France.

The head is the finest taken in Canada during last winter's hunting season. The horns have a spread of 53 inches. The trophy, beautifully mounted, has just been sent to the French commander as a present from Manitoba.

U. S. Statesmen Disturbed Over Europe's Cries for Aid

Think Europeans Have Absorbed Notion From American Humanitarians That United States Can Be Made Packhorse and Hoping This Country Will Cancel Billions Loaned to Nations Abroad.

By JUSTIN M'GRATH.
Washington, Aug. 9.—Statesmen are becoming seriously disturbed over increasing European demands for American aid. They are beginning to believe that European statesmen have absorbed the notion from American humanitarians who have been laboring abroad in various capacities that the United States can be made the packhorse of Europe.

Count von Bernstorff was quoted in the cable dispatches Monday as having said:

"We believe that the fight to get into the league necessarily will take us to America's side, because America is the most active supporter of the league and alone is able to finance the world's economic problems."

And in the cable dispatches yesterday Senator Edouard Herriot, France's former minister of national subsistence and labor, was quoted as declaring:

"A country which has given 1,500,000 of its children to liberty command from the great rich and generous republic means of escape from the financial paradox with which it is struggling. I ask it frankly and wish the question put while the war spirit lasts and before the merchant has replaced the soldier."

In Italy, in Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, similar expectations of generous and bountiful American aid are cherished. Furthermore there is hope, not infrequently expressed, that the United States will see fit to cancel the billions as already loaned to nations of continental Europe. Great Britain is America's only debtor that has not suggested remission, but has expressed determination to pay to the full.

Not only is the United States being asked to cancel loans already made, and to advance new and even greater credits, but it is also being asked to take on itself responsibility for the stabilizing of conditions in Europe at whatever sacrifice that may entail.

This is indeed a large contract for a country that has added \$30,000,000,000 to its own national debt as a result of the war, and there is grave doubt in the minds of many statesmen as to whether the people are willing to assume it, struggling as they are with the high cost of living with no prospects of relief in sight.

Begging Europe the Dictator.
Statesmen who are of this mind express themselves as unable to comprehend the attitude of President Wilson and some of the most ardent supporters of the league against any reservations which may be deemed necessary to safeguard interests of the United States. They can't understand why Europe, begging for American assistance, should dictate the terms upon which that assistance is to be given. They cannot believe that Europe really has the effrontery to demand all that America has to give and, at the same time be unwilling to concede that America shall retain such rights of its own as it considers essential to its well being.

They can see no good reason why the United States, having done so much—having really saved the situation for the allied nations—should not say: These are the additional things we are willing to do and these are the things we are not willing to do.

It is this feeling which is the real strength of the opposition which has grown up in the senate to the league of nations covenant. The repeated declarations of the president that the covenant must not be changed has served to promote antagonism rather than quite opposition. In the minds of many of the senators the covenant has now come to stand for coercion.

The Bee's Fund for Free Milk and Ice

A visiting nurse entered a wretched hovel the other day where she found six children in rags. The mother was toiling over a wash tub. On the bed lay a little baby, sick and worried by flies. The father died last fall.

Quickly from a nearby telephone the nurse called up one of the milkmen, paid out of The Bee's fund. She called the ice man. Within an hour the poor baby was sucking greedily on a bottle of the purest milk. The nurse showed the mother how to keep the flies away.

Today that baby is saved just because of some money contributed by generous-hearted people.

The great need of this work cannot be exaggerated.

YOUR HELP is urgently needed. And EVERY CENT you give will go to relieve just such cases as this one.

It is a great satisfaction to give money for such a worthy cause.

Previously acknowledged	\$391.85
Mrs. C. F. Kleinhans, Cozard	1.00
A. W. McElreid	1.00
In Memory of Charles and Grace Singer	10.00
G. H. Tupper, Peris, Ia.	1.00
From the South Side	2.00
Cinderella Club, Valley, Neb.	8.33
Total	\$414.18

The remainder of this month will be a critical period for the babies. If you CAN help, help NOW. Just SEND or bring your gift to The Bee office.

Claims Oldest Beard.
Dayton, O., Aug. 9.—W. H. Martin of Dayton rises to claim to be the champion raiser of hirsute adornment of the land. He defies M. F. Skinner, of Pomona, Cal., who says his upper lip has been adorned for half a century. The Dayton man declares his mustache has been growing ever since the Civil War. Until a few years ago he wore a full beard, but lost it on a wager.

Flying Kite Proves Fatal.
Scranton, Pa., Aug. 9.—Flying a kite, Andrew Loyak was killed during a heavy thunder storm recently. A bolt of lightning ran down the wet string. Loyak was struck in the back of the head and all of his hair burned off.

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Wear Washable Laced Stocking

Laces Like Legging. NO RUBBER.

For VARICOSE VEINS, SWOLLEN or OPEN LIMBS.

\$2.25 each. Call or send for self-measurement blank No. 35.

N. Y. Corliss Limb Co.
1476 Broadway, New York.

Tree Trimming

Now is the time to trim shade trees—they have nearly completed their growth for this season and wounds will heal quickly.

We are experts and employ only first class labor. References from owners of high class property in every part of the city.

Page Tree Service

Trimming, Removing, Chaining Surgery

411 Hunter Inn Douglas 6960

Once Paralyzed--Now Normal and Healthy--The Result of Chiropractic Adjustments Given by DR. BURHORN

Mary Greaser, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Greaser, residing at North Bend, Nebraska, has now fully regained the use of both hands and legs, after being unable to use them in any manner since June, 1918, due to a paralytic condition.

Mrs. Greaser took her helpless child to Dr. Burhorn, Omaha, in September, 1918, completely paralyzed in both hands and legs. The child took her first step in April, 1919, and is now able to walk to Dr. Burhorn's office in the Securities Building from her aunt's home at 1915 South 18th Street, Omaha.

Until the discovery of Chiropractic, there was nothing that explained why one man had catarrh, one man had stomach trouble, another splenic deficiency, another kidney and still others, whose names are legion, bowel weakness or constipation.

In 95% of the diseases I can locate the primary cause of your troubles in your spine. Consultation is free at my office. If I can not help you, I will not accept your case. Call or write for literature today.

Adjustments, \$1 or 12 for \$10. House Calls \$2.50

DR. FRANK F. BURHORN

(Palmer School Graduate)
(Registered Licensed Chiropractor)

Suite 414-19-22 Securities Building
Corner 16th and Farnam Sts.

Lady Attendant. Douglas 5347.

Note How the Essex Proves Endurance

In Speed, Hill Climbing, Comfort and Reliability It Has Won 10,000 Owners

The 10,000 Essex cars already in service have been so distributed that every community now knows their distinctive performance.

Here for instance are people who have had wide motor car experience. They will tell you how they esteem the Essex. Its economy of operation and the fact that practically no attention is required to keep it in prime operation appeals to all.

As For Its Performance

If you haven't ridden in the Essex take the first opportunity to do so.

Come to us and we will give you the same kind of demonstration that has caused thousands to acknowledge Essex supremacy. Watch the way in which Essex cars perform on the road. If it is at a street crossing when traffic is signaled to go ahead, observe how quickly the Essex jumps to the lead. The only car that beats it is another Essex with a better driver.

If you are on a narrow country road where an Essex signals its intention to pass another car, you will see how easy with its acceleration it can jump to the lead.

And It Will Do That Whenever Called On

Essex performance is acknowledged by everyone. No one classes it with any but the largest and more costly cars—never with cars of its weight or price class.

Now that thousands of Essex cars have been driven more miles than is usually rolled up in a season by the average automobile, owners are realizing Essex endurance.

That is why they tell you about the small upkeep expense of the Essex. They tell you about the way in which it retains its power and wanted qualities even after the hardest service. In every endurance run entered, the Essex has made perfect scores.

Such Is the Car You Should Have

It gives dependable service. It is the new day car, the type to which all moderate priced cars must come, for in addition to light weight and low operating cost, men now demand performance, luxury, comfort and endurance. The Essex is easy to drive. It turns in a short radius. It steers easily. It can be parked in spaces too small for the average car. It has many qualities you will like.

Ask yourself what car is so modern, what is the type of the future, what light car can match its performance. It is exclusive in many particulars and no other car built has all the features of the Essex.

GUY L. SMITH

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