### THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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#### You should know that

New York City 284 Fifth Ave. Washington Chicago Beeger Bidg. ILincoln

National sales managers report that Omaha branch offices are among the most productive in the United States.

Lard is not slipping much.

Herr Hohenzollern keeps right on sawing

The unexpected has happened-a Nebraska democrat has resigned from a state office. One theft a day did not keep the police

away in the case of the St. Louis prowler.

The New York man with seven wives certainly had little dread of living conditions.

Ohio food profiteers are on the run. Now if the others will catch the habit, relief may

Paris gowns are to contain less material than ever, and consequently will come higher to the wearers.

may put bacon and pork chops back on the poor man's table. One point made in favor of the farmer is

A few more wallops at the price of hogs

that he has not struck or walked out in order to limit production. Carranza has just ordered a British official

to leave Mexico, perhaps to show that he is playing no favorites.

Waning summer's beauties would be more enjoyable if one could get his mind off approaching winter's problems.

Cuba threatens to raise the price of sugar again, showing how well American notions have permeated down there.

When the governors assemble in solemn conclave at Salt Lake, they will not be without a subject for deliberation over.

New York is to get some benefit from a strike. A really honest-to-goodness all-star cast is about to give a performance.

A public market, where the consumer may meet the producer without the intervention of several middlemen, will help a little.

"Home-made hootch" is now under the ban in Nebraska, and next the "booze hounds" will be smelling around the kitchen to see what is

being cooked in the pot. Another batch of four contracts for good road construction in Nebraska has just been approved by the state engineer. Slowly but surely the problem is being met.

Cut rates on freight to and from South American ports may have a reflection in lower prices here. It would be unfair to allow the

dealers to absorb all the advantage. Japan's declaration that the future of Shantung depends on how China behaves is well placed. It might be that the Celestials will wake up enough to defend themselves.

J. Ogden Armour's acceptance of the pair of shoes and his outline of a modest wardrobe shows him to have a sense of humor mixed with his thrift, with an eye to the main chance.

Germany declines to remove General von der Goltz as commander of the Baltic forces, and the prospects of another war with Poland are thereby much enhanced. It is up to the Allies again.

An early report to the senate on the treaty is looked for. It ought to come very soon after the meeting on Tuesday, when the president and the committee will reach a definite understanding.

One momentous problem has been solved to the relief of everybody. The University of Nebraska has decided on a Missouri man for foot ball coach. He will be paid at least as much as a street car chauffeur.

# Common Sense in Students

Columbia University professors are going to find out in advance whether a student has

common sense. It's a splendid idea, if only the test amounts to anything. That is the trouble with virtually all "examiners"; their tests are not efficient. A professor will spend a week preparing an examination which a student is supposed to pass in a few hours, when as likely as not the professor himself couldn't have passed the test had he not spent a week preparing it. Any man ought to be able to work out a set of questions that even a college professor couldn't make a

10 per cent grade in answering. We are greatly impressed with the common sense of the professors who propose to find out whether other people have it. One of them says that one test will be "to tell at a glance how many small boxes are inside a larger one," and adds that the object is to show "how constructive imagination manipulates concrete visual imagery." We'd hate to have our "common sense" rated by a professor who used such language in stating a simple proposition .- Columbus Dispatch

#### REAL REFORM VS. MOVIE STUNTS.

It is a homely adage that the housemaid who stirs up the dust most furiously is not always the one who keeps the room tidiest. So in this furor of public officials in response to the outcry against excessive living costs through profiteering, the most spectacular performer is not necessarily the one accomplishing something tangible for relief from objectionable conditions.

The pity of it is the overdoing of the job is too apt to produce a reaction that will leave people with a feeling of helplessness, make them resigned to submit tamely to many evils that could be at least mitigated, if not removed, by more common sense procedure.

By way of practical application, right here in Omaha, The Bee has been a consistent advocate of the public market as a salutory agency for bringing food producer and consumer together and stabilizing prices and we believe a system of public market places, as maintained my other cities, would be very helpful to us. We know local grocers and commission men have steadfastly opposed the project, from a mistaken viewpoint, in our opinion, as detrimental to their business interests and it has never had a fair trial in Omaha. The city has now gone into a municipal grocery store enterprise without adequate preparation or experienced people to operate it, and if the results prove disappointing, another obstacle will be set in the way of every future advocate of the public market for direct trading between householders, truck growers, and fish, meat and

Just to brandish a big club and pass the buck from packer to jobber and jobber to retailer is good diversion, but it is for the moment only. Some constructive and lasting reorganization of our household supply system that will prevent periodic recurrence of the same complaint should be forthcoming.

#### Gold and the Elastic Dollar.

Prof. Irving Fisher's comments are always interesting, and his conclusions illuminating. therefore he will be heard for his argument as to the relation of the price of gold to present high prices. Dr. Fisher champions the idea that it is to the inflexibility of the money value of gold that existing price difficulties may be ascribed; that if the gold dollar were not fixed and stationary, the purchasing power of the dollar could be stretched or contracted, to suit changing needs.

This much is clear enough as a theory, but the end to be attained must in practice be achieved in another way. The inflation of currency that has so greatly reduced the purchasing power of the dollar is not due to the rigid value of gold, but to the uncertain purchasing power of the credit dollar, which intrinsically bears only a remote relationship to the metal money, and yet, like Hamlet's "mildewed ear," eats the life out of the healthy one. More than three and one-half billions of credit money are in circulation; a short time ago in congress Representative Andrews disclosed the fact that \$1,500,000,000 of fiat currency had been put out by the Federal Reserve banks, although this is being gradually retired.

This enormous volume of paper money, which is founded on credit alone, has been the big factor in the shrinkage in purchasing power. Calling a bushel of wheat \$2 does not create an additional kernel of wheat, nor can any process of legislative necromancy provide a roof to shelter another family. Whatever portion or phase of the existing monetary mischief may be properly chargeable to the lessened value of gold, it must be remembered that the shrinkage complained of has been brought about by the emission of enormous quantities of credit currency. When this is reduced or retired, as it must be in time, the gold standard will be found unimpaired. The only anomaly presented is that gold has gone down or rather has not gone up along with the other things, but this is because the credit of the government is now supporting the credit of the individual, a condition that may not always per-

Summer Hotels and the Old Front Porch.

Apropos of nothing at all, an American art critic lifts his voice to complain against the American summer hotel. Wanderlust stimulated by sultry weather has led him to many places in search of surcease from torridity and other discomforts attendant on the season, but in vain. His esthetic soul revolts at the similarity he finds in the resorts where a varied simplicity might at least superinduce quiet by mental reaction to the suggestion if not the presence of ease. Instead of this, the tourist is confronted with such an array of massive or fragile furniture, immovable or impracticable, as gives rise to the notion that hotels are standardized, and flight from one to another affords little opportunity of escaping the terror inspired by any. After reading what this discouraged traveler has to say, the old home porch looms brighter and more inviting than ever. It is a place where at least you can have your own way about a few things, always keeping in mind the rules and regulations laid down by the missus. The willow rocker, or the hickory-splint haven of rest, the pipe and the evening paper, very nearly reconcile the stay-at-home to the president's persistence in his habit of vetoing bills to repeal the "daylight saving" law. And when the crickets and the katydids, the locusts and the tree toads strike up their evening concert, the satisfaction is so perfect that some lazy wonder is excited that folks ever go away from home in search of rest during hot weather. The old front porch is the best summer resort as yet invented.

So they will not let the only man on the commission who knows anything about the business to run the "muny" grocery. All right. But what is the good of having expert knowledge if it is not put to use?

Life in and around the Chicago packing house must have its attractions unknown to the outside world, if it costs \$2,000 a year to maintain a family of five. In many other parts of the city it is done on less.

Deaf mutes holding convention here insist on having instruction in the sign language. They ought to know what is best for folks in their predicament.

If the peoples of Europe would only quit fighting and start in to earn their own living. folks on this side might feel a little better about having to contribute to their aid

#### Views and Reviews Home Health Sidelights on Carnegie Who

Coined Iron into Gold I saw Andrew Carnegie for the first time in the winter of 1888, a little over 30 years ago. while I was serving as a page in the United States senate and have an interesting souvenir of the occasion in my autograph album. After I had done some errands for him, I asked him to write his name in my book. Complying with the request, he inquired who I might be pital: and, when I told him, he said he knew my father as a fellow telegraph operator during the war and that though he had often talked with him over the wires he had never met him.

"I'll send him a message," he added, "which Whereupon he put down in the lower corner

of the page this inscription: Seventy-three-To The Bee .- A. C." "Seventy-three" translates itself in telegraph parlance to the code word "Regards" as I found out when I later exhibited the book to

my father. The over-the-wire acquaintance became a personal friendship afterwards. Both men used to attend the annual meetings of the national organization of military telegraphers and my father was more than once entertained at the Carnegie residence in New York.

While I was on the Omaha Public Library board I engaged in correspondence with Mr. Carnegie at two different times to enlist his favor for a branch library or an enlargement of the present main building. His library subventhe present main building. His library subvenwere handled through a secretary charged with that part of his benefactions and administered under rules and regulations with which strictly applied our proposal could not be made to conform. Unless special exceptions were to be made, the conditions excluded the construction of branch libraries or additions to existing libraries even if we could have met the requirement of stipulating an annual expenditure equal to 10 per cent of the amount given. These rules did not stand in the way of securing a Carnegie library for South Omaha, for which I also exerted my influence, and annexation has made that library a branch ofthe Omaha Public library-something we were told the fund could not permit.

Mr. Carnegie was one of the members of the White House conference on the conservation of natural resources called by President Roosevelt in 1907, to which I was appointed by Governor Sheldon to represent Nebraska, but was not active in the discussions. His age was even then beginning to show. I saw him two or three times after that. He had apparently grown steadily more and more feeble.

By coincidence the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching came to hand at the same time as the news of the founder's death. This is the fund set aside to provide retirement allowances for superannuated college professors for which our Nebraska university foolishly failed to qualify till it was too late. The report shows that the annuity granted by special dispensation to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews has been passed along to his widow. The mortuary roll for 1918 contained also names of some other educators within personal acquaintance-ex-Chancellor Chaplin of Washington university at St. Louis, who delivered the address at one our medical school commencements; Dr. E. H. Spieke, under whose instruction I started Latin at Johns Hopkins; Dr. Marion Learned, who guided me into German literature of the children enrolled in this class at the same institution. And the pension roll at the same institution. And the pension roll gained at 1.7 times the average rate proclaims the retirement from active col- for their ages, and 22 per cent at proclaims the retirement from active collegiate service on allowance of Simon N. Patten, Pennsylvania's veteran teacher of political economy; President William F. Slocum of Colocians there were one or more easily ascertained reasons for failure in better spending power in our people, they have gone to the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in better spending power in our people, they have gone to the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in better spending power in our people, they have gone to the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in better spending power in our people, they have gone to the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the more easily ascertained reasons for failure in the constant of the in charge of this fund announces a complete change in the method of administration, in fact its conversion into an insurance endowment, by which the benefits will be available on fixed terms to professors and teachers who qualify by taking out policies and paying part of the cost themselves as they go along in the nature premiums for protection against disability and death. Thus the charge of subsidizing our higher educational institutions with tainted money is wholly negatived, first, by putting the fund on a business rather than a charity basis. and now, by the death of the man who gave the money and who might possibly have asserted the claim to gratitude.

Let me pay a tribute to "Mogy." In his limited sphere he has been a real factor in the life of Omaha for 20 years by activities that have made him known far and wide. He started his career here as a newsboy for The Bee. He was always big-hearted and openhanded-never hesitated to go out of his way to do a good turn for somebody-genial and generous to a fault. He will be missed by many more than many who achieved loftier heights.

# Victor Rosewater

# The Girl He Brought With Him

According to the American Legion Weekly, the soldiers and sailors of this country have brought back with them from France, England, Ireland and Scotland 18,000 brides-most of whom, of course, are utter strangers in the land, and nervously apprehensive of the first meeting with the husbands' relatives. The language is not stranger than the mode of life; it's a long way to the thatched roofs and white walls of the village beyond the sea. When the doughboy was in France he freely admitted his longing for the sights and sounds and ice cream sodas of home. Is it wonderful, then, if twinges of nostalgia afflict the demoiselle or colleen transplanted to the new world with all her happiness staked upon the matrimonial venture?

Some of them, of course, suffer a bitter disillusionment. The husband tires of the sworn allegiance, and there are slackers and deserters in marital even as in martial affairs. The imported bride finds that the man she married is far less solicitous and considerate now that he is back in a land where girls of his own tongue and social tradition are plentiful. She is perhaps less decorative than some of these young women; her training has been in the more substantial accomplishments of the home-builder He looks for more of the playmate than she knows how to be; her youth may have been spent in sobering toil, and since the war nearly all the fun in the world has been in America and not in Europe. We are bound to remember when we institute comparisons that Europe has been a house of mourning when we have been a house of mirth. We may learn to make allowance for features that are not always frivolously pretty when we reflect that the iron has entered into the soul.

Let us, as we are urged to do, receive the war-bride from abroad with every manifestation of sympathy and not as though she had ensnared the doughboy into an entangling alliance. In few instances can it be truthfully said that she is marrying him for his money. In most cases he is coming from \$33 a month to conjectural occupation. She is bravely electing to share with him a hazard of new fortunes, and she displays a valiant initiative like his own when he went over the sea to fight. She may not reveal the lively versatility we associate with the nature of the American girl, but she will, in a congenial environment of answering devotion, show the attributes of affectionate constancy that are the assurance of happy marriages.-Philadelphia Ledger

#### Hints Wheat Director Barnes

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. name will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Help You.

Nutrition of Newborn Infants. W. R. Ramsey and A. G. Alley (Amer. Jour. Diseases Children, 15 (1918), No. 6, pp. 408-412).—The following observations were made at the University of Minnesota hos-

Of 300 newborn infants the average weights were for males 3,391 gm. (4.47 lbs.) and females 3,276 (7.22 lbs). The average quotient was found to vary in in-dividual cases from 43 to 75 calories per kilogram of body weight, for the first 10 days at least. In all cases where the infants received 100 calories per kilogram they were found to be overfed. The average initial loss of weight was found to be 240 gm. and the average time the loss continued was three days. The average daily gain in weight after

the third day was about 20 gm. per day. About one-fourth of the infants regained their birth weight before leaving the hospital on the 10th day. These figures are compared with those generally regarded as au-

Studies of Infant Feeding.

gm.

A. W. Bosworth, H. I. Bowditch and L. A. Giblin (Amer. Jour. Diseases Children, 15 (1918), No. 6, of the troubles encountered with bottle-fed infants receiving cow's milk are due to the ill effects produced by the calcium. They believe that notwithstanding the high calcium content of cow's milk the cal-cium metabolism of bottle-fed infants is seldom greater and often less than that found in breast-fed infants, much of the calcium being eliminated as insoluble calcium soaps. They refer to a method of reconstructing cow's milk which permits the removal of much of calcium, and advocate the use of this "decalcified" milk in place of the usual simple dilutions.

Calcium in Cow's Milk.

L. E. Holt, A. M. Courtney and H. L. Fales (Amer. Journ. Diseases Children 16 (1918), No. 1, pp. 52-56).-The authors find that of a group of 32 bottle-fed children from 2 to 15 months of age, 29 had a fat retention of 89 per cent or more of the intake—18 having over 90 and 10 over 95 per cent—while only two retained less than 80 per cent. In their opinion, this seems to indicate that there is no serious loss of fat when the usual simple dilutions of cow's milk are fed. They conclude that unless the harm caused by a fairly high calcium intake can definitely demonstrated it would seem safer to allow an excess of calcium in the intake rather than to run the risk of providing less than is needed for the normal growth of the bones.

#### Undernourished Children.

C. H. Smith (Amer. Jour. Diseases Children, 15 (1918), No. 6, pp. 373-396, figs. 10) .- This article outlines the methods used in a nu-trition class which was started November 1, 1916, in the outpatient department of the Bellevue hospital, as an experiment to determine how much could be done to improve the nutrition of undernourished chil-dren when handled in large num-

TheNursing Mother.

E. V. McCollum and N. Simmonds Amer. Jour. Physiol, 46 (1918), No. 3, pp. 275-391, pls. 3).—The authors call attention to the fact that the extent to which the material or-ganism, through the secretion of the mammary gland, can serve as factor for safety for the suckling is still very little understood. They believe that the lactating mother, like the growing animal, is unable chemical transformations of one food complex into another, and that she can utilize food proteins for milk production only to the ex-tent that they yield amino acids in proportion suitable for rearrange-ment into milk protein. The result of experimental studies led them to conclusion that the nursing mother "is a very important factor of safety for her young in that her mammary tissues can remove from the blood all elements necessary for the production of milk, approxi-mating more nearly the normal in mality than was the food from which it was produced. ass these on into the milk in deidedly more favorable relationships than they exist in her food. This the mammary gland can do when nourished by blood which contains certain inorganic elements in such relationships as render the circula-tory fluids of the body a pabulum from which the tissues of the young can not secure satisfactory supplies o permit the cells to grow, even hough the organic portion of the diet is satisfactory."

Beri-Beri at Army Base Hospital.

J. D. Riddell, C. H. Smith and P. Igaravidez (Jour. Amer. Med. ssoc., 72 (1919), No. 8, pp. 569, 570). — Laboratory investigations and clinical manifestations of 60 cases of beri-beri are reported which are said to be the first to be diagnosed as such in the island of Porto Rico.

A report of the diet of the regi-ment from which the majority of cases came showed that polished rice was a staple article of food. being served on an average of two meals a day. While the rations were well balanced, there was a deiciency in fresh vegetables, potatoes and beans being the only ones served in large quantities. Canned meats and canned vegetables were extensively used. The beri-beri patients had consumed all the rice of agly, if at all, of the meat. patients began to improve placed on a high protein diet.

#### FROM HERE AND THERE. The cost of building a house in

England is three times as much as produce 18 per thousand. efore the war. British museum contains the oldest known examples of Chinese writing in the form of inscriptions

on animals' bones. The law in Switzerland protecting rare plants is so strict that to be found in possession of specimens illegitimately collected is a penal of-Fans are carried by men and

wonten of every rank in China. It is a compliment to invite a friend I is a compliment to invite a friend or distinguished guest to write some sentiment on the host's fan as a memento of any special occasion.

Bohemia is the country of long courtships. In no other part of the world are they so abnormally drawn where the file is on the cat. world are they so abnormally drawn out. It is not rare to hear of en-gagements which have extended

m 15 to 20 years. Venezuela received its name from the early explorers. Its coast was visited by Columbus in 1498, and the following year the name Vene-zuela, or "Little Venice," was given to an Indian village built on piles.

# On Food Outlook

New York, Aug. 12.- To the Editor of The Bee: Referring to my letter of August 6.

The responses received from many of the editors addressed indicate a sincere desire to better understand the wheat problem, which for this year is one of national policy and national interest. Therefore, I am encouraged to add this note on current developments since my last letcaresses, etc.

The government crop report sued on August 8 confirmed worst fears, showing a fall from the high prospect of 1,236,000,000 bushels, June 1, to 940,000,000 bushels prospect, as of August 1, in the United States. Knowing that Can-ada has suffered a similar deterioration, it is evident that the expected surplus of North American wheat has been cut in two.

A survey of the bread grain crops of Europe and of Europe's mini-

mum consumption requirements, with the most favorable estimate justified of the surplus available from the United States, indicates a gentina and Australia, indicates a Unfrom the United States, Canada, Arquestionably, the supply and de-mand situation of the world is such that the American guarantee price is certainly not above a world

I have been in accord with those who felt that if the guarantee maintained wheat prices above the world of inflation should be charged war expenditure and not assessed upon the consumer. In view of the disappointing shinkage in the bread grain crop of the world, and particularly in America, that is no longer a practical question. American people, when they appreciate this, will, I conceive, accept it philosophically and pay their selfrespecting way to still another harvest, confident, as I am, that before then the weapons of war Europe will become instruments of production and thus reduce the call on American food.

The wheat director has had a party of crop experts in Europe for three months. Traveling by auto-mobile 5,000 miles from Paris, across Austria, Serbia, Roumania, into Russia, back through Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Ger-many, Belgium and northern and northern France, in that entire distance, only once, when their machine was mired for three hours in the lowlands of a river bank, did they have any trouble whatever, although several times they crossed railroad bridges which had been replanked to serve wagon travel as well. Our con-clusion is that in many sections of Europe 90 per cent of the normal crop acreage has been put in against tremendous difficulties, and probably the average in Europe is about 75 per cent, in spite of lack of man power, implements and horses-a most reassuring commentary on the normal desire of mankind to work and to produce. In some sections fond is ample, but distribution to the congested centers is broken not only by rallroad and water transport disorganization, but also by the political obstruction, still perpetuated by racial antagonism. The showing is very hopeful and another year of peace will put these people far on the road to complete self-sup-

port. An equally astonishing development at home lies in our own flour consumption. Our pre-war normal consumption was 235 pounds per annum, which by the way is lower than in most counway is lower than in most countries of Europe. During the crop
year just ended our flour consumption in America is no higher than
1000,000 a year, owned some 5,000
square miles of land and 325 palaces
and castles, and employed about
20,000 servants.

Editor—All right. Put a pair of trousers on the office cat, photograph him,
and we'll right. Put a pair of trousers on the office cat, photograph him,
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and we'll right. Put a pair of trousers on the office cat, photograph him,
and we'll right. Pu they have gone to the more ex-pensive foods, probably meats. The annual food bill of America is calculated at \$18,000,000,000. A restoration of our normal flour consumption to 235 pounds, and a dis-placement thereby of the higher priced foods, would save our people fully \$1,000,000,000.

Food substitution during the war ecomplished much, guided by the response of a war conscience. Is it possible to use the newly trained so tal conscience and secure not only reversion to our normal cereal consumption, but perhaps an increase? By thus reducing the strain on other foods and thereby naturally easing the price which excessive demand has made, a saving in the food bill would reach beyond the actual difference in cost between meats and

For that section of the public that proposes outright subsidy there is only the reply that the act estabshing the wheat director office did not contemplate nor authorize deiberate subsidy of food and that upon without the unequivocal diction of congress.

I do not wish to burden you with intistics or information, but this files will be glad to answer, to the est of its information, any queson as to crops, consumption, stocks r any phase that furthers the beter public comprehension of the vheat problem JULIUS H. BARNES.

# ODD AND INTERESTING.

The works of Charles Dickens ontain 1,425 different characters. Serbia is said to lead in centenrians, with Ireland in second place The largest orange grove in the world, covering an area of 2,000 eres, is in Cuba.

Workmen in Japan wear on their ips an inscription stating their usiness and their employer's name. The highest railroad bridge in the orld is the Gokteik viaduct Burma. It is 800 feet above the

Chariots worked on the principle of the taximeter are said to have en used in China in the fourth treatment to the contract treatment treatment to the contract treatment treatment to the contract treatment tre entury. The tallest people in the world

ere the Bororos, living in southwest trazil, whose average height is 6 feet 4 inches. The iridescent fire in the opal is

due to the water in the gem, being simply a mingling of silicafilnt-and water. Sociologists estimate that among very 1,000 bachelors there are 38

criminals, whereas married men In Assam an oath is taken standng within a rope circle, to imply a wish to perish as the rope does if the witness does not tell the truth.

It is estimated that one seed of cotton, given the application of all possible care and skill, would produce forty thousand million seeds in six years.

# WHEN THE FLEA.

Out here the hud is on the rose.

The scent is on the pine.
The foam is on the dashing wave.
The melon on the vine.
The frisky crah is on the rock—
But way out here the fles.
Instead of being on the cat,
Is oftener on me.

Hollywood, Cal., Aug. 10, 1919

# Crusade Against Tobacco

Monroe, Neb., Aug. 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In the Sunday issue of your paper, August 3, appeared a news item quoting the association opposed to national prohibition as declaring that the W. C. T. U. had declared war upon to bacco since the advent of prohibi tion upon the grounds that it was a vicious and filthy habit, rendering fathers unfit for childish

As superintendent of anti-narotics for the Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance Union I beg leave to fully state our position on this subject. We are and have been for years opposed to the use of toco because of its injurious effects to the human system, especially the nature. This campaign of education has upon its own merits aroused sufficient interest to bring to pass the enactment of the scientific struction law which requires that cotics (of which tobacco or nicotinis one) be taught in every school in Nebraska. We have given and still continue to give prizes for essays upon these subjects from both the economical and health stand-

point. upon the privileges of the present or coming generation, but are trying through education to discourage its use. Neither are we teaching chilvalue of wheat, then that measure of inflation should be charged may be users of tobacco. Does not may be users of tobacco. Does not against the national treasury as a the association realize that many of us are living happily with these same fathers who are in many cases as interested in keeping the boy as we?

That we are raising our Jubilee fund for this purpose is true only in part, as this great union of organ ized mother love has many other However, it takes fire to fight fire We need money to present the truth about tobacco through the press. The day is past when the papers can give free space, no matter how much they may agree with a given cause. The tobacco trust has unlimited funds at its disposal. How could it otherwise fill page after page with its advertisements, I might even say propaganda, so cun-ningly worded that it would seem that the use of tobacco was the only gateway to success or the pursuit of happiness. Neither does it hesi-tate to send distributors to every door to distribute samples. its one purpose to increase consump-tion? The clearet has leaped into popularity because of this campaign. proves it detrimental to the physical, mental and moral man-corporations hesitate to employ its addicters, colleges and high schools hold it responsible for lowered scholarship, athletes will have none of it, and so we might continue.

In consistency with our campaign for better babies, our future zens and so on we can do nothing

but oppose the use of tobacco by the growing child. We are working in the interests of American child-Can the association say as Thanking for this opportunity of presenting this to your readers, I am, Very sincerely.

LIZZIE JENKINSON. Costly Luxuries.

Before Se overthrow of the em pire Russia's 30 grand dukes enoyed a joint income of about \$15,

Dresher. Albert V. tailor, born 1874. Bradley M. Smith, clerk B. & M.

freight house, born 1881. Former Emperor Charles I of Austria-Hungary, now an exile in Switzerland, born at the imperial hateau of Persenberg 32 years ago. Sir Eric Drummond, who een appointed secretary of the league of nations, born 43 years ago. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, Newfoundland steamship magnate, born at St. Johns, N. F., 61 years ago.

Lord Bertle of Thame, who was British ambassador at Paris during three successive reigns, born 75 years ago. Maj. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, U. S. A., former commander of the

"Rainbow division," Georgia 52 years ago. Jesse Lynch Williams, novelist and dramatist, born at Sterling, Ill.,

48 years ago. Julia Marlowe (Mrs. E., H. Sothern), long a leading actress of the American stage, born in Cumberlandshire, England, 49 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. W. K. Sweesy and H. A. Clark have returned from a six weeks' trip among the Great Lakes and

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of J. S. DeVries of Fremont to Miss Miriam Woodman, a prominent young society lady of Messrs. Chris Butler and Oscar

Beindorff gave a lawn party to about 50 couples at the residence of Mrs. Beindorff, 2521 Chicago street Mrs. Sadie Nash is visiting friends at Salt Lake. Two motor cars filled with Scotch

lads and lassles, members of the Burns club, spent the day in the woods near Council Bluffs.

# IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"When you broke off the engagement ith Jack, did you send him back his lamond ring?"
"Of course not! What do you suppose accepted him in the first place for?"— Stray Stories.

There was an old chiral Who captured a paleface or thous. "Your people," said he, "Once took care of me, And now I wilt take hair of yleous." —Chicago Tribune.

"Kicking ab : a few millinery bills?"
Why, I could a see married Wombat, who is now a millionaire. But I didn't."
"That's the one big reason why he's a millionaire."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What is your opinion of the League of Nations?"
"I regard it," repiled Senator Sorghum, "as one of the most interesting pieces of unfinished business that ever came to my attention."—Washington Star.

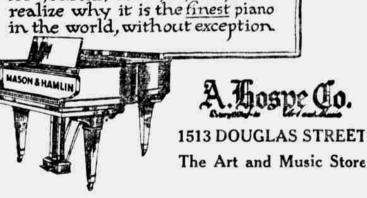
Flathush—The editor of this country paper says "the sound of the hammer is again heard in the land." Hensenburst—Sounds as if his wife had returned home.—Yonkers Statesman. Pretty Girl (to soldier just discharged from hospital)—And how did you feel when the builet went through your arm? "Well, I felt distinctly bored, don't you know!"—London Til-Bits.

Mr. Newliwed-Where did you put all those unpaid bills, darling? Mrs. Newliwed-Oh, I knew they were troubling you, John, so I just destroyed them all,-Edenburg Septsman.

Yeast—Have you got your fuel supply in your cellar for next winter yet? Crimsonteak—Well, I've got about 11 dozen bottles laid in there so far.— Yenkers Statesman. "Guess I'll go into the parlor."
"No fun in there, only sis with her beau.
What you wanter go in there fer?"
"I won't be jong. He'll pay me a quarter to git out."—Kansas City Journal.

Sub-Editor-Nothing doing in the news

Concerning the matchless Mason & Hamlin
Margaret Keyes, contrakto, has It appears to me that the fame of the Mason & Hamlin piano is so firmly established in the world of music that the only comment left for me is to acknowledge gratefully that I have been pricedpermitted to know it." praised Dut-take no one's word, no artist's praise. Investigate for yourself, and you, also, will



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