

MAYOR SMITH TO CONTINUE PROBE ON LIVING COST

Chief City Executive Says His "Investigation" Will Show Good Evidence for County Attorney.

Mayor Smith yesterday announced that his high cost of living probe, which was started in the city council chamber a week ago Monday, will be resumed at 9:30 a. m. today.

The mayor's probe lasted a few hours and then an indefinite adjournment was taken. In the meantime profiteers in Omaha have continued without restraint, the effect of the activities of federal, county and city officials thus far in Omaha amounting to practically nil. In some instances prices have been advanced, in spite of public sentiment and the mayor's "probe."

Ready to Give Names.

Speaking in connection with the resumption of his investigation, the mayor said: "I have received from members of the police department reports of goods on hand in cold storage and other warehouses as of date of July 15. I am not ready to give the names of the owners of these goods, but I will furnish that information to the county attorney and the federal authorities."

"I am trying to lay a foundation for the county attorney and the federal authorities to act upon, and I think we will have some pretty good evidence for them."

Reports Are Furnished.

The mayor explained that the reports submitted to him by the police investigators were furnished by the owners of cold storage places and the warehouses. These reports, he said, cover eggs, butter, poultry, meats and other produce. Railroad men will be summoned to appear this morning to testify concerning times of arrival and final disposition of cars of fruits and vegetables received in Omaha this summer. The evidence offered before the city council on the first day of the investigation last week indicated that cars of fruits and vegetables were allowed to remain on tracks here and were allowed to spoil without proper attention.

Says Allowed to Spoil.

In some instances being was not applied and in other cases cars were allowed to remain in the sun. The mayor states that he will endeavor to place the blame for allowing cars of food stuffs to spoil on the tracks in Omaha.

G. W. Wattles, Food Administrator for Nebraska, is Expected Here from California next week to take personal charge of the work of establishing fair price committees in the various counties. Letters have been sent to all county food administrators from Mr. Wattle's Omaha office.

Plan State Probe.

State food investigations are to be held in Omaha and Lincoln first, according to information received yesterday from the state house. They will be started within a few days and will be public.

Lee Stur, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, stated that prices of all commodities will be investigated and that profits from producer to consumer will be obtained as evidence.

Mayor Smith stated that 4,000 pounds of soap ordered from the government will sell for 10 cent per pound-bar, and he expects that the sale will start this morning in the Auditorium.

Searches for His Missing Wife in Omaha

Mrs. Myrtle Perry, 21 years old, declared to have deserted her husband and 2-year-old baby at Plattsmouth, Neb., is being sought by Omaha police.

Her husband, Henry Perry, told Captain of Police Haze Monday his wife had been corresponding with an Omaha man. He did not know the man's name. Detectives found the woman's name on the register of the Oxford hotel. She left there without taking her personal effects from the room.

Rain in South Platte

Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram).—Heavy showers fell in this section of the state this afternoon. Farmers say that it will help corn which has not been too badly damaged by the drought.

Text of President's Address to Senators

By The Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson began his conference with the senate foreign relations committee at the White House today with an opening statement on the peace treaty and the league of nations. He said:

"Mr. Chairman: I am sincerely glad that the committee should have responded in this way to my intimation that I would like to be of service to it. I welcome the opportunity for a frank and full interchange of views. I hope, too, that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace."

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of our national life are of the most pressing and critical character, will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested co-operation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our peace and to all the national advantages which we hold most dear. May I mention a few of the matters which cannot be handled with intelligence until the country knows the character of peace it is to have? I do so only by a very few examples."

Mentions Concrete Examples.

The copper mines of Montana and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil which cannot be met—all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war.

The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empire alone has purchased nearly 4,000,000 bales. And these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important foodstuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal profitable production waits on peace."

Military Plans Await Peace.

Our military plans, of course, wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or what our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples."

And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army, include not food and nothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must be idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined. Buy the same token there can be no properly studied national budget until then."

World Trade Awaits Action.

The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests."

There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled conditions of employment. There can be no easy nor normal industrial credits, because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business."

But I will not weary you with obvious examples. I will only venture to repeat that every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace; and also that we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those wrought by the war itself."

Nothing, I am led to believe,

stands in the way of the ratification of the treaty except certain doubts with regard to the meaning and implications of certain articles of the covenant of the league of nations; and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. I will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last the questions now most frequently asked about the league of nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its draft subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe doctrine, that it was not specifically decided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment upon the Monroe doctrine, that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional right of the congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the league of nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted."

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of the discussion in March—but no objection was made to saying explicitly in the text what all had supposed to be implicit in it. There was absolutely no doubt as to the meaning of any one of the resulting provisions of the covenant in the minds of those who participated in drafting them, and I respectfully submit that there is nothing vague or doubtful in their wording."

Monroe Doctrine Protected.

The Monroe doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression "regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine" was used, not because any one of the conferees thought there was any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but only because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with the policy of a single nation. Absolutely nothing is said in the phraseology of the treaty with regard to domestic questions. Article XVI of the covenant expressly provides that, in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties "and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement."

States Can Withdraw.

The right of any sovereign state to withdraw has been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit. Indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission it was at once conceded that it was best not to leave the answer to so important a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation had in fact fulfilled "all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant."

It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw, and I must say that it did not seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I knew that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will."

Article X in no respect of doubtful meaning was read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only "advise upon" the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect to. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, its own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, or a unanimous vote of the council is required. If it is a party, the trouble is its own. And the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question, or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under article X to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league," and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action. It is binding in conscience only, not in law."

Article X, seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an influential debating society. It has several times been suggested, in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can

be no reasonable objection to such interpretations accompanying the act of ratification, provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

Most of the interpretations which have been suggested to me embody what seems to me the plain meaning of the instrument itself. But if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence, inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete.

The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. The United States were to qualify the document in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, if I have been entirely unreserved and plain-spoken in speaking of the great matters we all have so much at heart. If excuse is needed, I trust that the critical situation of affairs may serve as my justification. The issues that manifestly hang upon the conclusions of the senate with regard to peace and upon the time of its action are so grave and so clearly insusceptible of being thrust on one side or postponed that I have felt it necessary in the public interest to make this urgent plea, and to make it as simple and as unreservedly as possible."

Funeral of Victims of Auto Crash at Beatrice Thursday

Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The funeral of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Esch, who lost their lives in the accident here Sunday afternoon when a Burlington train struck their auto in which the family were riding, will be held Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Scheve church, west of the city, conducted by Rev. Mr. Schaefer. Sherit Schick has empaneled a jury and will hold an inquest at a later date. Mr. and Mrs. Esch and three children, who are in a local hospital, are recovering and it is thought they will be able to testify at the inquiry within the next week.

James McGuire of Wymore and Miss Myrtle Harpster of Blue Springs were married here this morning at 10:30 by Rev. W. A. Mulligan. They will continue their residence in Wymore where the groom is engaged in the real estate business.

Edwin Earl Chapman of Wymore and Miss Hazel Wise of Hollenberg, Kan., were married here Saturday night by County Judge O'Keefe.

Hiram Kellogg and Mrs. Ella M. Brown, both of Lincoln, were married Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fugley, Rev. J. Franklin Haas officiating.

Funeral services for the late Matt Gray, who died Saturday night at his home at Homesville, were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Methodist church at Holmesville, conducted by Rev. Edgar Rothrock. Burial was in Blue Springs cemetery.

W. M. Hawkins arrived home yesterday from overseas. He went to France last summer with Company C of this city. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Ia. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hawkins, old residents of Beatrice.

LUTHERANS ASK FOR BILINGUAL SCHOOL RIGHT

Report on Year's Activities Submitted to Convention by Peaceful Development Committee.

Seward, Neb., Aug. 19.—More delegates and visitors arrived Monday for the state convention of the Lutheran Missouri synod.

In the matter of partition of the annual convention into a north and south Nebraska section it was decided to overcome the lodging problem of so large a body by extending the plan followed here this year. The present lodging committee was instructed to confer with the larger congregations in Nebraska and to arrange for a continuance of the present system.

The "religious education sermon" was held Tuesday night in Rev. C. H. Becker's church under charge of Rev. J. P. Miller.

A committee of seven, which might be called "peaceful development committee," submitted a requested report on its last year's activities. It said in part:

"The Lutheran church in this country is the third largest Protestant religious denomination. Our synod alone has over 650,000 communicant members. Still our religious teachings and aims and the history of our church and synod are not sufficiently known by many of our fellow citizens and legislators. Partly it is our fault."

"The result was that with the best intentions attempts have been made to interfere with the regular religious work of our bilingual churches and schools. Who would think of prohibiting parents from having their children instructed in piano lessons below the eighth grade? Haven't parents the same right to choose the language, in which, besides the English, their children shall learn the soul saving truths? Language is not the gospel, but it is the vessel, the means, the channel, by which the water of life is brought into the heart. 'As we love the gospel let us foster languages.' In accordance with this motto our synod had professorships in English as well as other modern and ancient languages in its seminary and college at St. Louis, already long before the civil war. So, while we acknowledge the sincerity and good intentions of friends, we must be free to decide which are the best ways and means to save souls under given circumstances."

Rev. F. Pfothner, president of the joint synod, left today to attend the convention of the Iowa district.

Several Are Fined for Illegally Holding Liquor

Lincoln, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Paul Averna of Hartington has been found guilty of illegal possession of liquor and fined \$240 and his Davis car confiscated.

Tom Cavanaugh paid \$200 and costs, Paul and E. Schuman \$100 each and costs for selling liquor at a picnic near Dixon.

At Dakota City the sheriff is holding two automobiles of considerable value with numbers obliterated for identification, and at Seward a big Studebaker is to be sold in a few days to the highest bidder.

The above are reported by Colonel Hyers of the law enforcement department.

Warning Sent Out Against Bogus Stock Salesmen

Lincoln, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The bureau of securities connected with the department of trade and commerce has sent a warning to the public against unscrupulous stock salesmen using letters purporting to have been issued by members of the department.

Several Apply to Sell Their Stock in the State

Lincoln, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The following companies have made application to the bureau of securities for authority to sell stock in this state:

Omaha Electric Egg Tester Co., Omaha, \$75,000, common; Park Tractor Co., Chicago, Ill., \$150,000, common; Oakdale Amusement Co., Oakdale, Neb., \$3,880, common; Midwest Milk Producers Co.-Operative Co., Omaha, \$50,000, common; Universal Manufacturing Co., Lincoln, \$25,000, common, \$25,000, preferred; Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, \$350,000, preferred; City Lumber & Coal Co., Nebraska City, Neb., \$50,000, common.

The following permits were issued August 18: Farmers Union Co-Operative Assn., Genoa, Neb., \$16,600, common; Norfolk Livestock Sales Co., Norfolk, Neb., \$50,000, common.

Justice's Slayer Rapidly Recovering in Hospital

Beatrice, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special Telegram).—O. W. Langley, who shot to death a justice of the peace and wounded seven others at Cortland last night and later was himself shot by deputies who sought to arrest him on a charge of unlawfully making liquor, is recovering rapidly at a hospital here today.

The authorities announced this afternoon that they would file a complaint charging first degree murder against Langley before tonight and his trial will be expedited rapidly at a hospital here today.

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Startlings, which are very quarrelsome over food, will sleep together at nights packed like peas in a pod.

ANTLES READY TO TAKE UP HIS WORK FOR STATE

Secretary of Public Welfare Under Civil Code Law Arrives in Lincoln from France.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—Lieut. H. H. Antles, who has been appointed secretary of public affairs under the civil code law, arrived in Lincoln Tuesday morning direct from France, where he has been in the government service in connection with sanitary and police regulation of the army camps.

Lieutenant Antles left France about three weeks ago on the transport Northern Pacific. He was delayed three weeks in starting, waiting for the big boat Leviathan to arrive, which had been chartered to take home the officers who had been given ten days shore leave and all transportation given officers was cancelled and they had to wait for new orders and some other boat.

Lieutenant Antles was not prepared to say anything about his new work. He had not had a chance to find out who the other secretaries were and until he could inquire into the situation could not give any particulars regarding the conduct of the department of public welfare.

Embarrassing Hairs Can Be Quickly Removed

(Beauty Culture)
Hairs can be easily banished from the skin by this quick, painless method: Mix into a stiff paste some powdered delatone and water, spread on hairy surface and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and it will be free from hair or blemish. Excepting in very stubborn growths, one application is sufficient. To avoid disappointment, buy the delatone in an original package.—Advertisement.

FACE DISFIGURED FOR FOUR MONTHS

With Blotches, Itches and Burned, Hardly Slept, Cuticura Heals.

"My face was affected with red blotches and then my back. The eruption itched and burned, and I scratched and I could hardly sleep at night. I went to a doctor and he said my face was disfigured for four months."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and I was healed in one month." (Signed) Miss Hattie Pearl Martin, Box 72, R. F. D. 2, Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1919.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Tablets usually prevent skin troubles.

Brandeis Stores

SETS THE PACE FOR GROWING OMAHA

Signalizing the Advent of Another Season, With

Chic, Authentic Fashions

For Fall Present Wool Dresses in the New Lines

DRESSES favorites for early wear are now being shown in

Serges, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Wool Jerseys and Poplins

The coat type garment, varied with straight Moyage styles, are leading favorites. Braiding, introduction of fringes, embroidery, flat braids in bindings, all add smart finish.

Navy a leading color, varied with Browns, Dragon Fly Blue, Beaver, Burgundy and Taupes, in Wool Jersey.

For Ladies and Misses prices range—

27.50, \$35, \$49 to \$69

SECOND FLOOR.

A Sale of Handbags

A Special Offering of 750 Leather Bags—Very Unusual Values

At 1.00 Each

With two fitting frames of nickel silver and leather trimmed, and the lot includes hand strap purses in black and colors. Choice at one Dollar Each.

MAIN FLOOR.

Very Special Wednesday Silk Envelopes

of Crepe de Chine

At 1.95 Each

VERY dainty Crepe de Chine Envelopes, trimmed with val or filet laces, ribbon and lace straps, some with dainty hand embroidery effects. Values from 2.50 to 3.50. Special Wednesday, each, 1.95

THIRD FLOOR.

New Package Goods

New Fall Assortments Are Here—More Beautiful and Dainty Than Ever

INFANTS' DRESSES—On sheer mull and batiste, with cotton for embroidery, made up with tucks or heading. Each, 1.35 to 2.25.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—In sizes two to fourteen years, made up of white oxford for embroidery in colors. Each, \$2 to \$4.75

Camisoles, on sheer mercerized mull, each, \$1.

NIGHTGOWNS—Made up, stamped on—finest quality nainsook, exquisite designs, each, 2.75 and \$3

COMBINATIONS and French Chemise—Ready made, stamped on sheer mercerized mull; each, 2.25 to 2.75

THIRD FLOOR.

Hot Tea and Frozen Cream Very Constipating

THERE is little inclination for solid food on a hot day. Cold drinks and ices, salads and pastry form much of the diet, especially among women. This lack of wholesome variety, however, interferes with proper digestion.

The result is biliousness, listlessness, dizzy spells. The cause is constipation. The stomach could not digest nor the bowels pass off the day's strange mixture of food and drink.

A simple way of overcoming the trouble is to take a few drops of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house, go to a drug store and buy a 50c or \$1 bottle. Take a teaspoonful tonight before you go to bed. It will act in the morning, and immediately thereafter your head will be clear and that feeling of oppression will be gone.

Syrup Pepsin is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin. It acts on the stomach-muscles training them to do their work naturally so that medicine can be dispensed with. It is the most widely used laxative compound in the world. That means merit.

A free sample bottle can be had by sending your address to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 480 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

DR. CALDWELL'S Syrup Pepsin

The Perfect Laxative

Drink Coca-Cola

DELICIOUS and REFRESHING

You smack your lips over it, because you like its taste, its quality, its genuine gratification. It satisfies thirst.

Nobody has ever been able to successfully imitate it, because its quality is indelibly registered in the taste of the American public.

Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Sold Everywhere