

DENMARK SOON TO GET CHANCE TO VOTE ON DRY LAW

Prohibitionists, "Overwhelmed With Success" In Norway, Lay Plans to Extend Their Operations.

By Universal Service. Copenhagen, Nov. 22.—Since a large majority of the Norwegian people voted for prohibiting the sale of liquor, Denmark, too, will soon have a chance to decide the drink question by popular vote. The "drys" demand a referendum and King Barleycorn's fate will be decided at the ballot box. Advocates of prohibition are preparing for an energetic campaign, assisted by "dry" organizations in Norway which are taking a lively interest in their neighbor's sobriety. Norwegian prohibitionists are still "overwhelmed with success." Their sanguine hopes were surpassed when the people's verdict was recorded. As a matter of fact the prohibitionists originally opposed the referendum. They preferred to rely upon the Storting, the national legislature, which has put a ban on liquor as a war measure. The "wets," however, who wanted to lift the war restrictions forced the fighting and now they regret it. The fight for and against prohibition overshadowed all other issues. Although all the cities voted heavily against the "dry" proposition, the rural districts rolled up large majorities for it. The press, which generally favored the "wets," deplores the apparent cleavage between the urban and rural population. Christiania, the capital, cast 70,000 "wet" and 13,500 "dry" votes. City folks claim the peasants distill their own liquor on their farms and are merely jealous of the urbanites who can afford to pay for their drinks. The new law adopted by the people prohibits the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating beverages containing more than 12 per cent alcohol. This includes whiskeys and strong wines. The "drys" never thought of putting the ban on beer and light wines. The "wets" were in favor of the Swedish system, under which the consumption of strong drink is rationed, each person being entitled to a certain allowance of drink, prescribed by law.

Charges Widespread Revolt Against Morals Prevails In England

London, Nov. 22.—"Except in the vaguest sense, you cannot call England a Christian country," Bishop Gore, recently leading speaker at the English church conference, told the International News Service today. "It is not only that in every class those who positively hold the Christian faith are in a minority, but there is a widespread revolt against the principles of Christian morality. The demand for free divorce, the open acquiescence in immorality as inevitable; the widespread justification of what is euphemistically called birth control, are evidence of this. I would not be astonished to see the reign of anti-Christ, or many anti-Christ, in our modern world. But the divine message will still prove victorious. We live in a day when the faculty of criticism has greatly outrun the faculty of construction. We cannot anticipate any widespread revival of religion. Men are seeking first the kingdom of God, although they are interested in the idea, which is a very different thing. Neither our nation nor the other nations have shown the least disposition to take seriously to heart the lessons of the war. The schemes and projects of people are often lacking in wisdom and depth, and the ablest men of our generation, for the most part, seem to have lost the faculty for a decisive faith."

Harvard President Would Aid German Professor, If—

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 22.—President Lowell, of Harvard, is willing to help Prof. Felix K. of Germany, who has taken from him by France, but— Mr. Lowell's letter to Prof. Franz Keibel of the University of Koenigsberg, Germany, follows: "My Dear Sir—Your letter of August 18 has come complaining that your books, instruments and other private scientific property have been restrained by the French government at Strassbourg, and asking me to use my influence to procure their return. "If you can prove to me that you protested against the burning of the library at Louvain and that you endeavored to secure protection and such treatment as you now request for the professors of the universities in the Belgium and French territory occupied by the Germans, then I will exert any influence that I may possess to procure the return of your personal scientific property. "Very truly yours, "A. LAWRENCE LOWELL."

Cold Storage Company To Heat Historic Hall

Boston, Nov. 22.—Historic Faneuil Hall is to be heated by a cold storage company. Mayor Peter D. signs an ordinance awarding a contract, without advertising, to the Eastern Cold Storage Co., to heat the hall for three years at a cost of \$3,000 per year. He stated that there was no other concern with which the city might make a contract. There are no heating facilities in the hall.

University Course Plans To Cut Cost of Christmas

Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 22.—An extension course by the University of California plans to reduce the high cost of Christmas. Women are enrolling in the applied arts course here for that purpose. The work includes the making of all manner of Christmas knick-knacks, door furnishings, house furnishings, picture frames and the like, all with the idea of reducing the "high cost of Christmas."

Making a Paradise Out of Nebraska Sandhills Work Of the Experimental Farm

Greatest Problem Is to Grow Grasses That Will Prevent Winds Scooping Out Holes in the Land—Many Crop Tests Successful—Dairy Doing Well—Fruit Orchard Hopeless.

The sheer, stark courage of the men and women who settled in the great American desert and made it bloom like the Garden of Eden comes rushing over one as he sees the great stretches of Nebraska land and remembers that the first white comers visited them less than a hundred years ago. The table, the irrigated districts and the sandhills all have their problems, but perhaps the hardest of all are those of the last named, the land of the short grass, as the writers of books have been pleased to call it. Soon on a chill, dull morning, ere the sun has decided to rise, from the musty, fusty muck of a steam coach, perhaps the ignorant easterner may term the sand hills barren and use the word bleak, but the more fool he. Other lands make a most blatant appeal for affection. The sandhills wait to be wooed. They will present the softest, sweetest colors in the world through the changing seasons, to their lovers. The very prettiest curves of rounded hilltops are theirs. The most delicate charm of all nature is here in the gentle shadowing of cloud on the surface of mother earth. Delight for the wielder of the pencil, pure joy for the man with the paint box.

The Experimental Farm.

Here the very attractive town of Valentine, in fact right tight against its eastern border lies Nebraska University Experimental farm. Of course if you are one of those antique creatures who care nothing for agriculture and expect your potatoes to be brought by some miraculous means straight out of no-man's-land to your table and your plate, just pass this story by. But we assure you something will be missed if you pass the land of this story by in similar disdain. The university farm at Valentine should be called the "Farm of Hope," and the pleasant young couple, who, as superintendent and wife, are just beginning to take up the task of conquering the dragon of the sandhills are assuredly worth your attention. The portion of the farm where the buildings are placed is as level as if some rolling machine managed by giants had purposely smoothed it. If the superintendent takes you in his Ford over the fields and back away from the town towards the river, you will find the land decends and at its eastern border is of the type the scientists mention when they speak of subirrigated land. Long, Hard Fight. The sandhills refuse to be conquered in a day or a year. Had Hercules lived in this land and this age they would have been considered worthy task for his undertaking. They ring out now a clear, cold challenge, and there are men and women who are more than ready to take up the call. Through the dunes of Cherry county the beautiful Niobrara flows swiftly and strongly, for very truth, as if it were flaunting the lacy hills for their slothfulness in producing crops and supporting men. There are at least a dozen things to make the city of Valentine and the university farm well worth the visitor's while. Not far to the north is the Rosebud agency, where the Indians live, and of whom the earliest settlers tell tales to curdle the blood. Not far away is the National forest, where the United States government is visibly conquering the dragon by systematically planting trees, and more trees. Man's ingenuity will make this stretch of sandhills one of the fairest spots in all the states some day. Just mark this prophecy.

The Game Reserve. Beyond the university farm eastward lies the national game reserve where the early wild creatures of this region are allowed to live their lives unharmed by the murderer's hand of man. Here you may see a herd of native buffalo, a wilder colony of elk, and the many birds that like to spend a season in Nebraska are sure of shelter. In this vicinity stood old Fort Niobrara, built as an outlook point against the Rosebuds to the north. But what came of the university farm? It dates from 1910 when 40 acres adjacent to the town of Valentine were donated by citizens of Cherry county as a site for the farm buildings. Five years later five acres were purchased from the United States government for experimental farm purposes. This had been a part of the Niobrara reserve. There are six main buildings and some smaller sheds. Four are constructed of concrete blocks. The fisheries on the Minnecađuza are one-half mile from the farm, which lies in a bend of the Niobrara. This later comes from the west and half circles the farm, flowing for a time almost northward. The Minnecađuza flows almost due east to join the Niobrara and the farm lies in a pocket between the two. Blow-Outs a Problem. One of the problems to be solved on the university farm is that of the blow-outs which the winds make, fairly scooping out great unmanageable holes in the earth. This is one of the chief problems of the farm. The farmer assures us that the problem is solvable. A top dressing of straw or manure or the mere allowing of the growth of weeds will materially assist. When small grain is planted allowing the stubble to stand all winter is a preventive. The farmer in the sand hills must everlastingly try to get as much organic matter as he can into the soil. This is not so simple as it seems to those who live in the black soils area of the state. Organic matter there soon rots and does its duty by the soil, but in the sand hill country the absence of decay is a handicap, for organic matter just stays dry and clean in the soil and does not rot to become a part of its earthy bed. In the sand hill country they must not

plow in too much vegetation. Thus the green crop manures of other regions are impracticable. Dairy and Silo. The farm has a dairy barn that will accommodate 30 head of cattle. With this a lot of experiments as to feeding and the rest will be tried out for the benefit of the district. There is a silo which has a capacity of 400 tons. Nothing but corn has as yet been tested in this. Rubra Cornucopia Mercedes is the queen of the herd. She is of Holstein breed. She is carefully watched and her record will be looked after with scientific exactness. It is hoped in time to raise a desirable herd, the members of which may be disposed of in the community. Poland China hogs are being tried on the farm. Many Test Crops. Experiments will be made with test crops, of rye, corn and alfalfa. Valentine lies at the north limit of the corn belt, so that corn is not a profitable crop. Rye in the sand does the best of the winter small grains. Rotation as usually practiced is difficult for some of the crops leave the ground bare during the winter and this must be avoided in the sand hills. One of the great needs is to get grasses to grow on the places where, as yet, nothing has been produced. If these can be grown there will be at least native hay and the soil will all the time be growing richer so as to lead the way for other crops. Try Out Trees. Some attempt has been made on the university farm with trees. There is a small orchard which is plodding on. The Russian olives planted for wind breaking qualities are doing fairly well. But special varieties, perhaps imported from distant regions and perhaps grafted with native stocks, will probably have to be employed. There is no need to say that a country which can produce native wild grapes and plums, sand cherries and buffalo berries is hopeless as a fruit country. Some time the sand hills will produce their fair share of luscious fruit, but the early yielding sorts will not be good for the frost will too often catch them. Dry farming is no longer a purely experimental subject. It has succeeded elsewhere and it will here. Scientists are taking data secured by experimental farming in Cherry county as having considerable bearing on conditions in western Nebraska. The growing of small grains is increasing. It will take courage, hard work and tremendous hopefulness, together with intense study to redeem the sand hills to the highest agricultural service but the present superintendent has all this and to spare.

Well Bred Girl Wants to Pay Her Escort's Expenses

New York, Nov. 22.—An advertisement, which, according to the advertising department of Columbia university daily newspaper, the Spectator, is the legitimate appeal of a young woman, appeared in a recent issue of the paper over the address "B 36 Spectator." The ad reads: "Are you bound by convention? A Columbia girl from out of town, cultured, well bred and fairly good looking wishes to make the acquaintance of several men in order to be introduced at Columbia functions. She is entirely unconventional and is willing to meet the men half way by paying all expenses. Strictly confidential." Several hundred students are patiently awaiting a reply, for the ad was well answered.

Omaha's New Store

- Grocery Department. Look over these very special prices. Carnation and Pet Milk, tall cans, 15c. Bibe Milk, tall cans, 2 for... 25c. Sugar, 2 lbs. for... 25c. An extra good grade Miller made Flour, 48-lb. sack for... \$2.95. Extra fine Potatoes, 50 lbs. for... \$1.95. Navy Beans, per lb. 9c. Extra fine Coffee, per lb. 40c. Dutch Cleanser, can... 10c. Lux, per package... 10c. 10 bars Lenox Soap... 40c. 10 bars Toilet Soap... 40c. 10 bars Palmolive Soap... 90c.

Hardware Department

- Electric Irons... \$3.75. Electric Toasters... \$2.50. Electric Percolators... \$7.50. Electric Heaters... \$10.50. Mazda Electric Light Bulbs, all sizes.
- Bath Room Fixtures. Clear Glass Towel Bars... 55c. Opal Glass Towel Bars... 65c. Nickel Plated Towel Bars... 90c. Nickel Plated Towel Arms... \$1.30. Wall Soap Dishes... 10c. Bathing Soap Dishes... 90c. Bathing Seats... \$1.45. Glass Shelves... \$1.25.

Special Sale on Stoves

- Heating Stoves... \$13.50. Hot Blast Heating Stoves... \$32.50. Kitchen Ranges... \$75.50. Combination Coal and Gas Ranges... \$89.50. Four-hole Cook Stoves... \$23.50. Laundry Stoves... \$25.50. Four-hole Gas Stoves... \$26.50. Two-hole Gas Stoves... \$34.50. Stove Pipe, a joint... 25c. Furnace Shovel... 90c. Scoop Shovels... \$1.50. Snow Shovels... 45c. Barn Shovels... \$1.59. Straw or Alfalfa Forks... \$1.49. Manure Forks... \$1.59. One-Man Wood Saw... \$3.85. Buck Saws... \$1.49. Axes, at... \$1.85. Game Traps... 25c. See our line of Ladies' and Men's Ice Skates. We carry a full line of Children's Sleds, Autos and Wagons.

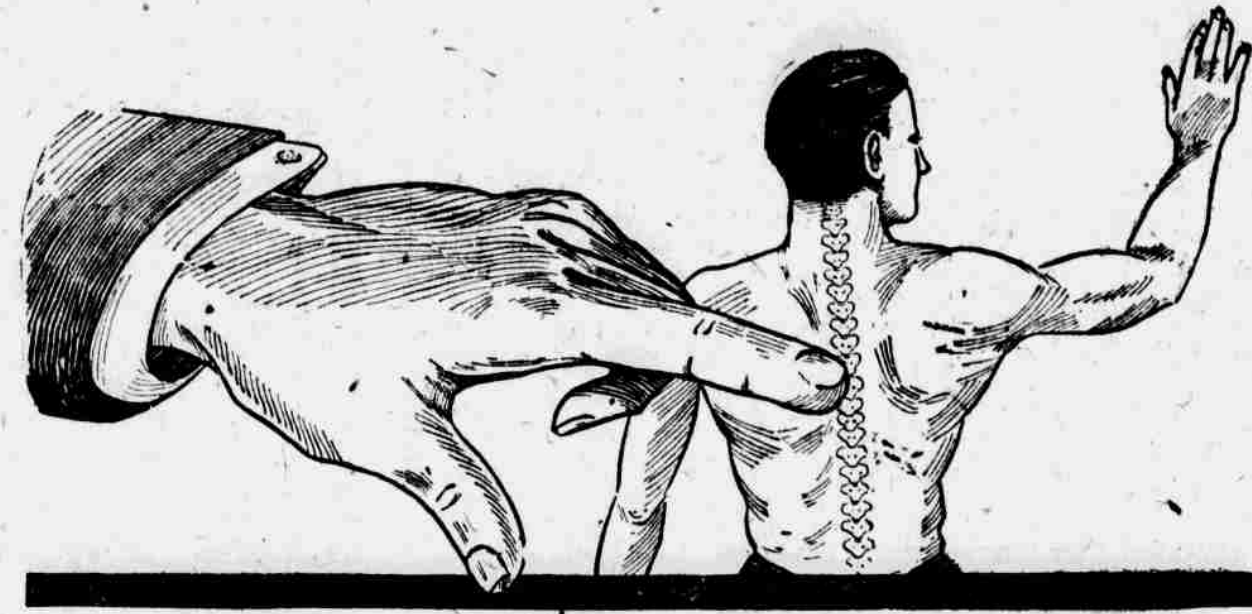
Aluminum Ware Sale

We have 100 4-qt. Aluminum Conveyer Kettles, which we will offer Monday only... \$1.29. H. H. HARPER CO. East End of Flatiron Bldg. 17th and Howard Sts.

CHIROPRACTIC

THE DRUGLESS ROAD TO HEALTH

An educational treatise on the modern science of Chiropractic--"Its relation to the human machine"



Chiropractic is Correct Mechanics

THE chiropractor applies to the human body the same principles of correct mechanics that the finished artisan applies to the bodies of steel that comprise the powerful machines which are chained to do man's bidding.

The Chiropractor takes as his fundamental belief, the theory that a normal, healthful person is a human machine in good alignment. That so long as it is in perfect alignment, all organs of the human body will function properly, the machine will run smoothly and health will continue.

It is only when some part of the machinery gets rusty, or out of correct alignment that the rest of the body suffers from the weakness of the afflicted part. The failure of that one cog in the human machine throws the whole body out of gear, which, if allowed to remain, with the passing of time, causes the wreckage of the whole machine. Thus is the human body likened to a body of steel.

This is the Age of the Chiropractor

HE believes that the human body must be kept in perfect order; that the proper way to give relief to the whole machine is to see that every part of the body does its normal, healthy, functioning work.

It has been conceded by all science that the spinal cord, in its own casing, so to speak, is the base of all locomotion, the crank shaft of the human body. Leading directly from the spinal column are the nerves, direct from the brain, which send out the tiny messengers called "life," controlling all impulse, all thought, all action. It is these nerves which carry the messages of stress or pain of any part of the body which may affect the general health.

unnatural pressure on the delicate and life-giving nerves which in turn carry a message of ill health to the organ of the body which it controls.

Correct mechanical adjustment of these vertebrae, the misalignment of which the highly trained Chiropractor can recognize instantly, results in relief to the afflicted part through the release of the nerve from pressure.

CHIROPRACTIC, then, simply means the healthy, normal functioning of every part of the human machine. The CHIROPRACTOR simply aids nature by finding and removing the CAUSE OF ILL HEALTH, leaving nature to its ordained work of curing the body and keeping it healthy.

The bones of the spine, called vertebrae, are movable. Because of some stress or blow, or accident, the vertebrae may be slightly misplaced, causing

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THE SECOND OF THESE EDUCATIONAL SERIES ENTITLED, "WHEN THE HUMAN MACHINE GOES WRONG," WILL APPEAR IN THE BEE NEXT SUNDAY