

Cost of Living Above Reach of French Workmen

Thousands Can No Longer Afford Regular Meals—Many Take to Water As Beverage.

Paris, Oct. 29.—As result of the still soaring cost of living hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen are no longer able to afford a daily meal of meat or eggs. Milk and bread have also risen until they are six times pre-war prices, despite all efforts by the government at "price control."

More revolutionary yet, a large proportion of Frenchmen have taken to drinking water because ordinary wine, formerly far more plentiful than water, is priced beyond their means.

If the latest reports of experts are correct—and they are being daily supported by fresh proof—this winter will be the darkest for the French people since 1914.

Coal Prices High.

Not only have the necessities of food become scarce and high-priced, but wool and coal are practically unobtainable by the ordinary man without bribery.

Coal is weighed by the pound where formerly it was weighed by the ton. Wood, which before the war was ordered by the cord and hundredweight, is now jealously counted out by the log.

Sufficient money to buy a meal in a poor restaurant—10 francs—will buy about 10 small logs, insufficient to heat a small apartment for one day.

Coal is strictly rationed at the rate of 100 pounds per person per month. This tiny amount, insufficient for two days in a kitchen fire, is often unobtainable.

Electric heat is impossible in most French homes for the reason that the French electric company refuses to supply the larger meters necessary.

Spurred by the general outcry the government has instituted a committee to deal with the bounding cost of living. A careful survey by Universal Service of all the most recent statistics regarding the cost of living reveals the startling fact that many necessities have doubled in price within the past three months. Not a single instance has been found of any article reduced in price.

The following table is illustrative of the amazing rise in necessities of life in Paris since the armistice:

Year	Bread	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Butter
1914	1.10	1.50	20	5.50	8.50
1918	1.50	2.00	25	6.00	9.00
1919	2.00	3.00	30	7.00	10.00
20 (May)	1.00	1.50	100	25	4.00
20 (Oct.)	1.20	1.80	110	28	4.20

These prices are for bread per loaf, meat and butter per pound, eggs per piece, milk per quart.

Meat Out of Sight.

The table shows clearly that the price of bread is six times more than in 1914 and 45 times more than at the armistice.

Meat is nearly 18 times more than in 1914, more than three times its price at the armistice and has doubled during the last year.

Milk has risen nearly six times its 1914 value and 20 times more than at the armistice, having increased 10 cents, or 2 cents, in the last six months.

Eggs have risen more than three times since the armistice and 25 times above the cost before the war. Butter costs 14 times its prewar price and nearly four times its cost in 1918.

Man Finds Long Lost Daughter Is Working In Factory With Him

Flint, Mich., Oct. 29.—What would a man think if a young woman he considered attractive as he had seen her day by day, working in the same factory, gave him a package to mail and the address showed the young woman was his daughter?

Jack Benjamin knows. The woman, Mrs. S. C. Diamond, was his fellow worker. A few days ago she handed him a package to be mailed, and this is his story:

"I glanced at the address, and there was the name of the woman from whom I had been divorced 30 years before. There I recalled the mother with our 3-year-old daughter in her arms.

"For a month I said nothing. Then, one day when the girl was passing the gate with a smile for me, I called her back.

"Remember the package you gave me to mail?" I asked. "Well, it was to my former wife."

"I have been trying to induce daddy to have his photograph taken with mine so I can send it to mother," said Mrs. Diamond today. "I think it would be just lovely."

"When father and mother were divorced he was railroad conductor and away from home a great deal." The daughter hopes to affect a reconciliation as a sort of Christmas affair.

Mullen Denies That He Slated Nebraska For Republican Vote

Arthur F. Mullen, former democratic national committeeman for Nebraska, contradicts the statement that he told Mark Sullivan, political writer, or anyone else, that he would concede Nebraska to Harding and the republican ticket.

"I was at dinner several weeks ago with Mr. Sullivan and we discussed the Nebraska situation," said Mr. Mullen. "I don't doubt that the German vote will go largely to the republican side of the contest, but I am also convinced that those votes will be more than offset by the enlistment of the church people to the democratic ticket. As a matter of fact, I regard Nebraska as a doubtful state in the national contest."

Mr. Mullen admits that the democrats are making a strong bid for the church vote on the league of nations issue.

For cleaning automobiles in garages a machine has been invented that generates steam, which is said to be more effective than gasoline, less hazardous and less expensive.

'Pussyfoot' Johnson Is Given New Name By Mayor of Newark

Newark, N. J., Oct. 29.—The standard encyclopedia on alcoholic problems is the new cognomen for William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, passed on him by Mayor Gillen of Newark.

Writing to Johnson in response to a request from the "dry" agitator for information of the effect of prohibition in Newark, the mayor ad-

ressed him as the above. The mayor declared that "five times as much whiskey and other high alcoholic beverages are being sold in Newark since the days of prohibition; drug addicts are more numerous; drunkenness is more common and prohibition has disturbed the moral, industrial and commercial interests here and has created a condition of unrest."

Mr. Johnson, who received the letter in Scotland, forwarded the letter to the head of the law enforcement division of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon league, saying:

"Dear Wilson: What is this rooster driving at, anyhow?"

High Cost of Wives Causes Much Unrest Among Men of Burma

New York, Oct. 29.—The high cost of wives is creating a great amount of unrest in the Chin Hill regions of Burma. Widespread agitation is going on there for a sweeping reduction in the price of "better halves."

This is the information given by the Rev. J. Herbert Cope, repre-

senting the Baptist Foreign Mission society in Burma, in a letter written to the society in New York and received here today.

"It is the custom here for the groom to pay a certain sum to his future father-in-law, which is supposed to compensate the latter for loss of his daughter's labor," Rev. Cope writes. "Men have been demanding more and more, until now a young man who marries acquires a debt which he is years in liquidating. And if, while slow in paying for his wife, the husband incurs the danger of her father, she is promptly called home and, in some cases, sold to another man."

Modern Noah's Ark, Filled With Animals, Arrives at New York

New York, Oct. 29.—A modern Noah's ark docked here today when the Australian and United States line freighter, Bellebuckle, arrived with 4,000 specimens of animals, birds and reptiles, recruited for the Bronx Zoo during the last two years by Dr. Ellis Stanley Josephs in the central and northern parts of Australia.

A Real a roly-poly armful of gray fur, that looks like a teddy bear, the first to be brought to this country, was one of the prize specimens. Dr. Josephs said it eats only the leaves of the Eucalyptus tree, and nearly a ton of these leaves were brought along from Australia.

The real belle of the party, however, was a spotted female dassarus, another Antipodean novelty. She carried nine young in her pouch.

Soon after the ship left Sydney several members of the crew and officers were stricken with tropical fever, which Dr. Josephs said was brought aboard by the animals. William Powers of Chelsea, Mass., ship's cook, died.

Louisiana Chief Scored For His Cotton Action

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 29.—In a statement issued here today President D. E. Lyday of the Texas Farmers' union denounced the recent request of Governor Parker of Louisiana that all cotton gins close for a month in order to raise the price of the staple.

"Such a policy would mean financial ruin for Texas farmers," said Mr. Lyday. "We still have 1,500,000 bales of cotton to gather, while in Louisiana most of the crop has been picked. I understand."

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