

PLACES READJUSTMENT DATA AT COMMAND OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

Research Division of the Council of National Defense Offers All Its Facilities to Aid in Reorganization of Industry and Resumption of Trade—Burden of Reconstruction Must Fall on Industry.

Washington—The council of national defense announces its readiness to place at the command of the business world the information contained in the voluminous collection of data brought together, classified, indexed, and partly digested by its reconstruction research division. It also offers the services of this division in the procurement of such further special information as may be desired and which may aid in the reorganization of industry and the resumption of trade, or which may in any other manner promote progress in the reconstruction.

Just what the information here offered consists of may be indicated best by reference to some of its sources and by mention of a few subjects under which the material is subclassified:

Official Information.—The division has undertaken to chart all the federal official bodies that have a point of contact with demobilization or reconstruction, and to possess first-hand, up-to-date information as to accomplishments and plans of each such body or bureau. Furthermore, through its "field service," branching out into 184,000 state, county, and community organizations, including some 1,000 women's units, the division is enabled to maintain direct contact with every sort of state and local reconstruction activity in the land. A digest is kept of state reconstruction news.

Foreign Reconstruction.—The division has access to every important report of foreign reconstruction activity, proposed or accomplished, that reaches this country. It also has access to the best information there is on foreign, commercial, industrial, and financial conditions and prospects. A digest is kept of foreign reconstruction news.

Domestic Business Background.—The division has official contact with all the war administration boards, bureaus, and investigation commissions, as well as with the federal departments themselves. Thus it has access to a great deal of statistical and other unpublished information, ranging all the way from domestic prices data and production estimates, wage data, labor supply problems; to notes on foreign production, the foreign labor and emigration situation, foreign market conditions, and finance. The division has advice as to which industries and which sections of our country are picking up and making their reconstruction readjustments the more promisingly. Of course such a range of information, covering physical resources and available goods, the money and credit outlook, relative price and price tendencies, foreign prospects, and the trend of actual business development as represented by reports of current projects and undertakings throughout the United States—such a survey must tend to yield more reliable impressions as to what the future may be expected to bring than can be derived from the more restricted basis of judgment of the average business group.

Devices of Clipping Bureaus.

Public Opinion and General Information.—The division has its own clipping bureau, supplemented by the service of the chief commercial clipping bureaus. Thus it is enabled to sift practically everything in public print that has a bearing upon any phase of reconstruction. All this material is classified, indexed, and made ready for reference. The industrial or financial organization or trade paper that chooses to tap this resource will no doubt find unexpected stores of information. From the sittings of its incoming information the division issues a daily digest of reconstruction news, intended primarily for the use of the council and government bureaus, but available also to other institutions whose relations to reconstruction problems are such as to entitle them to the service.

In thus proposing to extend its service, the council opens to the business public probably the largest and most complete assembly of up-to-the-minute reconstruction information in existence. The undertaking also implies the proffer to industry and commerce of the services of an organization that for many months has been establishing connections and perfecting facilities for the securing of every sort of vital information at the earliest possible moment it is available. Through the fact that the council of national defense itself consists of six secretaries of administrative departments of the government, and by virtue of the further fact that for more than two years the council has been engaged in the closest co-operation with national, state, and local agencies of private as well as public bodies, the reconstruction research division has been from its inception possessed of invaluable contacts in all directions.

The material and staff now placed at the service of business was originally intended primarily for governmental use, and they will, of course, continue to function as the governmental clearing house of reconstruction information. The beginning of the council's researches into reconstruction and readjustment matters in this and foreign countries followed upon a memo-

randum addressed to the six cabinet members forming the council by Governor B. Clarkson, its director, on May 8, 1918. The president of the United States received a copy of this memorandum, and shortly afterward authorized the council to begin its studies.

In the memorandum in question Mr. Clarkson, after defining the prime problem as being that of industrial reconstruction—in broad terms, the reconversion of industry from the war basis back to the peace-time basis and the reabsorption into industry of the labor employed in the service of the United States—said:

A Changed America.

"It is elementary that after the war America will not be the same America. Already she has in many directions broken with her past and she is being hourly transformed. The metamorphosis is going on as much in the thought of the country as it is in the structure; the same thing will be true in the period after the war. New conditions and relationships create new problems for nations as well as for individuals; and, let me add, the change will be as great in the thought and ideals of the nation as it will be in its strictly material problems, whether these be military, commercial, or those having to do with labor.

"Let us grant that we shall gain military success. Let us then not fall into the danger-trap of allowing the material effects of such success to overshadow consideration of the higher values which give a nation its life. The civilized world today, as we know that world, may be said to be one great altar of sacrifice. If that is not true now, it certainly will be true if the war continues for another year. It is our duty in any adequate intellectual conception of the task to see to it that the gains to the moral as well as the material well-being of the nation shall square with the sacrifice. A little reflection will convince one that this aspect of reconstruction is the fundamental aspect and that upon it must be predicated all successful plans in this direction.

"A year ago we were a great, lazy democracy. Lincoln said, 'A fat hound won't hunt.' That sentence illumined our national disease. The transformation from that condition is already under way. Soon the spirit of the nation will be a burning flame. There will be sloughed off the scales fostered by a love of luxury and the loose and boastful thinking that have been our curse in the last generation. Out of the turmoil and the sacrifice will come discipline and orderly living and thinking; and, therefore, with sequential and irresistible logic will come demands for new conditions of living commensurate to the new ideals. Again I repeat, here is the fundamental reconstruction to which the American government should address itself, and only herein can be found the policy which shall be the groundwork of any enlightened organization for reconstruction.

"History records but few fruitful governmental agencies that did not have a firm and penetrating quality at the base. Raising the framework for the task is merely a matter of mechanics in organization. . . . In the meantime the council and advisory commission should accumulate all of the literature bearing upon this question and form it into a working library.

"It may be that as the war nears its ends and as the issue between autocracy and democracy becomes ever sharper and more terrible, the civilized world will demand that immediately at the war's close all reconstruction of the world's affairs be based upon the dictum of Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern any other man without that other man's consent, to the end of approaching the proper readjustment of national, international, and racial relationships. I offer this, though, not for the purpose of injecting idealism in a discussion where undue accent of it does not belong, but to emphasize anew that none of us can see the end of the road and that therefore all plans for reconstruction should be built so as to permit of flexibility of action and even of minor policy at any given time. The main thing now is to come to concrete thinking and study of the entire problem."

Director Clarkson immediately began the organization of a staff of experts, including O. M. W. Sprague, professor of finance and banking at Harvard, and Herbert N. Shenton of Columbia. Out of this staff grew the reconstruction research division, which was organized on February 8, 1919, with Mr. Shenton as its chief.

Burden One for Business. "The reconstruction research division," said Charles H. Chase, a member, "has come to feel more and more, as the reconstruction has progressed, that its information service should be made available to the leaders of private enterprise, just as it is made responsive to the needs of governmental agencies. The problem of reconstruction tends, as time goes on, to fall in one and more

heavily upon the shoulders of business and relatively less upon governmental machinery. Of the two grand divisions of reconstruction, demobilization and reorganization, the former belongs chiefly to the government and the latter devolves mainly upon private enterprise. The former tends steadily toward its conclusion; the latter broadens into the foundation of an indefinitely expanding future. And though the government has, and will continue to have, important responsibilities in connection with the economic reorganization of the nation, it must be acknowledged that those who are to deal with these problems hand-to-hand are the directors of business undertakings.

"It must be recognized, also, that we have come out upon a new world, in a sense, in emerging from the world war. Our industrial and commercial reorganization must be effected under conditions that have undergone considerable alteration during the struggle. Not only price levels, but price ratios also, have been changed, and in many cases permanently so. New industries have arisen; markets have been altered; international economic relations are modified; means of transportation and communication have been partially revolutionized; but nothing has undergone greater change than our social viewpoint, and especially the viewpoint of labor. There are new opportunities and new and promising outlooks, but they are not quite like those of pre-war times. The chessboard has been shaken; some of the chessmen have disappeared, while several others have been moved forward or backward a little.

"Not only have purely business factors altered, but new duties have arisen—the social responsibility of the business enterprise has become a much more serious matter than it used to be. In the light of world developments it is obvious that our business system must prove its resourcefulness; it must demonstrate, hitherto unrevealed capacity for readjustment; it must show a disposition to meet and satisfy certain species of expectation which have gained recognition during the war and can no longer be unceremoniously ignored or suppressed. As Secretary Redfield says: 'We cannot be a law unto ourselves any more.' General and continuous prosperity must be underwritten and guaranteed, if our institutions are to avoid the risk of a trial at the bar of public discontent. Rules of thumb are liable to prove inadequate in this period of readjustment. Nothing short of alert open-mindedness, reinforced by possession of the fullest available information, will serve. In view of these facts the business world is entitled to the fullest measure of assistance that governmental agencies are prepared to render it. It is in the spirit of that principle that the files of the council's reconstruction research division are now thrown open to the business public."

Inquiries may be made by written communication, by telephone, or by personal representative. Requests should be addressed to the Reconstruction Research Division, Council of National Defense, 18th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Doctor Thinks He Has Diabetes Cure.

New York.—Dr. Thomas Webster Edgar, 700 West End avenue, asserted that he had discovered a cure for diabetes.

"First," he said, "I convinced myself that diabetes is caused by functional defects in the pancreas—by the failure of essential parts of the pancreas to do their work.

"I tried the blood of rabbits and found what I wanted. In obtaining the blood I first put the rabbit upon a treadmill and keep it there until it reaches a stage of fatigue. Then I draw the blood, and after heating it to 60 degrees centrifuge separate the corpuscles from the serum. When the serum has been treated after the method I have discovered, I inject it immediately subcutaneously.

"I have attained success in 65 per cent of my cases and I have had 100 cases. I do not say that the cure is infallible, but I am now certain that it will work in most cases, particularly when the patient observes the rules laid down and undergoes faithful treatment."

COFFEE PRICE NOT DECLINING

Will Go to 50 Cents or Higher, Roasters' Head Says at Cleveland Convention.

Cleveland, O.—The price of coffee is not going to be cheaper for a while according to a statement by Carl W. Brand of Cleveland, president of the National Coffee Roasters' association, who presided at a sectional meeting here of 75 coffee roasters from Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Indiana and southern Michigan. Coffee has advanced in price on account of a severe frost in Brazil, Mr. Brand said, and he would not be surprised to see good coffee retail at 50 cents a pound and perhaps higher in the near future.

Boy Kills Wolf.

Toronto, Kan.—Lloyd Jamison, fourteen, killed a wolf with a stone and a club, while hunting rabbits. The carcass was too heavy to carry home, but he succeeded in dragging it.

Prosaic Ispahan. One of the most tenacious landmarks of greatness is the mosque college at Ispahan, Persia. Here wise men and students come to occupy little cells and ponder on the complexities of Mohammedan culture. In its first years the college attracted men of such distinction that the titled lady who endowed it considered it a privilege to come each week with her court attendants and cart away the laundry of the learned men. Unfortunately the popularity of the college waned, possibly due to the fact that the titled lady eventually ceased managing the college wash. The only place in Ispahan where affairs of today thrust themselves forward is the bazaar. It is not a romantic bazaar, compared to others of the East. Any reasonable desire can be fulfilled in the Ispahan shopping district. To buy a toothbrush or teacup from a turbaned salesman, and in proximity to an evil-eyed camel is an interesting, sometimes an exciting experiment.

DON'T GIVE UP

When you feel all-in, no appetite, no ambition, almost wish you were dead. Your digestive system is upset, stored up poisons are sapping your vitality, your energy is strangled. Nature and science have produced a real remedy, "Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea," a combination of life-giving herbs for the relief of constipation, stomach and bowel trouble, Expelling the poisons and creating new vigor. You will feel your old self again, vigorous and happy. Cost trifling, benefit surprising. Get a package today.

**SAVE
the Leather**

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes

Keep Your Shoes Neat

LIQUIDS AND PASTES FOR BLACK
WHITE, TAN AND OX-BLOOD
(DARK BROWN) SHOES

THE E. J. DUFFY CORPORATION LTD.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"See here," says the Good Judge

I want to remind you about that small chew of this good tobacco.

It tastes better because it's good tobacco. Its quality saves you part of your tobacco money. It goes further and lasts longer.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco

W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Starving in the Midst of Plenty

Acid-Stomach Steals Strength and Good Feelings From Millions

One of the worst features of acid-stomach is that very often it literally starves its victims in the midst of plenty. And the strange thing about it is that the people with acid-stomachs seldom know what their trouble really is.

No matter how good or wholesome the food may be, or how much they eat, they do not gain in strength. This is clearly explained by the fact that an acid-stomach cannot properly digest food. Instead of healthy, normal digestion, the excess acid causes the food to sour and ferment. Then when this mass of sour, fermented food, charged with excess acid, passes into the intestines, it becomes the breeding place for all kinds of germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and in this way distributed throughout the entire body. And that is exactly why it is that so many thousands of people eat and eat and keep on eating and yet are literally starving in the midst of plenty. Their acid-stomachs make it absolutely impossible for them to get the full measure of nourishment out of their food. And it doesn't take long for this poor nourishment to show its ill effects in a weakened, emaciated body.

You may say: "My stomach doesn't hurt me." That may be true because many victims of acid-stomach do not actually suffer stomach pains. Then again, there are millions who do suffer all kinds of aches and pains—headaches, rheumatic twinges, gout, lumbago, pains around the heart and in the chest—who never dream that an

acid-stomach is the real cause of the trouble.

Naturally, the sensible thing to do is to strike right at the very cause of this trouble and clean the excess acid out of the stomach. There is a quick, easy way to do this. A wonderful new remedy quickly removes the excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is EATONIC. Made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. They literally absorb the injurious excess acid and carry it away through the intestines. They also drive the bloated out of the body—in fact you can fairly feel it work. Make a test of EATONIC in your own case today. Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist. See for yourself how surely it brings quick relief in those painful attacks of indigestion, bitter heartburn, belching, disgusting food repeating, that awful bloated, lumpy feeling after eating and other stomach miseries. Banish all your stomach troubles so completely that you forget you have a stomach. Then you can eat what you like and digest your food in comfort without fear of distressing after effects.

If EATONIC does not relieve you, it will not cost you one penny. You can return it to your druggist and get your money back. So if you have the slightest question about your health—if you feel you are not getting all the strength out of your food—if you are not feeling tip-top, ready for your work, full of vim and vigor—do give EATONIC a fair trial this very day and see how much better you will feel.

EATONIC

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

DOCTORS

DR. L. A. WARD
Physician and Surgeon
Bemidji, Minn.

DR. H. A. NORTHROP
Osteopathic Physician
and Surgeon
Ibertson Block Office Phone 158

DRS. GILMORE & McCANN
Physicians and Surgeons
Office: Miles Block

A. V. GARLOCK, M.D.
Specialist
Eye—Ear—Nose—Throat
Glasses Fitted

DR. E. A. SHANNON, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Mayo Block
Phone 298 Res. Phone 345

DR. E. H. SMITH
Physician and Surgeon
Office Security Bank Block

DR. EINER JOHNSON
Physician and Surgeon
Bemidji, Minn.

LUNDE AND DANNENBERG
Chiropractors
Hours 10 to 12 a. m. Phone 401-W
2 to 5, 7 to 8 p. m. Calls made
1st Nat. Bank Bldg. Bemidji

DENTISTS

DR. D. L. STANTON
DENTIST
Office in Winter Block

DR. J. T. TUOMY
DENTIST
North of Markham Hotel
Gibbons Block Phone 73

DR. J. W. DIEDRICH
DENTIST
Office—O'Leary-Bowyer Bldg.
Phones—Office 316-W Res. 316-R

LAWYERS

GRAHAM M. TORRANCE
LAWYER
Miles Block Phone 346

VETERINARIANS

D. R. BURGESS, D.V.M.
VETERINARIAN
Office Phone 3-R, 3rd St. & Irvine

J. WARNINGER
VETERINARY SURGEON
Office and Hospital 4 doors west
of Troppman's. Phone No. 303
3rd St. and Irvine Ave.

BUSINESS

TOM SMART
Dray and Teamster
Res. Phone 58 Office Phone 13
318 America

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines
514 Minnesota Ave. Bemidji
J. Aikar, Mgr. Phone 679-W

NORTHERN MINN. AGENCY
Dwight D. Miller
WE CAN
Insure Anything Anywhere
Office, Security Bank Bldg., Tel. 197

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes, Flour
W. G. SCHROEDER
Bemidji Phone 55

ENTERPRISE AUTO CO.
Auto Livery and Taxi Service
Day and Night Service
Office Remore Hotel, Cor.
3rd St. & Beltrami Ave.
Office Phone 1
Residence Phone 10

WM. M'CUAIG
Manager

HUFFMAN & O'LEARY
FURNITURE AND
UNDERTAKING

H. N. M'KEE, Funeral
Director

PHONE 178-W or R