

UKRANIAN RADA PROCLAIMS FULL INDEPENDENCE

Reproaches Petrograd Commissioners for Delaying Peace; Lenine Denies That Bolsheviki Advocate "Civil" War and Says They Declare Only "Class" War; Congress Votes Confidence.

(By Associated Press.)

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—By a vote of 308 to 30 the Ukranian central rada has decided to proclaim the complete independence of the Ukraine republic.

The proclamation reproaches the Petrograd commissioners for delaying peace and for invoking the so-called new holy war, and adds that the Ukraine wishes to live on terms of concord and friendship with Roumania, Turkey and the other neighboring powers.

LENINE'S EXPLANATION.

M. Lenine, addressing the congress of councils of soldiers and workmen's delegates repudiated the accusation that the Bolsheviki are promoting civil war.

"We have declared for a class war," he said. "Not recognizing violence on the part of individuals we stand for class violence against other classes and we are not perturbed by the walls of those who are disconcerted by the sight of this violence. They must decisively reconcile themselves to the idea that a simple peasant or soldier will command them and that they will be compelled to follow the new order of things."

Approves Recent Measures.

The All-Russian congress of soldiers and workmen's delegates today adopted a resolution of confidence in the government of the national commissaries and approved all the measures enacted by it.

Will Elect Naval Commanders.

Provision for the election by universal suffrage of the entire commanding personnel of the Russian navy is contained in the decree issued by the council of soldiers and workmen's deputies last Friday for the demoralization of the navy.

Every Japanese child born in the islands since our occupation is a full-fledged American citizen.

The first crop of voters under this law is just coming in. Within 10 years the Japanese will be in complete control of the islands.

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

Country Entitled to Facts.

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

HALF MILLION MEN TO FRANCE DECLARES BAKER

Secretary of War Declares Two Million Men Ready; Work Has Been Accomplished Over Great Obstacles.

(Continued from Page One.)

Secretary of War Baker today expressed the subject by departing from the answer to criticisms and referring to "as the plan for the war."

America Has War Plan.

"I think I understand Senator Chamberlain felt there wasn't any plan," said Secretary Baker.

"I don't know how the committee and the country feel about it, but I want to say there is a plan. It's the only possible plan under the circumstances."

"It must be remembered that this war broke out in August, 1914, and we went into it in April, 1917. So that for two and a half years it has been going on. It was not as if an immediate plan could be made for the war's prosecution."

"But we are coming into this war which has been going on over two and a half years, in which all the military capacity, the inventive genius and the industrial resources of these other greatest of countries had been engaged on the problem of what the war was to be."

"It was not for us to decide the theater of war. That theater was in France. It was not for us to decide the line of communication. It was 3,000 miles away, with one end infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether maneuvers in the open should be attempted. Men already were in the trenches in a death struggle."

"Our problem was and is to get over and get at the enemy. It was not for us to map out, at the war college, an ideal plan of campaign, a theoretical plan. Our problem was to get into co-operation with Great Britain and France and our other friends in the most immediate and most efficient way."

"That problem couldn't be decided here. It can't be described in words. It is so extraordinary and vast that it must be seen and studied on the ground, before it can be comprehended at all."

"Baker told of the coming of the British and French missions with Balfour and Joffre."

"These men were seen in the halls of congress, but few people saw the staffs of trained experts they brought with them and who distributed themselves through the War department."

"They are the most brilliant men in their armies," he said. "Every country has sent us that sort of experts."

"Mistakes by Chamberlain. The mistakes cited in Senator Chamberlain's speech, Secretary Baker declared, gave a disproportionate aspect."

"Without intent, he said, the effect of the senator's speech was to give the country the impression that the deficiencies were characteristic rather than occasional."

"He said he was not there to defend individuals or deny delays and false starts."

"But I think I can say in confidence that in them we have sought the remedy."

"For one reason or another the impression has gone out into the country to some extent that the War department has fallen down in the conduct of the war," said Secretary Baker.

"I want to address myself to that question."

"There are several reasons why I should ask the committee to hear me. First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

"First, the country is entitled to know what the facts are and how we are to meet them."

"Second, I have a deep sense of duty to the officers and civilians that are laboring with devotion, sacrifice and zeal and are spending sleepless nights to bring this army up to its greatest efficiency and success."

"I have no purpose to defend individuals or myself."

"If I discuss individuals by name, if I refer to General Crozier or Senator Sharpe or myself it will be only to make it clear."

"I am not here to deny shortcomings, but I think I can say this: That where we have found such shortcomings or mistakes we have made every effort to correct them."

"The secretary said there might be instances of shortcomings, but only instances."

"Punish Guilty Medical Officers. The secretary said that when he heard of the two letters read by Senator Chamberlain concerning bad treatment of sick soldiers he immediately asked Mr. Chamberlain for details."

"I want to follow those through to the very end," said he, "and find out who is responsible, in order that I can punish the guilty."

"Although more than 1,000,000 men are under arms in this country, Mr. Baker said, the number of complaints received have been relatively small, probably not more than 18."

"In each instance, he said, investigations have been made immediately."

tenant Charles W. Cole and Lieutenant John G. Dye for neglect of patients. The judge advocate general advised adding a prison sentence to the dismissal and that being considered."

Secretary Baker said "I want doctors and the country to know that lives and welfare are a responsibility which I will not permit to be dodged or handled in a cavalier fashion."

Secretary Baker said a letter from Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, a writer, who has a son in the service, commended hospital conditions, she recently inspected."

Mrs. Rinehart said she was impressed by Senator Chamberlain's "Army letters."

"But I feel the mothers of the country should know," wrote Mrs. Rinehart, "that the number of such cases is small. It is cruel to allow every mother to judge the medical corps because here and there men are unwilling or unable to give the care that is their duty. There are conditions to be remedied. The shortage of women nurses is serious."

"After General Gorgas returned about the middle of December from his inspection he suggested—for the first time—the wisdom of building detention camps for observation of men arriving, to prevent them from bringing in disease. His recommendations to that end were not made earlier."

Secretary Baker said he would proceed with a larger subject, the plans for the war, but Senator Reed asked him to explain recent orders prohibiting soldiers from writing letters for publication unless they are censored. He asked if that would prevent men from telling their families of lack of clothing or improper food."

"Absolutely no," said the secretary, explaining that it was done to prevent soldiers from acting as regular correspondents for newspapers without censorship, but that men were encouraged to write for publication in their home papers after censorship."

"Many Quick Changes. 'Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the department,' said the secretary, 'that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were selected and which we had started to manufacture, have been so far discarded that people have forgotten the names of them, almost, and new things substituted in the place, and those forgotten and new things in their places, or same character. We built docks, cranes, sent over dock machinery, cranes, even piles, warehouses at ports of disembarkation for the storage of vast supplies needed before distribution. We are taking over and are in process of rebuilding a railroad 600 miles long from our ports of embarkation to our base of operations.'

"Not only were the transportation and erection of vast quantities of materials a problem, Secretary Baker said, but also, he emphasized that they had to be manufactured in this country."

"We had to build barracks for the soldiers over there, bulleting them until this could be done. But building barracks over there is entirely different from building them in this country."

"American troops, he said, even had to go back to the planting of corn and to the forests of France, as well as build hospitals."

"The war, Secretary Baker continued, had been of more or less a 'see character' until the Russian negotiation developed. The Italian defeat caused a further change in plans. As a result, what may have been perfect plans had to be changed according."

"American Casualty List. Washington, Jan. 28.—General Pershing today reported First Lieutenant H. A. Brown, medical reserve corps, attached to the British expeditionary force, slightly wounded in action December 31."

No details were given. His mother, Mrs. Tillie Long Brown, lives in Cincinnati."

General Pershing also reported the following deaths: HUBERT E. ROBERTS, meningitis, Warren, Ore. PRIVATE EARL M. MORRIS, pneumonia, Jareh, Wyo."

Nevadan Accused of Stealing Seven Cars Sheep. G. W. Allen of Winnemucca, Nev., was arrested by South Side police Monday morning at request of Nevada authorities, who charge him with stealing seven carloads of sheep valued at \$20,000. It is said Allen attempted to market the sheep at the Union Stock yards."

Dead Soldier Brought Home. Fremont, Neb., Jan. 28.—(Special Telegram.)—The body of Cornelius Tillman, the Hooper boy who died at one of the training camps at Airlenton, Pa., was brought to Hooper for burial. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon."

The Old Habit. The recruit at bayonet practice had just given the dummy a vicious jab when the sergeant noticed that he was grimacing in a rather unusual manner. "What's the idea of all that mugging?" "Why," said the recruit, a former movie actor, "you want me to register bats or fury or something, don't you?"—Boston Transcript.

Boys Closed Tents. The secretary admitted that illness at that camp was perhaps caused by too many men being housed in one tent, together with a shortage of clothing.

"Our expectation was that the men

in the tents would be safe, but as soon as it was discovered that the boys were circumventing automatic ventilation by closing down the flaps of the tents, additional tentage was ordered."

Secretary Baker said it was not thought at first that base hospitals of a permanent character would be needed at national guard camps, from which troops would be promptly removed. Later, he said, it was developed that more permanent hospitals must be established. General Gorgas, he said, had not recommended permanent sewage and water systems for the national guard camps for that reason at first."

"But when he did recommend them the orders were immediately given," Mr. Baker said.

Hospitals Not Ready. "The fact is," Mr. Baker said, "we were overtaken by epidemics before the base hospitals were ready at some national guard camps. When General Gorgas made his inspections the conditions were remedied instantly."

"After General Gorgas returned about the middle of December from his inspection he suggested—for the first time—the wisdom of building detention camps for observation of men arriving, to prevent them from bringing in disease. His recommendations to that end were not made earlier."

Secretary Baker said he would proceed with a larger subject, the plans for the war, but Senator Reed asked him to explain recent orders prohibiting soldiers from writing letters for publication unless they are censored. He asked if that would prevent men from telling their families of lack of clothing or improper food."

"Absolutely no," said the secretary, explaining that it was done to prevent soldiers from acting as regular correspondents for newspapers without censorship, but that men were encouraged to write for publication in their home papers after censorship."

"Many Quick Changes. 'Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the department,' said the secretary, 'that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were selected and which we had started to manufacture, have been so far discarded that people have forgotten the names of them, almost, and new things substituted in the place, and those forgotten and new things in their places, or same character. We built docks, cranes, sent over dock machinery, cranes, even piles, warehouses at ports of disembarkation for the storage of vast supplies needed before distribution. We are taking over and are in process of rebuilding a railroad 600 miles long from our ports of embarkation to our base of operations.'

"Not only were the transportation and erection of vast quantities of materials a problem, Secretary Baker said, but also, he emphasized that they had to be manufactured in this country."

"We had to build barracks for the soldiers over there, bulleting them until this could be done. But building barracks over there is entirely different from building them in this country."

"American troops, he said, even had to go back to the planting of corn and to the forests of France, as well as build hospitals."

MANY TEACHERS IN IOWA JOIN COLORS

Ranks of Male Instructors Depleted by Enlistments and Draft; Manual Training Hard Hit.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 28.—Calls for the colors have depleted the ranks of Iowa's male school teachers, and, according to John E. Foster, state inspector of secondary schools, it is impossible to meet all demands for teachers.

"Calls are being made of this department," said Foster, "frequently by school boards who want teachers to replace men who have enlisted in the service or who intend to enter the service. Because of the large numbers who are entering the service there has been brought about in Iowa a shortage of teachers and a shortage which is growing greater day by day. There is little relief in sight and it will be impossible to obtain enough before the close of the war."

According to Foster, the branch of the school system which will feel the effects of the shortage most will be the manual training departments. He said that in many places in Iowa the janitors were being pressed into service as manual training teachers and that with the beginning of another school year many of these departments would not reopen.

In one small Iowa city a minister is now substituting as a teacher, following the enlistment of the regular teacher. Foster said that many boards

were accepting any one who could qualify as a teacher under the state teachers' requirements.

Decreased 11 Per Cent.

It is estimated by the secondary school inspector that the percentage of male teachers in Iowa schools has decreased this year to below 11 per cent of the total number of school teachers. The percentage of male teachers in the state in 1872 was 39. In that year there were 5,901 male teachers. The percentage of female teachers was 61.

In 1880 the percentage of male teachers had decreased to 34, or 7,254 male teachers. There were 14,344 female teachers.

The percentage of male teachers in 1890 was 18, or 4,978 male teachers. There were 22,275 female teachers. In 1900 the percentage of male teachers had decreased to 18 per cent, or 4,948 male teachers. There were 23,841 female teachers. In 1910 the number of male teachers was 2,689, or 10 per cent. There were 24,908 female teachers.

The latest estimate of the number of teachers in Iowa as presented by Frank Joseph, assistant state superintendent of public instruction is 27,227, there being 24,496 women and 2,731 men.

Why Did He Tell Her?

At a certain church it is the pleasant custom at a marriage for the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young lady who was about to be married in the church did not wish to be kissed by the clergyman. She told her prospective husband when making arrangements to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The young bridegroom did as directed.

"Well, George," said the young lady, when he appeared, "did you tell Mr. Blank that I did not wish him to kiss me?" "Oh, yes."

"And what did he say?" "He said that in that case he would charge you half the usual fee."—Chicago Herald.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. The Fashion Center for Women



First Showing Tuesday of New Spring Suits

An opportunity to glimpse the styles that are to be in vogue for the coming season. A privilege many women have eagerly looked forward to.

Among the most attractive models are those of tweeds and checks of black and white with yokes and pleats characteristic of the new season. Priced \$42.50, \$45 and \$55.

Navy blue tricotine and Poiré twills with short flare peplum coats are very much favored for Spring. Priced \$45, \$55 and \$65.

Your Inspection Is Invited

Only Three More Days of Our January Linen Sale

Tuesday morning we will conduct a clean-up sale of all odds and ends that have accumulated during this busy month.

Among others there are some very fine Moravian Damask Table Cloths. We have no napkins to match these and cannot get any, so we will dispose of what we have at JUST HALF PRICE. This is an exceptional opportunity and positively the last chance to get a really fine cloth for even less than the price of an ordinary table cloth today.

All our Table Cloths and Napkins that have been soiled and mused, or are classed as oddments, will be sold accordingly.

Tuesday's Great Sale of Table Cloths

20 \$6 Cloths, 2x2 yds., \$3.89	2 \$27.50 Cl., 2x3 1/2 yds., \$13.75
11 \$10 Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yds., \$5	2 \$30 Cloths, 2 1/2 x3 yds., \$15
22 \$15 Cloths, 2x3 yds., \$7.50	3 \$35 Cl., 2 1/2 x3 1/2 yds., \$17.50
1 \$20 Cloth, 2x2 1/2 yds., \$10	3 \$40 Cloths, 2 1/2 x3 yds., \$20
2 \$30 Cloths, 2x4 yds., \$15	1 \$50 Cloth, 2 1/2 x3 1/2 yds., \$25
	1 \$60 Cloth, 2 1/2 x4 yds., \$30

The Following Are a Few of the Final Bargains

One "Colleen" Embroidered Bedspread, size 72x108, \$12.00 value for \$6.00.	Two Scalloped and Embroidered Sheets, size 72x108, \$20 value for \$10.00.
One "Colleen" Embroidered Bedspread, size 90x108, \$15.00 value for \$7.50.	One Sheer Embroidered Bedspread, size 72x108—\$17.50 value for \$8.75.
Two Scalloped and Embroidered Sheets, size 90x108, \$25 value for \$12.50.	One Plain Sheer Bedspread, size 72x108, \$8.50 value for \$5.00.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN
A SPECIALTY

DR. MCKENNEY SAYS:
"Take advantage of our free examination and learn the real condition of your teeth."

Heaviest Bridge Work, per tooth, \$4.00
Best Silver Fillings—75c
Wunder Plates—worth \$15 to \$25, \$5. \$8. \$10
Best 22-K Gold Crowns—\$4.00

We please you or refund your money.

MCKENNEY DENTISTS
14th and Farnam—1324 Farnam St. Phone Douglas 2872.

CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

Foaming, sparkling. A pure, soft drink. Has the taste of hops. Best for digestion.

At grocers, at druggists, in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturing Co. ST. LOUIS
H. A. Stearns and Distributors
1517 Nicholas St., Doug. 3842
Omaha, Neb.

Good Week to Get Your Neckties In

Carey Cleaning Co.
Will Get Them Out for 50c the Half Dozen.

HARTMAN WARDEN TRUNKS

The best and most practical trunk made.

The padded top prevents clothes from falling out the hangers.

The slit top makes all garments equally easy to get.

Outside construction of trunk is superior to that of ordinary trunks.

Priced no higher than ordinary trunks. Just more detail and thought put into the trunk for your comfort.

Won't you let us show you?

FRELING & STEINLE
"Omaha's Best Baggage Builders"
1803 Farnam Street