

NOW LIVING A QUIET LIFE

Delcasse, Former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Worn Out, Taking Needed Rest.

EXPECTED TO AGAIN GET BUSY

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Oct. 30.—Since his recent sudden resignation from the ministry of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse has been living very quietly in the modern quarters in Montmartre. His side of the story leading up to the resignation has not been told, and he is too worn out with the hard work of the war to make him combative in spreading before the public his version of the rupture. There is a general desire, also, to avoid controversies which may create the impression that government officials are at cross-purposes. And so the passing out of this prominent figure, who was probably better known in England and America than any man in the ministry, is likely to pass as one of the incidents of the war.

Most ministers are surrounded by a political group, which, when their leader meets a reverse, quickly takes up his cause and presents his side to the public. But Delcasse has never figured prominently in political and parliamentary circles, and there is no group ready to take up the cudgels in his behalf. About all that is known is that French and English diplomacy was rather slow in realizing the German plan of securing an ally in the Balkans, which finally eventuated in Bulgaria's joining the central powers. This brought an outbreak of French public sentiment, and Delcasse passed out as having been the one who should have foreseen and averted this German move to the southeast. Just how he could have averted it is not clear, but the chief criticism is that France and England remained passive, while the German game in the Balkans was being played with great activity and success.

Too Strong to Stay Out.

Some of Delcasse's friends think he is too strong a man to remain out of the government very long, at this time of need for strong men. They say that when the Balkan storm has blown over Delcasse will be able to ask his successors what more they have done than they expected him to do, in checking German intrigues. The English settlement would probably be favorable to his returning, as his Balkan course was largely the same as that of the British foreign office. The English also have a warm admiration for Delcasse as one of the chief figures in forming the entente cordiale between England and France. But his strength, and the recognition of his ability as a diplomatist, have always been greater abroad than in England, Russia and America than at home.

The personal side of M. Delcasse's life has its peculiarities, and this has been quite a factor in bringing about his resignation. He works and lives very much to himself, and makes no confidences. Even his associates in the ministry know little or nothing of how he was shaping foreign policies relating to the war. His seldom joined them, except at cabinet meetings, when the discussion was formal, and he was in the habit of announcing results rather than inviting discussion of what had better be done on various pending questions. Knowing his tendency to work out his own plans, he was given free rein and there was no team work on foreign affairs. At the foreign office he wrote many of the dispatches of instructions, much as he would do in his private affairs, often without keeping copies, and seldom letting their purport be generally known among officials. Gradually it came to be felt in the ministry that Delcasse was too exclusive in his methods of carrying on the foreign branch. This led to a good deal to do in bringing about the recent change.

Absorbed in Work.

Delcasse's systematic habits also differed much from those of other officials. This led to a comparison between the habits of Millerand, former war minister, and Delcasse, the foreign minister. Millerand is a man of intense application. He gets absorbed in his work at the war office, forgets his meals, stays until a late hour at night attending to various details, and finally finds himself in a state of physical exhaustion. Delcasse is just the reverse. He is a man of scrupulous regularity. He gets up very early in the morning and is one of the earliest arrivals at the foreign office. Nothing interrupts the regularity of his lunch or other meals. He does his work within fixed hours, and leaves early. He goes straight home, taking no part in the restaurant, theater or gay life. He goes to bed early, and has a standing order that he is not to be awakened, no matter how urgent the business may be. This was in marked contrast to some of his cabinet associates, who were on call night and day on anything urgent in their branches of war work.

As minister of foreign affairs, Delcasse had at his disposal the splendid private apartments at the Cordon-Royal always set aside for the head of the office. But he was the one foreign minister who never made use of them. The quarters include handsome salons, private dining rooms, bed chambers, etc., with an outlook on the spacious gardens of the establishment. They are alongside the quarters of Viviani, president of the council, who has never failed to use his share of these handsome apartments.

Lives Modestly.

But Delcasse has always preferred to occupy a most modest apartment on the Avenue de Clichy. The Avenue de Clichy is the main thoroughfare of Montmartre, the center of Bohemian life, and is a sort of Coney Island and Midway Plaisance rolled together. The Delcasse quarters are in the midst of such blarney surroundings, on the upper floor of a building having stores on the street. The artist for a New York fashion journal used to occupy the apartment above. It was always more or less of a surprise to officials that the head of the foreign office should put aside the sumptuous quarters at his disposal, and choose this shabby hole in the heart of Bohemia. And yet the scrupulous regularity of Delcasse's private life is recognized, and his choice of this quarter is merely a matter of personal taste.

When Delcasse went to Petrograd as French ambassador a few years ago his systematic and simple habits were made evident there. He took no part in the high life of the Russian capital. Regularly each morning at an early hour he called at the ministry of foreign affairs for a talk with M. Sazanoff, which was made the subject of a detailed report to Paris. He was scrupulous about this daily conference in its bearing on Franco-Russian diplomacy, but outside of that the French embassy at Petrograd dropped out of its usual place as the

SKIING POPULAR SPORT AT LAKE PLACID—Misses Edith Bebe and Barbara Winthrop, the pretty skiers shown here, are the first women in this country to adopt skiing costumes affected by the women at St. Moritz. The suit consists of trousers, Norfolk coat, Tam o' Shanter and scarf of wool.



MISSSES EDITH BEBE AND BARBARA WINTHROP

center of all that was going on in the intense life of the capital. These temperamental characteristics of Delcasse, of simplicity, systematic regularity, and keeping things very much to himself, have not tended to strengthen him as a popular figure, so that when the storm came over the Balkans they all contributed in a way to the result which retired this world figure of diplomacy from the important role he was playing in the foreign affairs of the war.

Americans Residing in France Must Pay The Income Tax

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 7.—The schedule of rates as finally decided upon for the new French income tax, which will affect Americans residing in France, as well as French citizens, is as follows, the amount being made in francs:

Net Income	On Bachelors	Married Persons with Children
4,000	12	12
5,000	15	15
6,000	18	18
7,000	21	21
8,000	24	24
9,000	27	27
10,000	30	30
11,000	33	33
12,000	36	36
13,000	39	39
14,000	42	42
15,000	45	45
16,000	48	48
17,000	51	51
18,000	54	54
19,000	57	57
20,000	60	60
21,000	63	63
22,000	66	66
23,000	69	69
24,000	72	72
25,000	75	75
26,000	78	78
27,000	81	81
28,000	84	84
29,000	87	87
30,000	90	90
31,000	93	93
32,000	96	96
33,000	99	99
34,000	102	102
35,000	105	105
36,000	108	108
37,000	111	111
38,000	114	114
39,000	117	117
40,000	120	120
41,000	123	123
42,000	126	126
43,000	129	129
44,000	132	132
45,000	135	135
46,000	138	138
47,000	141	141
48,000	144	144
49,000	147	147
50,000	150	150

Every person having an income of any kind in France must make a declaration of the amount to the government on blanks furnished at the mayor's office of every commune in the provinces and of every arrondissement in large cities. In case the taxpayer omits to make his declaration the tax department has the right to fix the amount of his taxes arbitrarily, taking in the case of a householder the amount of the rent paid and multiplying it by an arbitrary figure to arrive at the probable total revenue. This arbitrary assessment was introduced in the law as a compensation for the inequity of the provision in the original draft that gave the public officials the right to examine the books of accounts and private papers.

In answer to complaints of American residents against paying income tax both here and in the United States it is pointed out that French citizens living in America are also liable to pay a double income tax, and the same is true in regard to England.

LIFE OF BALL PLAYER IS TOO SHORT, SAYS JONES

Fielder Jones, manager of the amalgamated St. Louis Browns and Peds, thinks the average life of a ball player in active service is all too short. With proper care, he says, a player should be in the game at 35 or 40. "The life of the average ball player is not more than five or six years," said Jones, "but the life of a star is something better than fifteen years. Stars endure because, to be a star, you must take proper care of yourself."

Barbeau is Held Out.

Jap Barbeau is announced as a hold-out on the Oakland Coast league club.

CHANGE COMES OVER POLAND

Warsaw and the Country About Becomes Subject to the Rule of the Germans.

NEW CUSTOMS ARE INTRODUCED

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) WARSAW, Dec. 15.—It took the Germans just about one week to install in the province of Warsaw, the most important in all Poland, a government that, for the smoothness of its operation, seems remarkable under the circumstances.

Only a few days after the fall of Warsaw it was announced that General Von Bessler had been appointed governor general, not only of the city, but of the district comprising some seventy square kilometers. Like Von Bissing of Belgium, he is the supreme authority, with powers infinitely greater than the emperor possesses in relation to Germany. Under Von Bessler stand General Von Etsdorff as governor of the city of Warsaw and military chief, and His Excellency Kries as administrative chief in charge of all civilian matters. Under them stands Police President Von Glasenapp, former police president of Cologne, who exercises both military and civil authority, the first under the direction of Von Etsdorff, the second under Kries. Upon him falls the burden of detail work, the practical administration of the city and its suburbs. His first aide is Mayor Bohm, former mayor of the city of Bochum, an expert in administrative matters. In addition there are, in the police department, any number of men who are experts in their particular lines and who head the various departments.

The Germans found on taking Warsaw, a citizens' committee of Poles and Jews, headed by Prince Lubomirski, into whose hands the Russians had confided the welfare of the city. This committee was allaying as best it could the needs of the people in charitable ways, and wrestling with the food problem.

Get Official Recognition.

The Germans immediately gave official recognition to the committee and prepared to work hand in hand with it. But one subcommittee, that in charge of the coal problem, has been disbanded. Prince Lubomirski occupies a sort of dual position. He is, first, the native mayor, and secondly, the committee head in its work for charity and food supplies.

Not only Warsaw City, but the district of Warsaw and that of Radzynin adjoining to the northeast, are subject to the police rules and regulations.

The branch departments of the praesidium include a bureau of communal affairs of the district exclusive of Warsaw district; a bread and flour department, a complaint department, where, for instance, citizens lodge complaints against bakers; a customs office, a veterinary department, which has had an enormous task in ridding the city of mad dogs; a censorship bureau, which passes on all plays and films; a pass division, which issues credentials to the residents of the district; an employment bureau, and a division which assists the wives of former German residents of Warsaw

who are interned in Siberia and elsewhere.

Germana Pack Theaters.

For the first time in approximately 100 years the Poles are now permitted to produce their native and anti-Russian plays. Warsaw today has six theaters, including an opera house, running full blast. Each is packed to the doors night after night, partly with German officers and soldiers, for the most part with Poles.

By all means the most popular production is a play purporting to show the cruelties attending the domination of Poland by the Russians. It is historically old, but never has been allowed before.

In the opera house some of the more popular operas as well as a number of purely Polish productions are given. There is a really excellent orchestra and, especially, a number of first-rate dancers. By all odds the favorite opera is Carmen, which is given two and sometimes three times a week.

The stage setting and stage management of each and every theatrical or musical production seem to give evidence of a very elemental and undeveloped taste.

Charley White is Good Choice to Run Willard-Moran Mix

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The announcement that Charley White, otherwise known as "Old Eagle Eye," is Tex Rickard's choice for referee, met with general favor in sporting circles. The veteran's selection would lend a touch of the old atmosphere to a match that is impregnated with modern commercialism.

While the boxers have yet to be heard from on the subject, it is hardly likely that there will be any objection from that quarter. In Boston, where decisions are at stake, White still is the favorite referee with the men over whose future his rulings have so much influence. They all gladly rely upon his judgment, feeling that they will receive a square deal.

In a bout of such importance, the selection of a referee ceases to be a minor matter. Once the opening gong has sounded, the contest is in his hands and he can do much to make or mar the spectacle, which in this case will cost the spectators close to \$40,000. Even though it will not come within his duties to name the winner, should the bout go the full ten rounds, he may run into a situation that will require cool judgment and a thorough knowledge of the rules.

WHITE SOX ROOKIE MADE GREAT RECORD LAST YEAR

George Stellas, a Chicago pitcher signed by the White Sox, won eighteen out of nineteen games he pitched for a semi-pro team in 1915.

Andrews Goes Up.

Ray Andrews, pitcher for the Richmond club of the International league last season, has been signed by the Brooklyn club.

TELLS OF MOVING TREASURE

Dalimier Gives Exact Amount of Transfer from Paris to Southern France.

VENUS DE MILO GIVES TROUBLE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Nov. 4.—Many conflicting reports have been published of the circumstances under which the art treasures of Paris were placed in safety while the Germans were approaching the capital. Albert Dalimier, under secretary for fine arts, now gives the exact details in an interview published here:

"As early as August," Mr. Dalimier says, "I had considered with my colleagues the measures to be taken to save our art treasures from the eventuality of the German invasion. We did not want to alarm the public by taking such steps before they became absolutely imperative. It was only when Von Kluck approached Paris with remarkable rapidity that we decided to act, and we were obliged to act quickly. They gave me forty-eight hours to pack up the rarest objects of our collection and send them out of Paris by railroad, to be sheltered in an important city of the south of France. The task was arduous and delicate. The most insignificant incident might compromise the operation hopelessly and the rapidly with which we proceeded acted inevitably developed some nervousness. In a very short time we established a list of 710 canvases that we considered it necessary to put into a place of safety. Only 300 pictures were moved from the museums in 1870 during the siege of Paris; comparatively our task was far greater. Some experts declared that it was impossible in view of the mobilization of the greater part of the personnel of the museums, but we were determined to make the maximum effort. All the furniture-moving houses in Paris were called upon by telephone to send every available moving van immediately and the removal of the pictures and statuary began at once. The Venus de Milo, which weighs three tons, gave us the greatest trouble, after which the most delicate operations were the packing and removal of the precious objects and furniture of the 'Gallery of Apollo' at the Louvre.

Crown Diamonds in Satchel.

"As for the crown diamonds, their removal was a delicate task that Henri Marcel, director of the national museum, and myself, decided that we could not delegate to anyone. Procuring an ordinary leather satchel, we placed the diamonds in it and left for the railroad station at nightfall. The situation was disquieting for a number of reasons. The station was crowded, the streets full of people hurrying out of Paris before the approaching army.

"We dined at the buffet of the railroad station—very poorly, because the responsibility of the safety of those jewels spread our appetites. It seemed to both of us that the eyes of every person in the restaurant were fixed upon that leather bag, and it occurred to us what a simple matter it would be for an ill-designing, audacious person to make a considerable haul that evening in the confusion of the exodus. We succeeded in getting places in the train, crowded to overflowing with panicky passengers. When we arrived at our journey's end we were not near the end of our troubles with those famous jewels. It was almost impossible to find a safe in which to put them. We had been preceded, it seemed, by every owner of a pearl necklace in Paris, and all the boxes of the most safely deposit place in the city were already filled. We finally found an empty drawer in the safe of a branch of a Parisian bank, and it is there the jewels of the crown have been in safe keeping ever since, always under the watchful eye of men of the Fine Arts, men detailed by the bank and all of them supervised by private detectives.

"The watch over the paintings and objects of art is an even more important affair. They filled scores of moving vans assembled in a large court yard, where there were formerly shoe shops, locksmiths and small trades people of all sorts, who gave up their establishments in order to contribute to the safety of the national art treasures. All the doors leading to the court were sealed up, bare placed on all windows, fire fighting apparatus installed, and constantly, day and night, the entire block around this court was patrolled by territorials with fixed bayonets.

"In addition to the art treasures of the Louvre and other Paris museums, such as the Luxembourg and Cluny, the chateaux of Fontainebleau and Compiègne were stripped of everything that was movable, and the greater part of the art treasures of Arras have also been saved."

four weeks. She was the first of a family of twelve children to be called by death.

Man Who Forced Down Price of Quinine Is Burned to Death

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir Clements Markham, the explorer, who was burned to death in his home recently in a fire supposedly due to his habit of reading in bed by candle-light, will be remembered as the man who made quinine cheap. During an expedition to Peru and the unknown forests of the eastern Andes, his attention was attracted to the cultivation of the cinchona or quinine tree. On his return to England he was appointed a member of the board of control that governed India, and then pressed the importance of introducing the cinchona tree to India, both to reduce the price and to give the natives an opportunity of using it in the malarious districts.

In 1850, the date Sir Clements went to Peru to procure trees, quinine was worth \$120 an ounce in London and \$5 an ounce in Calcutta. But his proposals were treated with cold scorn by the wise men of England, even including Huxley. None the less, he took his cinchona trees to India and established their cultivation, which brought down the price of quinine to 35 cents an ounce in London and 2 cents in India. Out of his industry Sir Clements personally derived absolutely no profit.

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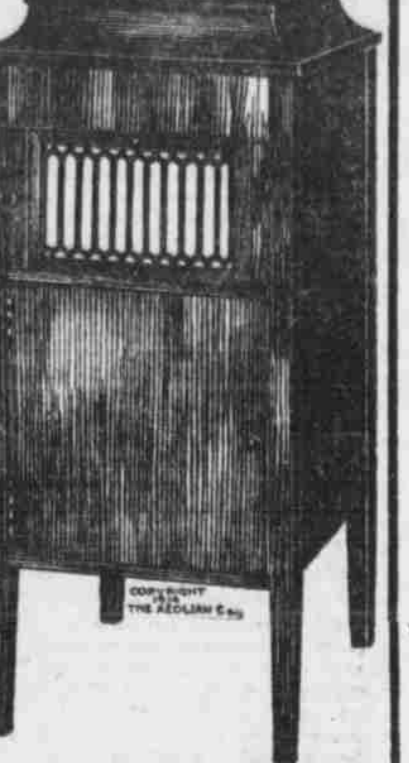
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