CHILDREN TO AID IN RELIEF

Twenty Million Youngsters Will Make Selves Useful as Collectors and Helpers Is Plan.

ELIOT AND JORDAN LEADERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The enlistment of the 20,000,000 children of the United States in an army of helpfulness to relieve suffering both in this country and Europe is the purpose of a movement which is announced here by a committee of educators of nation-wide reputation. It includes Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, David Starr Jordan, president of the National Educational association, and Richard McLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It is the belief of those interested in the plan that evil influences in the schools of the United States are arising from the war. "Influences of lying, hatred and murder are molding the lives of America's 20,000,000 children," says an announcement of the committee's plans, "which tend to crush out truth, justice and love. As a nation we are evading our responsibilities in not seriously attempting to counteract these evil influences."

Cannot Hide War.

"In many of our schools we even forbid all discussion of the war. We cannot, however, hide this war from our children nor keep its destructive influences from their lives.

"With a nation-wide relief movement of our children we can turn their minds from destructive murder to helpful life-giving and build on the terrible need the strongest, most helpful race of men and women the world has ever known.

"The school children are organized, and can begin immediately on relief work. They can raise at least $1,000,000 without burden on any one as the funds will be raised in small sums—the people's gift through their children. They can make millions of needed articles of clothing and other things. Working shoulder to shoulder to offset the influences of organized murderous warfare they will feel the quickening helpful impulse of their great life-giving organization—a mighty impulse in their lives and a great example to the world. They will do more to establish international peace and good will based on kindly acts than years of diplomacy and peace conferences."

Each Child to Give.

The plan announced is that each child earn or make what he gives, or give from what he has, that he may feel he has worked or sacrificed to help. The fund is to be known as the "Children of America's Fund," which boards of education, superintendents, teachers and others are urged to address at Oak Hill, Newton Center, Mass., for working details.

One half the fund is to be used to relieve local suffering and will be distributed through home charities as far as possible. The other half will be distributed to the sufferers in Europe by the national committee. Arrangements have been made for the free transportation to Belgium of all gifts of nonperishable food or new clothing in packages weighing twenty pounds or more.

It is announced that the plans for carrying out the movement have been based on suggestions received from over 5,000 practical educators. They call for free use of the public school buildings for entertainments to raise funds; the co-operation of teachers in getting the children to earn small sums out of school hours; the manufacture of useful gifts by boys in manual training classes; and one day a week devoted by all girls in sewing as a part of their school work.

Krupp Centimeter Gun Not a New One

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—The notion that the Krupp 42-centimeter guns is a great novelty is repudiated by the Krupps in a statement issued a few days ago. It says:

"We exhibited a 42-centimeter gun at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893. This, however, was a coast-defense gun, and was not transportable in the field like our 42-centimeter mortar. It was merely this mobility of our large siege guns which authorities abroad could not believe in.

"In our catalogue at the Chicago World's fair, we stated that our 42-centimeter gun was one of the most powerful of existing weapons, and was capable of shooting through the strongest ship-armor at any distance likely to come into question in an engagement. Our first 42-centimeter guns was built in 1892."

Details Incidents When Ship Hits Mine

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A member of the crew of the steamer Lizari, which was sunk by a mine in the North Sea, sends to relatives here an account of how it feels to be blown up by a mine. He says:

"It seemed exactly like a cart going over a big brick. Everyone was shot off his feet, the forepart of the ship was thrown up into the air, the iron bulkheads flew to pieces, and the windlass went over the bows. The instruments on the bridge were shattered, lamps fell, tables were blown out of their sockets, and dishes went sailing in all directions. All this at exactly the same instant. The captain and first officer were lifted off the bridge and landed on their faces on the deck below. Only two men were badly hurt, however; they were both in their bunks at the time."

Roaring of Cannon Leaps Wide Areas

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

GENEVA, Jan. 31.—Scientists are endeavoring to explain the peculiar phenomena by which the artillery fire of the armies fighting near the Swiss border can be plainly heard in the Bernese Alps, while between, there are zones of silence fifty-twenty-five miles wide.

The cannonading in southern Alsace can be heard with great distinctness near the frontier on the Swiss side, then for some distance it cannot be heard at all, while on the Lenghish and other peaks it is so plain that it seems to come from some point far inside the frontier.

Dr. Gressmann of Zurich, a noted physicist, has given considerable study to these zones of silence, but has as yet found no good reason for them.

Investors with money read the Real Estate ads in The Bee. Advertise your property for a quick sale.

NEW YORK'S TWILIGHT TWINS LEAVE HOSPITAL SAFELY—Mrs. George W. McCann and George and James. The McCann babies were the first set of twins born under the painless method in this country.

FOREIGN OFFICE INTERESTING

Many Problems Arise Every Day Which Keep Staff Keyed to Highest Pitch.

WAR MAKES IT MUCH MORE SO

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British Foreign office, which is in correspondence with the department of state in the United States concerning the treatment of neutral shipping, is the most interesting departmental headquarters of the government outside the war office and the admiralty.

Previous to the declaration of war the foreign office had its work divided according to geographical lines, but with the war so many special questions arose that the working force was completely reorganized with special subjects—contraband, passports, citizenship and treaties.

The usual conditions still swamp some of these departments with work, but gradually the business is being systematized and the under secretaries expect that delays which have been a cause of much irritation, will be avoided. In the contraband department it is believed many times the amount of business that any other government was ever called upon to do in this line is being handled.

Sir Edward Grey has converted one of the big waiting rooms at the foreign office into quarters for this department, and scores of special clerks and other employes have been designated for duty there. The co-ordination of the foreign office and the admiralty in disposing of contraband cases has frequently been hindered by red tape. But steps have been taken to eliminate this, and from now on the foreign office promises a speedier handling of such cases.

Work Many Hours.

Francis Dyke Acland, ranking under secretary of the foreign office, is often on duty from 10 in the morning until midnight. Telegraphers and code men, working in eight-hour relays, are on duty throughout the twenty-four hours, and it is not unusual for the foreign office to have 150 messages every eight hours. Many of these are long and their translation from code demands time and hard work.

When it is taken into consideration that Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, and practically every port in the south and west of England is filled with ships held for investigation, some idea can be formed of the messages which must be exchanged daily concerning suspected contraband held in the English isles alone. As the navy is equally active in the waters near all the colonies, and the French navy is guarding Mediterranean trade against contraband destined for the enemies of the allies, messages from all parts of the world concerning shipping problems monopolize the cables and indicate the responsibilities entailed.

The United States, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Italy have been especially affected by the efforts of the allies to prevent contraband from reaching Germany, and sometimes representatives of all these countries present grievances in a single day. South American diplomatists and the representatives of other neutrals less affected by the rigorous policy of the admiralty are also frequent callers upon Sir Edward Grey and his chief assistants.

Investigate All Cases.

The suggestion in a published dispatch from any section of the world that some country has permitted an act which might be regarded as a violation of neutrality instantly inspires a visit to the foreign office from the representative of the power mentioned.

Of the European neutrals, the Netherlands' minister, Mr. Van Swinderen, for years the Dutch representative in Washington, has been most persistent in keeping the position of his government before the foreign office. As the neutral diplomatist entrusted with the affairs of belligerent nations, Mr. Page, the American ambassador, has occasion to make many many visits to Sir Edward Grey.

Previous to the war English subjects, like Americans, had little use for passport and seldom obtained them. Under changed conditions, however, the demand for passports has become overpowering, and the foreign office, notwithstanding the creation of a special passport department and the employment of a greatly increased clerical force, is unable to supply a passport without a two-days delay. Photographs are now required on all English passports, and hundreds of applicants wait every day for the document required before they may leave England for any foreign port and demanded even in districts near the English coast, if they are not known to the local officials.

Strange Wounds Found by Doctors

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The remarkable wounds that are caused by ricochetting bullets and secondary projectiles being discovered by surgeons in ever increasing variety, are commented on by Henri de Varigny in the Debat.

Not only are deformed bullets frequently found in wounds, but with them such unusual substances as bits of bone from the bodies of other men, metal and medals and money, pieces of cloth and other articles.

The presence of these extraneous substances in wounds invariably means that they have been projected by ricochetting bullets. An officer recently was found to have been injured by part of the forearm of one of his men; one man was struck by a stone that had been projected by a bullet.

In another case a part of one man's jawbone was picked out of another man's body wound; still another soldier lost the sight of his eye by being struck with a fellow soldier's tooth.

From the various field hospitals come reports of finding in supposed bullet wounds such unusual objects as buttons, nails, fragments of eyeglasses, pieces of teeth, slivers of wood and bone, eyelets, scraps of leather and coins.

In one case a projectile struck a man's pocket and glanced off without even scratching the skin, the bullet hit another man, and in the wound were found bits of cloth from the first soldier's uniform and twenty deformed pieces of gold from coins that were forced out of the pocket.

SHELLY WOULD HAVE EXCHANGE AFFILIATE

The Omaha Builders' exchange has been urged by its secretary, Clark Shelly, to form affiliated organizations, such as organizations of material men and others engaged in lines of business closely allied to the contractors' work.

Mr. Shelly made this recommendation in his report to the exchange when he returned from attending the meeting of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges at Columbus, O. The local exchange so far has taken no action on the recommendation.

A "For Sale" ad will turn second hand furniture into cash.

OMAHA VALUES ARE BEST

So Declares J. W. Rasp of Rasp Bros., in Speaking of Real Estate Investments.

OPPORTUNITIES NOW AT HAND

"The best investment on earth is some of the earth, itself. Right now is the time," says J. W. Rasp of Rasp Bros. "Right here in Omaha is the place. Omaha has the geographical location, surrounded on all sides by millions of acres of our nation's richest soil. Work together, boost and advertise Omaha first by patronizing home industry. Why buy Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago manufactured products, when you can buy the same thing, just as good or better, that is Omaha made at the same price? Let us keep all the money possible right here in Omaha and get as much more to come here as is in our power.

"Prosperity has just returned from its long vacation and is now ready for business, are you? Omaha's population should increase 50,000 in the next three years, and will if we work together and advertise. Records show that each of the four or five downtown business properties that have been sold or leased in the last month or two at a half million or more each, has been the result of a 25 to 60 per cent increase in value each year and these sales and values are not out of the ordinary for such transactions as these will be regularly reported in the years just ahead of us.

Offers Great Opportunities.

"Omaha now offers great opportunities to the investors. Some of our home investors have already taken advantage of it. Others will, and outside investors will soon be calling on us.

"Only a few years ago you could buy good building lots within the mile and a-half circle for $400 to $700, but today you will go twice as far out and pay double the price, and in some locations, as far out as four miles, lots are now selling for $1,000 to $1,200.

"Invest now. Buy a home now, if not for cash, on easy terms. It is said that a saver is nearly always a debtor. Buy a home or investment on easy terms and see how easy it will be to make additional savings to meet your contracted debts."

January Building

A mitigation of the unfavorable building statement for January may properly be made. For two reasons the present actual building conditions are less unsatisfactory than the statistics would indicate. In the first place many architects are engaged on plans for spring work, permits for which have not yet been sought. Office work is, therefore, more active than that of the permits issued. In the second place current construction includes much work, the permits for which were secured several months ago, the actual work at that time having been deferred on account of an unfavorable money market.

Official reports of the building permits issued during the month of January in seventy-five cities, received by the American Contractor, Chicago, show a total of $34,712,718, compared with $46,447,497 for January, 1914, a decrease of 25 per cent. Of the cities twenty show gains and fifty-five losses. New York City makes the splendid gain of 35 per cent, only two of its five boroughs showing losses. At Chicago the comparative loss is only 9 per cent. Among the winners in the comparison, together with percentages of gains are the following: Albany, 128, Montclair, 212; Paterson, 147; Schenectady, 2,192; Spokane, 171; Springfield, Ill., 136; Syracuse, 196; Toledo, 129; Troy, 416; Utica, 152. Details are as follows:

City	January 1915	January 1914	Per Cent Gain	Per Cent Loss
Akron	$ 53,635	$ 158,150		62
Albany	340,299	149,065	128	
Atlanta	273,796	322,965		15
Baltimore	480,606	1,796,851		73
Birmingham	72,178	250,199		71
Bridgeport	98,110	127,206		23
Buffalo	330,000	538,000		38
Cedar Rapids	168,000	304,650		44
Chattanooga	29,142	55,170		47
Chicago	4,327,900	4,794,300		9
Cincinnati	451,350	580,910		22
Cleveland	1,116,080	1,298,620		14
Columbus	95,100	178,740		47
Dallas	140,005	727,635		81
Dayton	30,000	84,785		65
Denver	177,625	329,350		46
Detroit	1,217,290	2,679,290		54
Duluth	90,155	237,610		62
East Orange	87,131	84,953	3	
Evansville	68,050	70,220		2
Fort Wayne	35,100	35,300		
Grand Rapids	80,072	341,240		76
Harrisburg	7,575	28,750		74
Hartford	139,365	191,250		27
Indianapolis	266,907	481,959		45
Kansas City	287,880	804,265		64
Lincoln	79,185	76,180	4	
Los Angeles	802,950	1,102,146		27
Louisville	277,430	217,200	28	
Manchester	18,317	78,445		77
Memphis	101,363	361,366		72
Milwaukee	239,649	427,858		57
Minneapolis	485,130	504,505		4
Montclair	30,851	19,612	212	
Nashville	55,037	102,293		46
Newark	339,803	320,806	5	
New Haven	132,195	264,320		50
New Orleans	146,909	204,051		28
New York City—				
Manhattan	3,164,716	4,419,712		28
Bronx	2,108,658	1,410,252	49	
Brooklyn	1,873,096	2,205,125		15
Queens	735,321	1,131,709		36
Richmond	149,254	80,514	85	
Total	$23,522,156	$ 9,338,742	35	
Oakland	$ 291,863	$ 267,786	13	
Oklahoma	16,553	10,555	57	
Omaha	165,075	190,440		8
Paterson	78,896	29,941	147	
Peoria	17,600	192,800		90
Philadelphia	910,895	1,247,985		27
Pittsburgh	465,461	1,171,037		60
Portland	372,650	444,676		16
Richmond	159,887	233,534		31
Rochester	247,117	354,330		30
Salt Lake City	75,650	121,850		38
San Antonio	91,350	317,945		71
San Francisco	1,006,641	7,349,816		86
St. Joseph	12,250	48,036		74
St. Louis	1,094,673	854,122	28	
St. Paul	680,258	514,318	32	
Schenectady	327,650	16,105	2192	
Scranton	38,170	101,925		62
Seattle	408,585	1,356,585		69
Shreveport	46,238	184,909		38
Sioux City	24,850	75,115		67
Spokane	92,180	34,046	171	
Springfield, Ill.	69,400	29,430	136	
Syracuse	219,715	367,385	196	
Tacoma	59,590	109,095		45
Toledo	637,297	278,854	129	
Topeka	18,270	63,010		71
Troy	100,014	19,345	416	
Utica, N. Y.	109,905	43,600	152	
Washington	470,325	461,735	2	
Wilkes-Barre	34,424	102,109		66
Worcester	77,276	530,184		85
Total	$34,712,718	$46,447,797		25

PAPER MONEY TAKES PLACE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 31.—The circulation of gold has ceased in Alsace, and even silver is scarce. Paper money of denominations as low as 10 pfennigs (2 cents) is being used. This fractional currency is in the shape of small tickets, bearing the name of the commune, the date of issue and the stamp of the particular district of Alsace where the sum is payable.

In most parts of Germany the 1-mark (25 cents) is the smallest denomination of paper money thus far available.

Apartments, flats, houses and cottages can be rented quickly and cheaply by a Bee "For Rent" ad.

Favorable Report On the Loan Bill

The building and loan association bill, house roll No. 4, which raises the limit of loans that may be made to any one individual and raises the amount of stock that may be taken out by any one borrower, has been reported favorably in the committee of the whole by a vote of 64 to 12.

Under the present law $3,000 is the limit that may be loaned by a building and loan company on any one piece of property. At the same time no more than $5,000 of stock may be taken out by any one borrower.

The proposed bill raises the limit of single loans to $10,000 for companies that have assets of $200,000. Building and loan associations having larger assets may make larger individual loans in proportion to the amount of their assets up to the limit of a $25,000 loan for association having $1,000,000 of assets.

It is also provided that the associations may invest their money in certain interest-bearing securities other than real estate mortgages.

Would Spend License Money on the Roads

"Those of the real estate men interested in handling farm property are interested in the Dalby bill in the house, known as house roll 262, which provides for a $3 license fee for automobiles, $2 of which is to go to a good road fund in the state. The real estate men handling farm property, as well as the farmers themselves, and the automobile men are interested in this bill.

The Omaha Real Estate exchange has not yet taken up the bill as an organization, but many of the individual real estate men are looking with a good deal of interest upon the measure. It provides also that $1 shall go toward expense of maintaining the licensing department and toward the salary of a highways commissioner.

Rural Credit Men Select Their Officers

The American Rural Credit association held its stockholders' meeting Tuesday and elected some new timber on the board of directors, while it re-elected Hyram Tyree president and Frank G. Odell secretary.

The new directors added are:

L. C. Lawson, Grand Island; George E. Toomey, Fort Collins, Colo.; J. A. Ollis, Ord, Neb.; Ernest Carstens, Seattle, Wash, and Frank G. Odell, Omaha.

The old directors retained are:

R. W. McGinnis, Fremont; L. C. Moore, president, Fort Collins, Colo.; Clarence V. Benson, Denver, Colo.; R. U. Bradshaw, Weiser, Idaho; William Pollman, Baker City, Ore.; M. H. Hope, Vale, Ore.; N. B. Coffman, Chehalis, Wash.; Hiram Tyree, New York, and James M. Satterfield, Dover, Del.

Commissions Are To Be Discussed

Commissions for real estate men are to be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Omaha Real Estate exchange, Wednesday noon. The matter of whether commissions are high enough or too high and brought up a few weeks ago, and it was suggested that the exchange hold an executive session to discuss the matter.

DEAD SON OF CHANCELLOR RHODES SCHOLAR AT OXFORD

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

OXFORD, England, Jan. 21.—The German chancellor's son, Frederick von Bethman-Hollweg, reported killed at Miava, was a German Rhodes scholar at Oxford from 1906 to 1910, residing in Balliol college.

He took an active interest in sports, especially rowing, but ill health compelled him to give up any active participation in athletics after the middle of his course. He then turned his attention to debating and became a valued and brilliant member of the Oxford Union, where his speeches were frequently praised for their excellent English. One of his best efforts was a speech in which he vigorously opposed the notion that German policy was a danger to the peace of Europe.

On his return to Germany he devoted himself chiefly to literary and artistic pursuits. At the beginning of the war he went to the eastern front as a noncommissioned officer of the Breslau cavalry.

ESCAPES OF BATTLE LEADERS

Commanding Officers Who Seemed to Possess More Than "Nine Lives."

There is a story told of an old veteran of the First Napoleon who lived until 1865 in the French village of Savary and who had a wooden leg, a wooden arm, a glass eye, a silver palate, a complete set of false teeth and a silver plate on the top of his head, and yet died peacefully in his bed. Compared with such men the proverbial nine-lived cat is nowhere. As one reads the stories of great wars of the past the manner in which famous generals have played touch-and-go with death is little short of miraculous.

The wonderful escapes of Napoleon and Wellington were proverbial. Though bullets grazed them and riddled their clothes, and both had horses shot under them, yet both passed through a life of battle and danger with two or three slight wounds apiece.

Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave, was continuously fighting for twenty-eight years, yet he escaped with only a few slight wounds to meet a traitor's doom at the hands of the bourbon king. He headed countless charges, had five horses shot under him in a single battle, earnestly courted death when leading the Old Guard at Waterloo, and yet was never seriously wounded.

Few cases are more remarkable, however, than that of General Skenayncht, who got thirty bullets through his cloak during the battle of Ostrolenka, in the Polish insurrection in 1831; or Sir D. Lacy Evans, whose ear was perforated by a bullet during the Carlist war of 1837. Garibaldi, too, had many narrow shaves, but none closer than when resting one day at Volturno. While drinking from a pail of water a splinter from a richochet shell grazed his thigh and killed some people near.—New York Press.

Investors with money read the Real Estate ads in The Bee. Advertise your property for a quick sale.

Martin Reports Numerous Sales of Real Estate

Charles W. Martin & Co., report business unusually brisk for this time of the year, with a great many inquiries and some nice sales, with a large percentage of cash buyers.

The following recent sales were made by this firm:

William McCauley of South Omaha, a home at 2513 Pierce street, consideration, $2,600.

Charles Horn, two lots in Laurelton addition, to be improved at once; consideration, $1,000.

Otto Thomsen, two lots in Belle Isle addition, to be improved at once; consideration, $1,800.

Daniel W. Arnold, new house at 4823 Farnam street, which he will occupy for a home; consideration, $5,200.

J. G. Quissenberry, a new home in Belle Isle addition, on Crown Point avenue; consideration, $4,250.

N. P. Balz, lot on Laurel avenue, in Laurelton addition, to be improved at once; consideration, $800.

F. A. Bibby, a home on the Florence boulevard, near Ogden street; consideration, $5,500.

W. J. Brennan of South Omaha, an acre on the Florence boulevard, near Ellison avenue, on which he will build a home; consideration, $2,250.

Oscar Allison, a lot on Crown Point avenue, in Belle Isle addition, to be improved at once; consideration, $800.

Jacob A. Way, a home at 2450 Laurel avenue; consideration, $4,500.

John H. Cutoff, a lot on the Florence boulevard; consideration, $1,250.

E. M. Van Valkenberg, lot on Kansas avenue, in Belle Isle addition; consideration, $1,250.

Druesedow Letter Late in Arriving

Secretary Creigh of the Real Estate exchange did not get Druesedow's letter from the legislative halls of Lincoln, until long after he had read the same letter in the Omaha and Lincoln papers.

The Real Estate exchange, when it voted over a week ago to oppose the passage of the Saunders electric light bill, sent word to that effect to all the Douglas county delegation, in the legislature, and asked that delegation to oppose the bill. Druesedow accused the exchange of being behind the times and not working for the interests of Omaha in opposing such a bill. He struck off a bunch of carbon copies of his letter to the exchange and had these copies printed in all the newspapers.

ERECTING NEW BUILDING ON NORTH TWENTY-FOURTH

Frank J. Carey is having plans drawn for a 40x100-foot brick and concrete building at Twenty-fourth and Erskine streets. It will be two stories and basement. H. D. Frankfort is the architect and the plans call for completion within three months from beginning work. The building is being erected for a tenant who will take a long-time lease.

Sunday R E

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