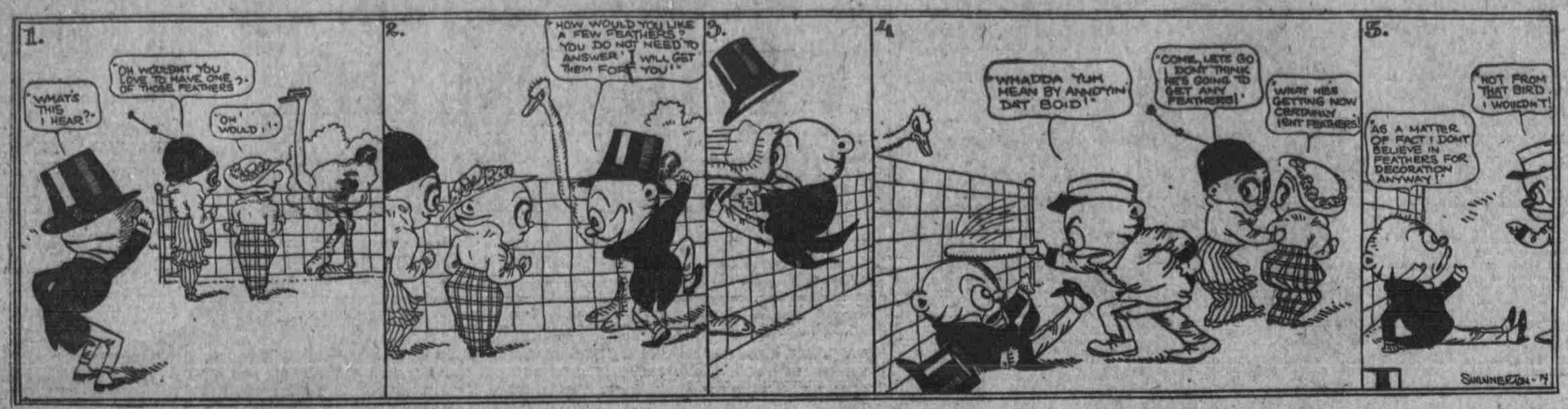
Mr. Jack Does Not Believe in Feathers — Drawn for The Bee By J. Swinnerton



RED CROSS DOGS BIG HELP

Many a Wounded Soldier Has Trained Canines to Thank for Being Found.

ANIMALS ARE WELL TRAINED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, Feb. 18.—The records of the German Red Cross department show that so far, after nearly four months of warfare, not a single wounded man has been overlooked on a battlefield searched by "Red Cross Dogs." As a result of this the term "man's best friend," which is often applied to dogs, has real significance to the German soldier today. Many a wounded soldier, French, German and English alike, has to thank one of these dogs for the preservation of his life. Had it not been that the dog had found him and summoned assistance he might have perished.

It has been shown that all breeds of dogs may be trained for this service. The majority employed by the German Red Cross are Dobermanns, German shepherds, Rottweilers, and Airedale terriers. There are representatives of other canine families, however, and not a few would-be classed as "curs." In fact some of the mixed breeds have distinguished themselves for the rapidity with which they have learned their business. A breed known in Belgium as the "police dog" has also done well.

Many Red Cross dogs had been trained by the German army before the war broke out. In this case training had started when the animal was about 6 months old. For about six months after the dog has been taken in hand he is taught no more than to obey his master implicitly. After that his "professional" education begins. Since the outbreak of the war it has been necessary to train dogs in a shorter period, and in many cases this has been done with the aid of another dog, who in addition to being an expert Red Cross worker had also the quality of not being mislead by his apprentice. When a dog is trained in this manner he is paired with a veteran and soon begins to understand what is expected of him. Nevertheless the schooling of the animal requires much attention on the part of the master.

Dogs Are Well Trained.

The dogs are trained under a system in which patience and kind treatment are the principal elements. Again and again the master of the dog will take the animal to a man who simulates being wounded, or who, nowadays actually is slightly wounded.

Whether or not the scent helps the animal to find the wounded is an unanswered question. It is believed that such is the case, but in training the dog this is not taken into consideration. The dog is taught to search the field by inspecting every bush and ditch.

The dogs are brought on the ground by a man from the Red Cross company, who, as a rule, has from two to four of them on a leash. When the man considers the field safe for the dogs he turns them loose with an appropriate command, and then attends to such wounded as he can find himself.

After a while the dogs return to report. The manner in which the animals do this depends upon their own traits. So far it has been found very difficult to keep the dog from barking when he has found a wounded man and instead learn a signal that would indicate that he had found one. This is hardly needed, however. As a rule the dog which has not found a wounded man returns to his master with a sauntering gait and shows neither excitement nor eagerness to leave again. His action is different when his search has been successful. In that case the dog generally comes tearing across the field, circles about his master and runs back and forth in the direction of where the wounded man has been found. The Red Cross man then follows the dog, gives the wounded man first aid and makes arrangements for his removal to the field dressing station or ambulance.

Where the ground is difficult and the area to be searched small, or when the fire of the enemy are still too near, the Red Cross man keeps one of his dogs on a long line and searches the field in this manner.

GRAND ISLAND COLLEGE NOSES AHEAD OF YORK

YORK, Neb., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—In a fast and clean game of basket ball Grand Island college defeated York college, 28 to 25. Lowery of Grand Island and Graham of York starred.

Due to sickness, the York team is in a slump. Peru and Central City will meet the York team on the home floor next week.

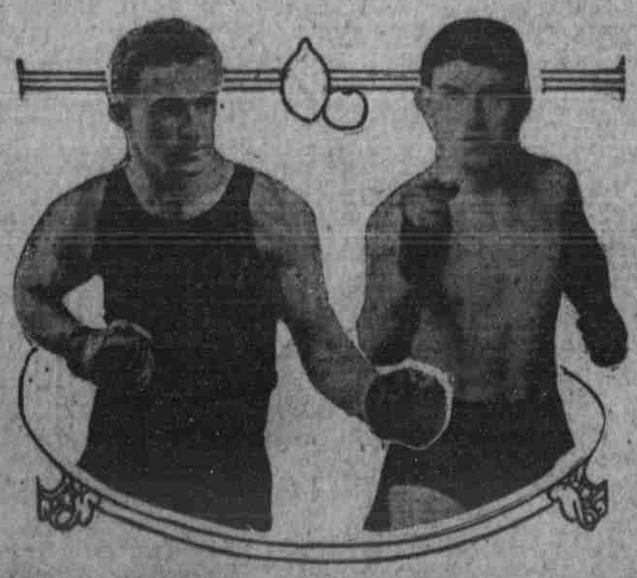
GRAND ISLAND			YORK
Carlson	R.F.	R.F.	Burke
Lowery (C.)	L.F.	L.F.	Kettering
Tell	C.	C.	(C.) Graham
Richards	L.G.	L.G.	Porter
Flynn	R.G.	R.G.	Saunders

Substitutes: Franklin for Porter, Gregory for Burke. Field goals: Carlson (2), Lowery (2), Burke, Kettering (3), Graham (2), Saunders. Free goals: Lowery (3), Burke. Referee, Dean.

Culls from the Wire

Contrary to expectations counsel for Charles Becker, former New York police lieutenant, twice convicted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, refused to make an application for a new trial.

Citrus Fruit Brothers Going East to Fight



TOLEDO, O., Feb. 18.—"The citrus fruit brothers" is what Lemon Kegs and Orange Kegs, featherweights, have been dubbed by facetious Toledo fight fans. In order to get away from the odious "lemon," that brother is fighting under the nom de guerre Roger O'Malley. Orange, however, has not fought often enough to find it necessary to take a nickname, but he is coming fast. O'Malley has knocked out twenty-five men in forty-seven fights and has lost only three—decision affairs. He fights Coe Stewart next, and if he defeats him, will be matched with Tommy Kilbane.

PLAN BIG MEET FOR OMAHA

(Continued from Page One.)

country trip from coast to coast is very hard on men trained to a fine edge and a stopover here would be highly beneficial. Mac Veigh expects replies from the other clubs soon.

Stage Event in Ak-Sar-Ben.

As the events in Frisco will be held in the fall, it is believed the tourney could be held here during Ak-Sar-Ben and prove a big drawing card. Track events in this part of the country are not taken as seriously as in the east, where hundreds compete and thousands attend to look on, but Mac Veigh firmly believes the men from the eastern clubs, men who have made national and even international reputations, would be big attractions in Omaha.

All of the eastern teams will pass through Omaha, and they will undoubtedly be glad to drop off here for a day or two. The Tripie A, while only a few weeks old, is creating considerable of a sensation among athletic Omaha, and if they pull off the big meet in the fall the name of the Amateur Athletic Association of Omaha will be put down on the lists of the Amateur Athletic union as one of the big athletic clubs of the country.

St. Edward Defeats Fullerton.

ST. EDWARD, Neb., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—St. Edward High school five defeated the Fullerton High school here last night, 32 to 21. Fullerton outweighed the St. Edwards, but the St. Edwards made up for that by fast playing and being able to find the baskets.

SHOOT FOR COMBS TROPHY

(Continued from Page One.)

ably twenty-five of the local trapshooting fraternity will compete.

Seventeen registered shoots will be held in Nebraska this year. They are as follows:

David City, March 30.
Eagle, April 6.
Exeter, April 15.
Morse Bluff, April 20.
Loup City, April 27.
Columbus, April 29, 30.
Omaha, May 11, 12.
Shelton, May 16, 17.
North Platte, May 18, 19 20.
Hooper, June 15, 16.
Scott's Bluff, July 7.
Holdrege, August 13 or 26.
Ainsley, August 31.
Omaha, September 13, 14.
Bradshaw, October 5.
Wisner, undecided.
Chappelle, undecided.

Gilbert Shoot in March.

The Omaha Gun club will hold its Fred Gilbert shoot March 13 to 20, the dates set for the event. Gun clubs all over the land will hold shoots between those dates in honor of the famous professional, who has spent a score of years in the game.

Hebron Wins Close Game.

HEBRON, Neb., Feb. 20.—(Special.)—Hebron won a close game from York in the first half the score stood 7 to 4 in York's favor, but in the last half Hebron whipped up the score being 12 to 13 in Hebron's favor. The stars for Hebron were B. Bailey and H. Wilson.

Hyatt Is Happy

Ham Hyatt isn't going to quit base ball after all. He has signed his contract with the St. Louis Cardinals, and in remitting the document failed to say anything to indicate that he was tired of the big show.

HARD TO GET TO WOUNDED

Ambulance Work on European Battlefields Now Carried on at Danger to Workers.

LAY FOR DAYS UNATTENDED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Since hostilities settled down to a siege along the rivers and canals of the north, the average number of casualties per day seems to have lessened. But the work of the ambulance department is all the more hazardous. Men who fell in pitched battle were often lost in concealed places, but what is worse now is that they often lie in plain sight obliged to wait for hours, sometimes for days, before it is possible for their comrades to pick them up. It is often too late.

When a man is wounded in the trenches he is able to get back to the field hospital if he can walk. If not he must wait until night because the trenches are so narrow that the stretcher bearers cannot carry a wounded man through them; he must be lifted out and carried back above ground.

When a charge is made between the lines of trenches and proves to be unsuccessful, the wounded of course must be left; in too many cases they are actually sacrificed and their comrades obliged to see them lying helplessly between two fires. Sometimes they see them raise a hand and occasionally they hear their despairing cries, but to attempt to save them is out of the question.

Cases have been reported in which men charging against barbed-wire defenses and wounded in the attempt have been left for days hanging in the tangled wires.

Relief Work is Hard.

The chaplain of a French regiment, describing the work of the ambulance corps after a great battle, says:

"We had a long evening tour to make as we were obliged to visit the advance posts of Rozelieres, Remenonville and Gerbeviller. Without lanterns, in order not to betray our position, we advanced silently over roads gashed by shells and deeply gutted by heavy artillery. From the hill tops we saw a ruddy glow from burning villages.

"Here and there were flashes of light, followed by the explosions of shells, and through the sky veritable furrows of fire. It was all that revealed the sinister presence of hostile armies. The silence was impressive at times; cut only by the cawing of crows and the reports of artillery.

"We found Rozelieres deserted, ruined; only a few houses still standing and they were burning. Remenonville was unrecognizable. We found thirty wounded, but we could take only ten of the worst.

"The road to Gerbviller, bordered by tall poplars, runs along the Prussian lines; in daylight we should have been wiped out.

"It was nearly midnight when we reached the entrance to the village—the theater of deadly conflicts for ten days.

"The little hospital there seemed asylum in hell; alone it stood in the midst of the collapsed town, saved thanks to the presence of wounded Germans. Built to accommodate thirty, it sheltered 130 and reeked with the odor of blood, powder and drugs; we could take only thirty of the most serious cases. The task of sorting them out was heartrending, they were all in such sore need. As we started out the shells began to fall again thick and fast all around us and between the roaring crashes we heard the groans and supplications of the wounded in the ambulances behind, one crying constantly for 'mother.'"

YAMADA AFTER MATCH WITH WILLIE HOPPE—Following his defeat of George Sutton by the score of 200 to 71, Koji Yamada, the Japanese cue adept, is after an engagement with Willie Hoppe of New York.

DUANE ARNOLD SUCCEEDS T. B. COLEMAN AS DIRECTOR

Duane Arnold has been chosen member of the board of directors of the Omaha Manufacturers' association in place of T. B. Coleman, resigned. The first general meeting of the association under the new officers recently elected is to be held next Friday at the Commercial club rooms.

URGE THE KNIFE FOR SNORES

Society of Women Undertakes to Bust the War Drums of Morpheus.

The recent strong pronouncement of a matrons' society against the habit of snoring comes as a grateful and refreshing diversion from the war topics. The matrons, it seems, regret the war, but being unable to stop it, they take occasion to speak plainly on matters closer to their own firesides. With more of regret than resentment the matrons deplore the spread of the habit of snoring, and suggest that the majority of cases may be easily and permanently relieved by a simple and almost painless surgical operation. A discussion of the subject at a recent session of the matrons brought out the interesting statement that more than 90 per cent of the loudest snorers are married men.

The society concluded that the subject was important enough to be worthy of special resolutions, and these were adopted for the purpose of directing general attention to the curative possibilities.

The information is given that the majority of aggravated and aggravating cases arise from fungusllike growths in the nasal passage, and that excision of the growths brings immediate relief, both to the patient and to the members of his family who are required to sleep under the same roof with him. Indeed, family inharmony and domestic incompatibility have in many cases disappeared entirely with the cessation of the snoring habit, indicating that great troubles may sometimes arise from insignificant causes.

The recommendation of the society is therefore to delete the snore by excision of the cause. And in the few cases in which the cause lies deeper than the nose, the society recommends that the affliction be suffered with whatever degree of patience and resignation may be possible.

The campaign launched by these practical women will be followed with interest by a waiting world, long held in the chains of servitude to the snore.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

AIM AT BUTTONS A MILE AWAY

Army Officers Amused by Reports of Wonderful Markamanship Abroad.

Army officers in Washington are chuckling over some of the thrilling stories being sent out by war correspondents abroad, who are at or near the front. One of the best, according to gossip, was told of troops aiming rifles at the enemy a mile distant, and using the buttons of the coats of the enemy's troopers for [illegible]

An interesting statement of target distances in actual warfare, compiled from data of army experiments, is as follows: All parts of a man's body can be distinctly seen at 100 yards, including the general lines of his face, slight movements of the body, and the minutest details of uniform. At 200 yards the outlines of the face become confused, and rows of buttons look like stripes. At 300 yards the buttons are invisible. At 400 yards the faces are pinhead dots, and movements of arms and legs are still visible. At 600 yards all details disappear, although with clear light the files may be counted. At 800 yards the men cannot be counted, and individual movements become indistinguishable. At 1,000 yards a line of men resembles a broad line.—Kansas City Star.

Relief from Acute Rheumatism.

John H. Gronx, Winchester, N. H., writes: "I suffer from acute Rheumatism and Sloan's Liniment always helps quickly. 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

Harlow N. Higginbotham, who was president of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, arose from a sick bed at Chicago to telegraph his good wishes to Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, which opens its doors today.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK FACE

Surround the Indicator of Passing Time.

Assembled above the facade clock of the Grand Central station in New York City is a stone group, which, to the spectator on the sidewalk below who glances up to note the time, must seem little more than life-size, but which nevertheless weighs something like 1,200 tons. That spectator will find it difficult to realize that the height of the central figure is twenty-eight feet an dthat the diameter of the clock itself is thirteen feet.

But, while the colossal proportions of the group may be lost upon him because of the vaster dimensions of the building upon which it is mounted, its singular beauty, symbolizing the purpose of the Grand Central station, must surely make its appeal. The station is a modern gateway to a modern city. Like the gateways of old, cut in the walls or fortifications of a city, it seems fitting that it should be topped by a group which visualizes the purpose of the structure which it adorns. The Grand Central terminal is a commercial building, a portal through which multitudes pass to and from the busiest commercial city in the western hemisphere. Hence, it was decided by Messrs. Warren and Wetmore, the architects, that the architectural composition of the station should consist of three great portals crowned by a sculptural group, the whole to stand as a monument to the glory of commerce as typified by Mercury, reinforced by physical and moral energy in the persons of Hercules and Minerva.

The task of carrying out this idea was entrusted to Jules Coutan, who is a member of the French institute and who is considered by many the greatest decorative sculptor of our time, that is, in work where the human figure is to play an important part in a public monument. After Coutan had completed his preliminary work, the group was executed in stone in this country in about six months. This extraordinary rapidity was attained largely because pneumatic chisels were used by the workmen, and because the plant in which the group was sculptured was furnished with every modern mechanical convenience. Under ordinary conditions it would probably have taken about eighteen months to finish the group.

How well M. Coutan has lived up to his high reputation is apparent from the skillful handling of the entire mass as a decorative motif. The clock and the human figures above it blend together in a harmonious ensemble which is rarely attained in American monumental scientific American.

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Indoor Sports

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By Tad

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