

FOR SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Celebration is Planned for Sunday at First Methodist Church.

BISHOP BRISTOL TO ATTEND

C. A. Goss to Review the History of the Church and to Tell of the Hard Struggle of the Early Congregation.

Special services will be held Sunday morning at the First Methodist church, in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the church. From a mere handful of worshippers in 1854, the congregation has grown to number many hundred, having kept adequate pace with the great growth of the city, from a trading post to the gateway of the west.

In observance of the anniversary, Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D., L.L. D., who has been ill, will attend the services and offer prayer. Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, D. D., L.L. D., pastor of St. James church, Chicago, has been invited to come to Omaha for the celebration and preach the sermon.

Charles A. Goss of the church will review the long history of the congregation and tell of the hard struggle which the founders had in establishing a permanent and influential church. Rev. U. G. Brown, district superintendent, will pronounce the benediction, and the pastor, Rev. Titus Lowe, will preside at the services, which are set for 11 o'clock.

Continuing the anniversary observance, another meeting will be held at the church at 2 p. m. J. P. Bailey, an officer of the church and state secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, will preside. Short addresses will be given by different Methodist laymen of Omaha regarding the church history and its present anniversary.

Berlin Papers Say French Pillage Own Towns They Desert

(Correspondence by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published what purports to be a general order of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, supporting, as the newspaper asserts, the claim of the Germans that much of the pillaging of French towns was done by the retiring French soldiers themselves, and not by the Germans.

Letters from members of the army of the crown prince during the first few weeks in French territory declared that the French were their own pillagers. The document which the Allgemeine Zeitung exhibits in proof of this is one which is said to have fallen into the hands of the German soldiers in France. It reads:

General Headquarters of the Eastern Army, General Staff, First Bureau, No. 18, Berlin, Sept. 22.—The following order, according to which bands of troops in our rear have plundered and committed acts of violence.

The legal penalty for this crime is death. The severe procedure of our military courts makes it possible for you to punish the guilty as soon as they have been captured and with all the celerity allowed by law.

If, however, the ordinary military courts should be unable to prevent these things—which under the existing circumstances are equally reprehensible—then I call your attention to paragraph No. 129 of the military code, which empowers commander to punish soldiers under their command for acts of violence committed in defense of others, in dealing with deserters, and in preventing pillaging and destruction of property.

It is impossible from now on to inflict extreme punishment and thus put an end to crimes whose continuance would endanger the welfare of the army.

In accordance with the foregoing you will take the necessary steps at once, whenever necessary and without delay, to hunt down soldiers who band themselves together and plunder, and to compel them to obedece. J. ZOPFRIE.

WILSON'S REPRESENTATIVE RETURNS FROM MEXICO

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 16.—John E. Silliman, who was sent to Mexico by President Wilson to do what he could to restore harmony among the factions and aid in establishing the new provisional government, arrived here today.

Mr. Silliman expects to go to Mexico City tomorrow. There he will make an effort to obtain guarantees regarding the customs collections and the disposal of funds now at the customs house.

British Press Not Satisfied With the Red Tape of Army

(Correspondence by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Signs of dissatisfaction at war office methods are beginning to appear in the British press, involving the historic charges of red tape and incompetence. As an example of cut-and-dried regulations standing in the way of common sense, one correspondent, who had read of the shivering recruits, complains that a gift of blankets was refused because the size fell a few inches short of the prescribed. But wider discontent or mistrust is caused by the fact that the war office devotes its energies to work that, in view of the crisis, should properly go to civilian organizations.

The task of looking after the forces in France, transferring colonial troops and getting up supplies means a heavy tax on the war office organization.

The training of territorials, or militia, who are now in encampments, is an additional burden. But to assume on the top of this the entire work of recruiting Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000, billeting and feeding them, besides the inspection of supplies, is regarded by some of the critics as a useless diversion of energy.

The country is honeycombed with administrative machinery, public and private," says one writer, "and it is needless to improvise or expand war office arrangements to do work which civilians can do efficiently. The state does not attempt to improvise railway or shipping organization. It simply co-ordinates and uses the civilian machinery and capacities which exist."

Local administrative officers, the writer adds, could well take charge of raising the quota of troops for each district and arrange for their camps and provisioning. Local medical men might also physically examine applicants who are now sent from the country on long train journeys to military stations. Local doctors, it is assumed, ought to be capable of judging the fitness of teeth, eyesight and vital organs.

The advantage of co-operation between the war office and civilians and civil authorities would be the freeing of a large force of officers and men for purely military work.

Recruits, according to some of the correspondents, are having an unnecessarily hard time of it in many instances, with the result that their patriotism is likely to be dampened before they get to the front.

German Names Not Popular in London

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A German or German sounding name tends to make its possessor an unpopular both in a business and a social way in London that there has been a rush of British-born and naturalized German citizens in England to the courts for new names. Some of the changes on the court records are: Schloss to Castle, Schwartz to Black, Koenig to Kingsley, Dunkelbauer to Duncan, Scharlieb to Shirley, Weischenk to Wynne, Kuss to Cuss, Brueggemey to Bridges and Stohwasser to Stowe.

The legal penalty for this crime is death. The severe procedure of our military courts makes it possible for you to punish the guilty as soon as they have been captured and with all the celerity allowed by law.

If, however, the ordinary military courts should be unable to prevent these things—which under the existing circumstances are equally reprehensible—I call your attention to paragraph No. 129 of the military code, which empowers commander to punish soldiers under their command for acts of violence committed in defense of others, in dealing with deserters, and in preventing pillaging and destruction of property.

It is impossible from now on to inflict extreme punishment and thus put an end to crimes whose continuance would endanger the welfare of the army.

In accordance with the foregoing you will take the necessary steps at once, whenever necessary and without delay, to hunt down soldiers who band themselves together and plunder, and to compel them to obey. J. ZOPFRIE.

LONDON POLICE ARREST TWENTY-TWO GERMANS

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The police have found at Willemeden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested twenty-two Germans on the premises.

HOME WORK Money Making For Women

I publish a book showing how women can earn money at home and children's hair dressing, matted wavying, embroidery, lace making, and beauty culture, and how women who were almost in despair due to idleness are now earning good money at home visiting customers or at their residences.

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25,000 lbs. of Me. Fed Spring Chickens—will dress to your order, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Pig Pork Roast 12c. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Pork Butt 12c. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Mutton chops 12c. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Choice young veal roast 15c. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Young veal chops 15c. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Extra lean hams 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Extra lean bacon 21c.

Full cream cheese, per lb. 20c.

Gal. syrup, red or white 20c.

4 cans sugar corn 20c.

4 cans early June peas 20c.

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