

**MAIL SERVICE NOW  
HANDLED BY ARMY**

**Inadequately Addressed Mes-  
sages Henceforth to be Stop-  
ped at New York**

(By Harvey O'Higgins, Associate  
Chairman Committee on Public  
Information)

The mail service for our army abroad has now been taken over by the army. It is handling a million letters a day that are received in France from this country and about 200,000 letters a day that are mailed in France for soldiers in France. It has warehouses for sorting mail at French Ports. It has a central post-office at Tours, permanent postoffices at various points, mobile postoffices right up to the firing lines, and mail orderlies attached to each company of troops.

In the past when the mail service for the army was under civil control, great delays were caused in the delivery of mail by the necessary secrecy concerning troop movements. Now, under military control, all movements of the mobile postoffices are telegraphed in code to the distributing postoffices and the letters follow the soldiers as they march. All the hospitals notify the central postoffice of the identity of wounded soldiers received or transferred. The central postoffice office works with the central record division of the adjutant general's office where every soldier in the army is card-indexed, and 150 men are there constantly employed searching out addresses. A system has been devised by which delivery may be quickened to "replacement units" who have been scattered among widely separated troops. And various means have been found for overcoming delays due to lack of shipping facilities or congestion of mail at crowded posts.

**Mail Delayed**

It still remains true that mail for for some 50,000 soldiers in France is delayed because the letters are inadequately addressed. In the future all such letters will be stopped at New York and returned to their senders. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month have been delayed in the past because the men were in "replacement units." This "floaters' mail" is now being handled expeditiously. The delay due to censorship is not great and it is being reduced.

The army authorities are aware that nothing sustains the morale of a soldier like letters from home. The mobile postoffices now keep up with the troops; the mail is received with the rations at the kitchen; and the whole reorganized postal service is devoted to providing that the doughboy's letters shall reach him as promptly and regularly as his meals.

**BAR UNAUTHORIZED  
RELIGIOUS WORKERS**

**Order From Washington Directed  
Against Camouflaged Propa-  
ganda Spreaders in Camp**

When our citizen soldiers were first gathered into camps and cantonments in this country, there were, of course, not enough army chaplains to

provide the new troops with church services and religious instruction. Camp commanders were therefore authorized by the war department to accept, in their discretion, the services of ministers who volunteered to visit the men in the camps and preach to them. At the same time, all the churches, of every religion and almost every sect, united to co-operate with the army authorities in training and selecting their best priests and pastors, ministers and clergymen and religious leaders, to wear army chaplains' uniforms and give their services to the soldiers here and abroad.

Now, it has developed that some of the volunteer camp pastors have taken advantage of the situation in ways that must be checked. They have been guilty of "proselytizing," of circulating "insidious propaganda," and of expressing "indiscreet sympathy with disloyal and dissatisfied enlisted men." The war department has accordingly decided that within three months after July 24, 1918, the services of camp pastors shall be limited to the properly accredited camp chaplains who wear the army uniform and whose loyalty and responsibility are known and guaranteed.

The order barring unauthorized religious workers from the camps has brought a protest from a small section of the sectarian press, although that order was first submitted to the committee of six who advise the secretary of war upon religious matters, and also to the commission on training camp activities, and approved by both. The objectors declare that the order "strikes at the root of religious liberty." With a rare misunderstanding of the situation, they complain that the government is "trying to prescribe what soldiers should hear and what they should believe." And they are being encouraged by those pro-German sympathizers who have been so busily stirring up religious differences and sectarian strifes in this country, in order to impair our national unity and set us fighting each other instead of fighting Germany.

The order is plainly an exercise of necessary military authority, of the simplest sort. It is directed against no religion, any more than the order that only military medical officers shall practice in camp is directed against any school of medicine. It strikes at religious liberty no more than the prescription of unauthorized orators in camp strikes at liberty of thought. It is necessary for the maintenance of military discipline, for the protection of the camp against German agents and German propagandists, and for the military control of military areas. The only persons who could reasonably object to it would be the disloyal and disaffected who find themselves shut out from an opportunity to instigate disloyalty and encourage disaffection where these would be most dangerous to a successful national defense.

**THIRTY-SEVEN FACULTY  
MEMBERS ARE APPOINTED**

Fourteen professors and twenty-three instructors have been added to the faculty of the University of Nebraska this year. This number does not include the military instructors who have been sent from Fort Sheridan. A large number of the new faculty members were added when the university took over the Lincoln dental college.

The new professors and instructors follow:

- Esther S. Anderson, instructor in geography and conversation.
- Lena Briggs, instructor in European history.
- E. M. Brouse, instructor in agronomy.
- Ann B. Clapp, associate professor physical education.
- Mae S. Clayton, instructor in physics.
- Elliott R. Davis, assistant professor animal husbandry.
- H. G. Deming, professor of chemistry.
- M. G. Gaba, associate professor mathematics.
- Elizabeth M. Gordon, instructor physical education.
- J. W. Haney, assistant professor mechanical engineering.

Jesse W. Harris, assistant professor home economics.

Ethel Hartley, instructor in elocution.

B. Clifford Hendricks, assistant professor chemistry.

Gertrude Horton, instructor mathematics.

A. A. Luebs, instructor mechanical engineering.

William T. Quick, instructor cadet band.

Marguerite A. Rice, instructor home economics.

William E. Sealock, professor history of education.

Eugene C. Taylor, instructor rhetoric.

T. J. Thompson, instructor chemistry.

Maurice Wesseen, assistant professor rhetoric.

Marion R. Wilcox, instructor public school music.

Clara Wilson, instructor in educational theory and practice.

Adolloyd W. Williams, instructor physical education.

Josephine Graves, instructor chemistry.

Clyde Wallace Davis, director with rank of dean, college of dentistry.

Pearl Robert James, associate professor of operative dentistry.

James Irving Davis, professor of prosthetic dentistry.

Coral Edwin Brown, assistant professor orthodontia.

Clyde Adam Nelson, assistant professor operative dentistry.

Donald Sidney Hinman, assistant professor prosthetic dentistry.

Rea Buchanan, instructor radiography.

Bernard F. Schwartz, lecture oral surgery and hygiene.

Walter Harris Thomas, lecture dental pathology.

Earl R. Truell, lecture anesthetics.

George Albert Grubb, lecture dental histology, history, ethics, economics.

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