

ARMY TAKES TO ART

Italian Soldiers Doing All in Their Power to Preserve the Works of Art.

ARE LOOKING TO FUTURE

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Headquarters of the Italian Army, June 15.—A department of fine arts is one of the features of the Italian army. It is attached to the general staff, and it has proved to be such a highly important feature in modern warfare that admiration of it was expressed by General Joffre and the late Lord Kitchener during their visits to Italy.

This art department was organized by General Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies, primarily for the purpose of protecting and preserving the art treasures in the fighting areas, not only in Italian territory, but in places taken from the Austrians. Ugo Ojetti, an art critic of international reputation, who has long been officially identified with Italian art and architecture, was appointed head of the department just a year ago, since which time many million dollars' worth of art treasures have been taken in charge.

Kept Well Informed. The art department is kept fully informed regarding any new advances on the part of the Italian army, and it frequently acts under artillery fire. Once the Austrian troops have been definitely dislodged, the art department conducts a thorough search for art objects, and takes complete charge of those that the Austrians have left behind. The search often leads into graveyard tombs and into vaults under churches, where the treasures were hidden for safe-keeping in the early days of the war. But in many instances the Austrians have taken everything away with them. For instance, they removed 1,600 objects from the archeological museum at Aquileia on the night of April 28, 1915, according to Lieutenant Ojetti, at the very time Austria was offering this city to Italy through diplomatic channels.

According to Lieutenant Ojetti, it was the policy of Austria before the war to hide from the Italian population all the Roman remains suggestive of the Italian origin of the country in what is now known as "unredeemed Italy," but he said that after the war the world will have, through the new Italian occupation, a much larger store of Roman antiquities, the existence of many of which has hitherto been unknown.

Work of Department. The work of the art department in Venice has given that city the aspect of a much bandaged foot ball player. All of its monuments have been carefully protected against the stray shells of Austrian aeroplanes. It is estimated that no less than 700,000 sacks full of sand have been placed around the finest buildings and monuments. By actual count 20,000 such bags protect the Basilica of St. Mark's. In addition, so extensively have wooden supports been put about certain buildings that many of them, such as the ducal palace, seem to have been rebuilt. Because of the peculiar construction of the ducal palace it was feared that a single shell striking a given building might result in the collapse of the entire structure and the loss to the world of a priceless example of architecture. Bags of sand could not be used because they would fall or sink. It was necessary to erect a full set of brick or wooden arches to catch the real ones, should they be moved by the shock of a shell.

Lieutenant Ojetti, aided by the half-sailor masons of Venice, labored for weeks, until now almost every monument famous for its artistic value has been covered in some manner. Of course it has been impossible to cover the campanile, and such tower-like structures, but the interior ceilings and paintings were removed wherever possible. A typical example of the extreme care used to protect the masterpieces was seen at the Scuola di San Rocco, from the walls of which were removed all the famous oils by Tintoretto.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Lieutenant Ojetti told of his work, and said the war, instead of killing the artistic spirit, would make the art treasures of the world more loved than ever.

Soldiers Are Instructed. "Right in the midst of this great war," he said, "the Italian government is doing its utmost to protect all objects of art, and the rudest soldiers in the trenches show a decided interest in art objects. For instance, at Aquileia, which we finally took from the Austrians, we dug up an old Roman mosaic, and not only the king has visited it many times, but thousands and thousands of our soldiers do likewise."

"Within ten years I look for the development of a new epoch, in both art and literature, not only in Europe but in the United States. I expect to see the world developing a mainly literature embodying both human and eternal elements. Mankind will have come to a simpler and more profound way of thinking. Our old art treasures will be cherished because human life will have a need of rest from worry over material matters, and objects of fine art are the consolation of a tired spirit. All art movements in history have originated in unhappy social conditions, in the need of mental refuge from material, earth-to-earth weariness.

"The new art period will be one of classic simplicity, with a vast amount of architectural production, and solemn and impressive monumental sculpture, but with little painting."

"In literature, the knell of the nervous, womanly, sentimental, weeping-willow class of writing has been sounded. People in every condition of life have learned to suffer courageously, and look with contempt on weakness with tears. Within the next decade or two the world will produce Virgils—a literature very clear, very easily read, calm in spirit, sober, and truly profound."

CORNELIUS BLISS, JR., has been appointed treasurer of the republican national campaign committee. His father was treasurer when Roosevelt was elected.



CORNELIUS BLISS JR

TEN-YEAR AUSGLEICH

German and Austrian Aspirations for Closer Economic Union Gets Setback.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS ARE UP

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Vienna, June 30.—German and Austrian aspirations for a closer economic union have just received a setback at the hands of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce. In emphatically worded resolutions that body has declared that the new Ausgleich with Austria shall be for only ten years, and has further expressed its conviction that Hungary must be independent of Austria in customs matters, and have her own tariffs.

The Ausgleich is the working agreement between Austria and Hungary for carrying on the joint affairs of the dual monarchy, including provision for customs and finances. Originating in the compromise of 1867, the legal term of the agreement was fixed at ten years, but since the movement began for a closer economic union between Germany and Austria-Hungary it has been urged that the Ausgleich, which expires this year, be extended to twenty or twenty-five years so as to make possible some of the re-adjustments that would not be possible in a shorter period.

The negotiations every ten years for each new Ausgleich have always been used by the politicians in Budapest to extract all sorts of compensation, political, financial and economic, from the government in Vienna, and the Hungarians will not readily sacrifice such a powerful weapon.

Makes Determined Stand. The determined stand by the Budapest Chamber of Commerce in the matter of a separation of the customs systems of the monarchy has also opened up serious problems. While Hungary is chiefly an agricultural state, it has in the past few years been laboriously building up various industries with government subsidies and all sorts of political assistance, to the point of competition with Austria, which is chiefly a manufacturing state. The agricultural interest, on the other hand, prefer the continuance of the common customs tariffs for the whole empire as they desire to shut out the importation of foreign grain and cattle, and meat, in common with their Austrian associates, and then to sell most of their produce in Austria.

Since the outbreak of the war, the internal relations between Austria and Hungary had considerably improved, and it was hoped that the two nations would become still more closely united in the future. But all the influences of the war, and the necessity for showing an undivided front to the foe, have failed to make the Hungarian manufacturers recede from their demands for customs separation from Austria. It is true that the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce admit that the time is not opportune for making such a tremendous change, but the firm conviction is expressed that an independent customs territory is the only way of developing home industries. Even this statement of the situation was too mild for some of the speakers in the debate, who insisted that the separation should be pressed forward without delay and petitions sent to the parliament to this end.

SING IN PRESIDENTS

Witty Ditties That Have Enlivened the Stump in Former Campaigns.

JOYFUL JOBS AT CANDIDATES

In a few weeks the American voter will be energetically and repeatedly harangued by stump speakers urging the merits and demerits of President Wilson and his republican opponent of the campaign of 1916. There will be ward-room rallies, sharpshootings by cart-tail orators, massing of heavy artillery on the platforms of packed halls. The harassed candidate will be roused from uneasy slumber to address from the Pullman platform his fellow citizens bent on getting their "money's worth," for staying out so late. And there will be nights of parades that send lines of kerosene torches zigzagging joyously the long way to not coffee, ham sandwiches and mince turnover—at once a reward and persuasive overture to an address of Websterian length, whatever may be thought of its intellectual quality, on crying needs of this "great and glorious country." The brass band will blare, wherever the campaign committee has the price. But the citizen comfortably blessed with yesterdays will listen in vain for the campaign song.

Where are the birds of yesterday, the extollers of "presidential timber" in other years? In recent campaigns there has been little to stir them in the quality of issues, the personality of candidates, or the temper of the American people. Perhaps the principal reason for disappearance of the campaign song is found in the fact that the generation is emotionally cramped by grinding pressure of fierce competition to succeed; or fiercer competition to survive. And its political leaders, with rare exceptions, are not men of picturesque characters, such as would stimulate to song.

To be sure, there was a notable ditty in 1912, the "Houn Dawg" song. But it was not born of the year, only appropriated by Speaker Clark's followers of those piping days before Mr. Bryan, by an interesting operation, removed the speaker from the list of presidential possibilities.

For signing the Clay compromise bill Millard Fillmore was complimented in the following lines:

Old Mill Fillmore, not another pill more, In my mouth, The quaking south Shall never put a pill more.

Campaign Songs of 1860. Campaign songs of 1860 were marked by bitterness. A favorite with the Douglas wing ridiculed the personal appearance and homespun reputation of "Honest Abe":

Tell us he's a second Webster, Or, if better, Henry Clay; That he's full of gentle humor, Flacid as a summer's day.

How sapless these lays of later days compared to outpourings of times when every citizen, if not a "king," was in the most personal sense a politician. Rivalry arrived with the retirement of Washington. A very lively jingle was sung by Jefferson's supporters of 1800—

The Federalists are down at last, The Monarchists completely cast, The Aristocrats strip off of power, Storms o'er the British faction lower, Soon we Republicans shall see Columbia's sons and daughters free!

For General Benjamin Harrison, a candidate of cold manners, republican shouters of 1888 parodied a song that gave his grandfather's, William Henry Harrison, reputation more enduring than any chronicle of the historian. It was the song of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," with play on Harrison's victory over an Indian army of the "Prophet" in the battle of Tippecanoe river:

What has caused the commotion, 'motion, 'motion, Our country people through? It is the ball a-rolling on, for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, Oh, yes, with them we will beat Van! Van is a used-up man!

Let them talk about hard elder, older, older, And let cabin boys, And let it will help speed the ball for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!

The "vested interests" and the "peepul" were not yet named, but the issue they later personified was drawn. If Tippecanoe was the champion of the common man, Martin Van Buren, who desired a second term, must be a soulless servant of the rich:

That Matty loves the workman, No workman can doubt, sirs; For well he doth pursue the plan, That turns the workers out, sirs! He turns them out of whig employ, He turns them out of bread, sirs; And midway 'tween the two, By striking business dead, sirs!

Hollweg Must Define His Peace Policy or Quit as German Premier

London, July 16.—The conference of the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with the political leaders of the Reichstag, has been adjourned to Monday, says an Exchange dispatch from Amsterdam, so that the chancellor may first have an audience with Emperor William at imperial headquarters. The result of his negotiations with the leaders of the Reichstag, the dispatch adds, is awaited with interest throughout Germany as it is supposed the chancellor either will be forced to define his peace policy or to retire.

A dispatch from Berlin under date of July 5 said that the campaign in favor of the resumption of active submarine war was going on energetically. The agitation, it was said, is supported by the navy league, publicists, conservatives, and part of the national liberals. One of the two purposes of the agitation was said to be a movement against Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, largely on the ground of internal politics. The other was directed toward the resumption of the submarine campaign.

Berlin (Via London), July 15.—Information received here today from Innsbruck, Austria, stated that Dr. Cesare Battisti, former socialist member of the Austrian parliament from Trent, has been put to death for treason. Dr. Battisti was captured while serving as an officer in the Italian army during the offensive in the Tyrol, and was sentenced to death by a court-martial.

Dr. Battisti was a leader in the movement for the Union of Trent and Trieste with Italy. He fled to Italy before the outbreak of the war and joined the Italian army.

dollar of his daily bread to think much about politics; and at night, if he is not more interested in poker or his daily papers, he prefers travel by trolley to marching, and would rather listen to a band than exercise his vocal cords. For him the battle of ballots, not a battle of bellows.—Boston Transcript.

Commercial Club's Light Committee Working on Report. The Commercial club's special electric light committee has received a complete audit of the books of the company, as well as the report of its special engineers. The committee is now working on the consolidated final report of J. A. Sunderland, president of the Commercial club, is chairman of the committee. The report when completed is to contain information as to the value of the present electric light plant, operating expenses, and all details, together with a recommendation as to what would be an adequate rate to charge for light and power current.

When the committee has reported to the Commercial club, and has had its report adopted officially, the report is to be made to the city commission. As the report will be very voluminous, it is expected that it will be time still before it is completed and ready to submit.

Rain Brings Relief Up in South Dakota. Pierre, S. D., July 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The need of rain, which was becoming acute in this region, was relieved last night by a fall of an inch and a half. The rain was accompanied by a high wind which did considerable damage to trees and smaller buildings.

Suffragists Jubilant Despite the Hot Weather. Jubilation reigned, despite the heat, at the City Central Suffrage meeting at the Young Women's Christian association Saturday afternoon, when returns in the house-to-house suffrage canvass in Omaha were reported, ward by ward.

"Suffrage sentiment has grown stronger since the last campaign beyond our greatest expectations, according to these returns," declared Mrs. E. M. Fairfield, chairman of the committee, who, however, refused to give out the figures until all the returns were in. "It's easier to talk suffrage now that the party platforms have recognized the suffrage issue," further averred Mrs. Fairfield.

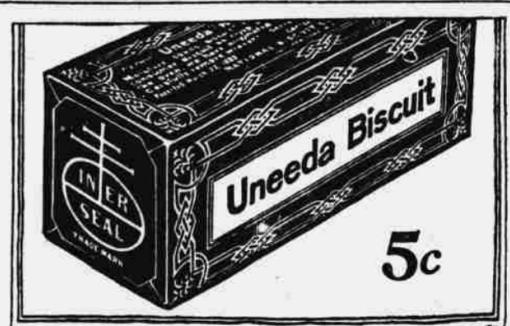
Mrs. Charles Tracy of Benson was appointed vice president of the state suffrage organization from the Second district, replacing Mrs. C. S. Hartwick of Omaha.

Battle of Ballots—Not Bellows. James A. Garfield's humble vocation was serviceable to party songsters when he ran for president. As an illustration of pure doggerel, the lines following serve admirably:

He came to paddie well his own fortune grand, Upon Ohio's grand canal he held the helm true, And now the people shout to him, "Lo, 'tis for you we wait!"

In this year of grace a republican ink-slinger might parody "Mr. Doolley":

Oh, Mr. Wilson! Oh, Mr. Wilson! How over the came to let you in? But he is not likely to do so. For the citizen of the present is not interested in competitive singing. By day he is too busy in pursuit of the



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