BRINGING UP FATHER

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Drawn for The Bee by George McManus

WILL TRY TO MAKE HOME PLATE WIDER

Tener Would Extend it Inch and Have Three Balls Suffice.

EFFECT PSYCHOLOGICAL

New York, Jan. 31.—President John K. Tener of the National league, said today that he will submit to the joint rules committee, which meets here next month a recommendation to increase the width of the home plate from seventeen to eighteen inches and send a batsman to first base on three balls instead of four. Such a change in the rules, he declared, would bring about the desired increase in batting.

"I believe simply sending a batsman to first base on three balls instead of four would be too great a change and would throw the balance too much in favor of the batsman," Tener said. "By widening the plate an inch, however, the pitcher would have a better opportunity of getting the ball over, but such a change would be about two-thirds in favor of the batsman.

"I believe increasing the width of the plate would have more of a psychological effect than an actual one. The pitcher, knowing the plate had been widened, would have more confidence in his ability to get the ball over, while the batsman, also conscious of the increased width of the plate would feel he had to hit the ball instead of trying to wait for a base on balls."

High School of Commerce Trims Alumni, 13 to 9

The High School of Commerce basket ball team treated the Alumni to a beating, 13 to 9, in a hard fought game last night at the Young Men's Christian association.

The score was 4 to 3 at the end of the first half in favor of the regulars. After a few minutes of play the count was tied but the game was cinched by two baskets by Macfarland. Brown was the main point getter for the Alumni with three baskets. Lineup:

COMMERCE HIGH.		ALUMNI.	
Nicholson	L.F.	L.F.	Pixa
W. Reeves	R.F.	R.F.	Millberg
Johnson	C.	C.	Brown
Macfarland	L.G.	L.G.	Moskovitz
Levison	R.G.	R.G.	Rokusek

Substitutes: Reeve for Reeves, Brown for Nicholson, Kooper for Levison, Dewey for Moskovitz. Field goals: Nicholson, Johnson, Macfarland (3), Millberg, Brown (3). Free throws: Millberg, Macfarland. Referee: Richie.

Nebraska State Dental Society Meets in Alliance

Alliance, Neb., Jan. 30.—(Special.)—The Nebraska State Dental society has called a meeting of the dentists of northwestern Nebraska in Alliance on February 14, to organize a component society of the Nebraska State Dental society.

Dr. King of Omaha, state organizer, has sent letters to all the dentists in this district.

The business meeting will be held in the afternoon and will be addressed by prominent speakers in the profession. The Commercial club of Alliance will extend to the visitors a banquet at night.

Scott Agrees to Sign Up With Boston Americans

Boston, Jan 31.—Everett Scott, shortstop of the world champion Boston Americans, has agreed to sign a contract and James Walsh, an outfielder, has signed an agreement for next season, President Frazee of the club announced tonight.

President Frazee said a "substantial increase" demanded by Scott had been granted. Twelve men of the team now are signed or are under agreement to sign Mr. Frazee said.

Hickey Moves Association Office to Louisville

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The headquarters of the American association, which for the last seven years has been maintained in Chicago, were moved to Louisville, Ky., today. Previously the executive offices were located in Milwaukee. Thomas J. Hickey, the new president of the association, plans to close up his affairs here before the end of the week.

Salary of Hans Wagner Will Be Cut by Dreyfuss

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31.—The salary of Honus Wagner, famous shortstop of the Pittsburgh National league team, will feel the blue pencil of retrenchment this season, President Barney Dreyfuss admitted tonight. Wagner is understood to receive $10,000 a year. The Pirates' owner refused to indicate how much of this would be chopped off.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

Honey soothes the irritation, Pine Tar cuts the phlegm, relieves congestion, soothes the raw spots. 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

KAISER TURNS SUBSEA CRAFT LOOSE TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

powers to bring about peace failed on account of the lust for conquest of their adversaries who do not want peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled as their war aims opposition to and dishonor for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To our desire for reconciliation they opposed their will. They want to fight to the last.

"Thus a new situation has sprung up, which forces Germany also to new decisions. For two years and a half England adopted political and naval measures in a critical attempt to force Germany and Austria-Hungary to subjection. Brutally, despite the laws of nations, the group of powers marshalled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of its adversaries, but by reckless pressure even on neutral states it stops all trade relations agreeable to it, or forces them to limit their trade according to its orders.

Laws of Sea Violated.

"The American nation knows the means taken in order to move England and its allies to return to the laws of nations and to respect the law of freedom of the seas. The British government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not touch the military strength of its adversary, but which forces women and children, the sick and aged persons to undergo painful privations for their country's sake, which are harming the national vitality.

"Thus British imperiousness in cold blood accentuates the suffering of the world, without regard for every command of humanity, without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of its own allies. Every day in which the fearful struggle goes on brings new devastation, new misery, new deaths. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and means a blessing for tortured humanity. The imperial government before its own conscience and before history, would be unable to assume the responsibility if it left untried any one means to hasten the end of the war. Together with the president of the United States it had hoped to obtain this aim by negotiation.

Takes Down Bars.

"The attempt to establish an understanding between the adversaries having been answered by the announcement of intensified warfare, the imperial government must now continue the war for existence once more forced upon it by using its weapons. The imperial government therefore is forced to do away with the restrictions which until now it has impressed upon the use of its fighting means on the sea.

"Trusting that the American people and its government will be alive to these reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the imperial government hopes the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from the lofty and exalted standpoint of the imperial government and on its part will also co-operate in order to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifices of human lives.

"Referring as to details of the planned war measure at sea to be annexed, the government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annex, and also to warn its citizens against taking passage on or confiding goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zone."

Similar notes have been handed to the representatives of all neutral governments.

Annex of Note.

Following is the annex referred to in the German note:

From February 1, 1917, within barred zones around Great Britain, France and Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean, as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

In the Nrth Sea, the district around England and France, which is limited by a line twenty nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschalling lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship Udir; a line from thers across the point, 62 degrees north latitude, 5 longitude, westward along 62 degrees to a point two nautical miles south of the south point of Farover (Faroe Island); from there across the point 62 degrees north, —— degrees east, to 61 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 1 degree latitude, 43 degrees north to the point twenty nautical miles from Cape Finisterre, and twenty nautical distance along the Danish north coast as far as the French frontier.

Concerning the South.

Concerning the south, in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the south district west of a line from Point De Les Tauquett, to 38 degrees 20 minutes north and 6 degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone sixty sea miles broad along the north African coast, beginning on 3 degrees west longitude.

In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads twenty sea miles in width north or east, following this line, 38 degrees north and 5 degrees east, 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone twenty sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, into Greek territorial waters.

Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships, which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

American Steamer Traffic.

Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:

(a)—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if:

(b)—On the going and return journey the Scilly islands, as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

(c)—If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals which only they will be permitted to display in American ports, a coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure, in vertical stripes three meters broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stearn the American flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

(d)—If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

(e)—If guarantees and assurances are given by the American government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

The copies of maps on which the barred zones are utilized are added.

LAW TO SET CLOCK HOUR AHEAD ASKED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Wants Congress to Authorize Change.

MANY ADVANTAGES CITED

Washington, Jan. 31.—Congressional action to authorize the setting of all clocks in the country one hour ahead of the present standard time was recommended to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today at the opening of its fifth annual meeting, which will conclude Friday night by a committee on "daylight saving." As an alternative the committee suggested the plan at least for the months between April 1 and December 1.

The committee report on daylight saving said:

"The considerations supporting this provision are physiological, economic and social. It will substitute a cool morning working hour in summer for a warm afternoon hour. Increased daylight in the hours of greatest fatigue will tend to lessen tuberculosis, will decidedly reduce eye strain, will increase personal efficiency and materially lessen accidents. In cities the advantage of having the evening 'rush' hour, when transportation facilities are taxed, come in daylight is apparent.

The director's report stated the national chamber "is able to speak for over 300,000 firms, corporations and business men."

BLIZZARD BREAKS, BUT TEMPERATURE TAKES BIG DROP

(Continued from Page One.)

live stock. In the northern and western part of the state train service has been suspended entirely and in other sections trains are moving far behind schedules.

At Huron, S. D., the wind attained a velocity of forty-two miles an hour, and with a fall of six inches of snow on the sixteen inches which fell last week, the snowdrifts have become so deep that all travel is suspended.

A sharp drop in temperature throughout the state is reported. At Huron the mercury registered 13 below; at Watertown, S. D., 13 below; Mitchell 12 below, while at Madison, S. D., it reached 5 below. The temperature here this morning was 8 below zero.

Worst Since 1898.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 31.—Six men attempting to walk the tops of freight cars in the Soldiers' Summit district, about fifty miles from here, were caught in a gale and hurled into snowbanks, it was reported here today by passengers on belated trains.

The blizzard in Soldiers' Summit is the worst since the fifteen-day tieup in 1898, when trains were held up in fifty-foot drifts. The Den,ver & Rio Grande road has more than 400 men and two rotary snowplows working in an attempt to keep the tracks clear.

Local railroad officials report the blockade at the point of the mountain near Draper, on the Salt Lake line, will be cleared up late tonight to insure a return of the trains from the Denver & Rio Grande detour to the company's own tracks.

Storm Dies Down.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—The storm which has prevailed here the past two days is dying down this evening, with indications of low temperature tonight. No trains are yet moving, and all schools were closed today on account of the severe weather. Drifting has practically ceased.

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

DOES NOT KNOW WHERE HE GOT IT

(Continued from Page One.)

partners had taken advantage of it. His customers had an hour's leeway to sell before the market closed. They were long in the aggregate about 340,000 shares. He was of the opinion that few heeded the warning, but promised the committee to furnish the exact amount of selling orders that came in.

Hutton said that the information he had on the peace note mad little impression upon him. What "killed the market" was Secretar Lansing's "verge of war" statement, he said, the day the president's note was forwarded, December 21.

Customers of the Connolly firm during the "peace period" in the market lost $40,000, it was brought out.

Mr. Hutton's Testimony.

More light on the telegrams which went over the Hutton wires on December 20 was sought by the committee counsel from E. F. Hutton, when the hearing was resumed.

Whipple tried to find out just when the Connolly telegram was received in the Hutton office. He called attention to the time the confidential telegram from Clement, Curtis & Co., was received, 12:48 p. m.—with its intimation that a peace statement was forthcoming from Washington—and produced from the brokers' files a new telegram which was sent out by the firm at 12:57 p. m., which read:

"Stock flash: All: Reports have it that State department will issue statement today intended to promote peace prospects.

"H. G."

"H. G." explained Hutton, was a telegraph operator named Toomey, employed by the firm, who sometimes sent out messages on his own initiative.

"Had you received at that time the Connolly message?" asked Whipple.

"I could not say," replied Hutton.

"Had you received any oral intelligence?"

"Not to my knowledge," replied the witness, adding that he did not know why Toomey had sent the message.

At this point the commission ordered that George A. Ellis, jr., of the Hutton firm, whose name was signed to the 1:54 telegram, giving a resume of the peace note, be immediately summoned. Ellis is ill near Savannah, Ga.

Hutton immediately sent a message to Ellis over his firm's private wire asking him to come to New York. He is expected to reach here Thursday night and appear Friday.

Hutton Customers All Long.

None of the nine partners of the Hutton firm, said the witness, dealt in the market on the information received in the telegram. Hutton said that he himself had been short 1,000 shares of Utah Copper and a few share of other securities before December 20, but that he had covered prior to that date at a profit of $22,000. He did not himself sell on the strength of the Washington information.

Just what the volume of selling for his customers' account was on December 20 after the Ellis message had gone out, he said, it would take time to ascertain, bu on that night his books showed that the long interest of his clients aggregated 339,700 shares and the short interest about 15,000 shares. Connolly & Co., he said, were on December 20 short of no stocks whatever.

Lansing Causes Break.

"What broke the market," said Hutton, "was not the peace note, but Secretary Lansing's 'verge of war' statement."

"But that was on December 21," remarked Whipple.

"Yes, but that's what has killed the market."

From December 9 to December 23, Hutton said, the clients of the Connolly firm lost $40,000 in transactions, $50,000 being sent to Hutton & Co. and only $10,000 being restored.

Up to Connolly.

Representative Bennet developed through interrogating Hutton that the wire Thompson McKinnon of Chicago sent to their Oskosh, Wis., branch on the afternoon of December 20, advising customers to sell on account of the coming of the peace note, was traceable to Ellis' message.

Bennet called the attention of the witness to testimony by newspaper men in Washington that Secretary Lansing in telling them the note was forthcoming "had given them an impression as to contents exactly opposite to what it really was."

"The only substantially accurate forecast of the president's note which has come to the attention of the committee thus far," said Bennet, "is the one sent to you by Connolly. How do you account for that?"

"I don't account for it. That's up to Connolly," said Hutton.

Treat Coughs and Colds at Once.

Dangerous bronchial and lung ailments follow neglected colds—take Dr. King's New Discovery; it will keep you well. All druggists.—Advertisement.

Sixteen Omahans Enter St. Joseph Whist Event

Sixteen players will represent the Prairie Park Whist club at the twenty-third annual convention of the Central Whist association at St. Joseph, February 9 and 10. The Prairie Park team of four players will consist of Ellis, Dreyfoos, Martin and McNutt. In addition to this team twelve other players will enter for the pair trophy at the tournament.

Ellis and Dreyfoos and Barton and Reynolds were the high players in this week's play at the Prairie Park club. Twenty-six players took part.

Symes, 500; Chambers, 437, In Billiard Tournament

The second block of the 1,000-point 18-2 balk line billiard match at the Symes' parlor last night resulted in a score of 251 for Harry Symes to 187 for W. N. Chambers, for the block, making a total of 500 for Symes to 437 for Chambers.

Mr. Symes averaged 5.46 with high runs of 20, 23 and 28 unfinished, while Mr. Chambers' average was 4.28, with runs of 17, 15 and 13.

Albert Cahn meets Mr. Symes Friday night in the first block of the 1,000 points which they are to play.

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A reconstructive remedy that offers a helping hand to all who suffer from blood or skin diseases, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Blood Poison, Malaria and kindred ailments. Buy a bottle at any drug store.

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