

PARADE PICTURES GO TO WASHINGTON

Films of Historic Pageant Reviewed by President to Be Shown at Capital.

NEBRASKANS THERE ALIVE

The historical pageant reviewed by President Wilson in Omaha last fall is to be reviewed again in Washington on March 1. This time, however, it will be the moving picture film of the parade, made for the Board of Governors of Ak-Sar-Ben that will be shown.

The Nebraska State association of Washington on March 1 will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the admission of the state into the union, and is planning for some real doings. In order that the affair may be given the utmost of an home-like atmosphere on that occasion, H. A. Harding, president of the association, has written to Victor Rosewater, asking him to arrange for the use of the film on that night.

Mr. Rosewater laid the proposition before E. Buckingham of the Ak-Sar-Ben board, and has received assurance that the film will be in Washington on the date mentioned.

What Plans Include.

Plans for the association's celebration include a banquet at the New Ebbitt on the evening of March 1, at which a number of special features will be shown. The Omaha parade will be the main event, and it will give the exiles, who have not been home for so long a time, some idea of what is going on out here. At any rate, they will see President Wilson confronted with the biggest crowd he ever faced, and will see Omaha and Nebraska on dress parade and good behavior. Outsiders who may be guests of the association that night will also get a much better notion of the importance of the city and state from this showing. Distinguished speakers have been invited to address the society, and much enthusiasm is already engendered.

E. C. Snyder, The Bee's Washington correspondent, is looking after the publicity for the celebration, which means it is being thoroughly exploited in and around Washington.

Audubon Society Will Lend Slides Of Bird Pictures

In response to early and determined requests, the Audubon society, at its regular meeting at the public library Saturday, voted to loan its valuable new collection of colored slides of native birds to any responsible organization or individual who desired to use the slides for lecture purposes. Mrs. Roy King of the Civic club of Superior, E. Holch of the Alliance High school faculty, and Robert Thomson, a bird lover of Plainville, have already written to Dr. Solih R. Towne of the society, seeking to borrow the slides and secure bird lecturers.

It is understood that at least one of these persons is coming to Omaha for the Enos Mills bird lecture at the First Methodist church, Monday evening, February 26, when the slides will be publicly projected for the first time.

At last night's meeting a review of plans for the Enos Mills lecture disclosed that there is imminent probability of overselling the seating capacity of the Auditorium, as interest in the affair is keen on account of the speaker's prominence as a naturalist.

In addition the slides themselves are attracting much attention, as they are the only ones of their kind owned by a bird organization and were hand-painted at great expense by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, who is recognized as the world's foremost bird artist. Members of the Audubon society will have limited number of tickets for sale early this week. Members will be admitted free, children will be charged 10 cents and the general public a quarter.

Wets Will Pass Dry Bill, Declares Senator Wilson

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—State Senator Wallace Wilson, who came here to spend the week-end at his home, says the talk about the "wets" in the state senate nullifying the dry amendment by preventing the passage of a bill that would enforce the law is wrong. "I know all about the situation in the senate," Senator Wilson said. "Liquor legislation in that body has been committed to the hands of the friends of the amendment. Senator Beal is at the head of that committee and he selected the members. Seven out of ten are dry." Thus far the work of formulating legislation has been in the hands of the drys alone. They have not finished their bill. There are disagreements on a good many things. Until they reach an agreement and report a bill the "wets" are not going to bother about it.

"When bills come before the senate the wets are going to have their say. And, from a party point of view, the democrats will do the thing the people want done. The vote on the amendment shows how the people of the state stand."

Local Firm to Show Two Hearses at Auto Show

Almost completed are two funeral cars which will be shown at the coming auto show, the product of the William Pfeiffer Auto and Carriage Works of this city. One is finished in the light and the other in dark-colored draping. These auto hearses are but two of the styles built by this firm in the last year, six others being different in style, weight and elaborateness.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Favorite for Colds.

J. L. Easley, Macon, Ill., in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says, "During the past fifteen years it has been my sister's favorite medicine for colds on the lungs. I myself have taken it a number of times when suffering from a cold and it always relieves me promptly."

Dan Cupid Or Career—Which?

International News Service. Copyright 1917.

By Nell Brinkley



"Get Thee Behind Me Danny," scolds the girl behind. Do you think she always does? Dan has his own ideas on the subject. NELL BRINKLEY.

Marvels of the Torpedo--How Its Course Is Kept on Way to Mark

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

What keeps a torpedo afloat? As it is, it weighs less than the water it displaces, or something else? By what power is its propeller driven, and why cannot it be made to go a longer distance? I have read that the greatest distance is six miles. Can't it be shaped straight, with a point at the front end, or must it also be shaped a little thinner toward the back end?—G. G. Chicago.

By "afloat" I assume that you mean submerged at a constant depth beneath the surface so that, as it speeds on its way, it neither shoots up out of the water nor dives downward to a greater depth. The general principle on which this indispensable quality of a torpedo rests is that of a balance of forces. Ordinarily the weight of the torpedo is nearly the same as the weight of an equal volume of water, so that if not in motion it would have just enough buoyancy to keep it afloat at the surface.

A horizontal rudder about the propellers governs its up or down motion in the water in the same way that a vertical rudder governs the side to side motion of an ordinary boat. Torpedoes may be started from either above or below the water line. I believe the general practice now is to start them below the water line. They are fired from a submerged tube, and if they have a tendency to rise the horizontal rudder counteracts this tendency and keeps them on an even keel, just as an ordinary rudder can counteract the effect of a cross current, or of irregular rowing, on the direction of a boat.

Another system of rudders keeps the torpedo in a straight course toward its object. But it is possible, by means of automatic steering devices, to cause a torpedo to turn at any angle, right or left, after starting, and then resume a straight course.

Some of the devices used for steering torpedoes, and for keeping them at a fixed depth below the surface, are still government secrets, but the secret in no case includes any unknown principle; it depends simply upon some ingenious application of mechanism. The principle of the gyroscope has sometimes been employed. The ingenuity and delicacy of some of these automatic devices are astonishing. They seem almost to be endowed with human consciousness and will power.

Especially remarkable is the mechanism by which the depth of immersion of the running torpedo is controlled by the pressure of the water at that particular depth. The operation of this mechanism depends upon a hydrostatic piston and a pendulum, which constitute the essential parts of a steering engine, whose valve is connected by a rod with the horizontal rudder of the torpedo. The water presses upon the piston, and the pressure is resisted by a

spring, whose force has been so calculated as to equal the water pressure at the selected depth. When the torpedo is at that depth, and running on a horizontal line, the valve of the engine remains in a position which gives the rudder just the right inclination to keep the torpedo on an even keel.

But if for any reason the torpedo begins to dip lower, the increased water pressure overmatches the spring and pushes the piston in such a way that the rudder swings the torpedo's head upward until the decrease of water pressure restores the original balance.

If, on the contrary, the torpedo swerves toward the surface, the decrease of pressure causes the piston, and consequently the rudder, to move in the opposite direction and the head of the torpedo is depressed.

The part played by the pendulum, which is connected with the piston by a system of levers, is equally interesting and important. It acts as a kind of governor for the steering engine, and its importance arises from the fact that when the course of the torpedo has been changed up or down by the movement of the valve, the inclination is apt to become so great that the torpedo may shoot out of water or plunge to the bottom before a balance can be restored.

This pendulum prevents, because when the inclination becomes too great it swings so far as to press the valve back. Thus the course of a torpedo, which may be traveling thirty or forty miles an hour, at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet beneath the surface of the sea, is almost as unswerving as that of a projectile in the air. But it has the advantage over a projectile that it travels in a horizontal plane, instead of continually falling in a parabolic curve toward the earth's center.

The motive power of a torpedo is usually furnished by compressed air, and the engines that drive it call for other ingenious and delicate mechanisms. The range depends upon the quantity of compressed air that can be carried as well as upon the perfection of the engines through which it is applied. A great deal also depends upon the shape of the torpedo, externally. They are usually of a cigar shape, and the precise form and curvature given to them is determined by theoretical calculation of the water resistance, corrected by the results of elaborate experiments. If as much money and ingenuity had been expended upon astronomical instruments as upon these machines for destroying human life and property, we might now know the most wonderful secrets of the heavens, but the majority of men care little about such "unpractical" things as the heavens.

Teach Girls Less "Culture" and More of the Graces of Life Says Dorothy Dix

By DOROTHY DIX.

While they are talking about vocational schools, don't you wish that somebody would start a school where they would teach a girl:

First—To read. Not to clothe. Not to recite "Lit-tle Ma-a-ahle With Her Fa-a-ace Against the Window P-a-a-ane" or "Curlew Shall Not Ring Tonight," but to read intelligently, sympathetically, delightfully, in the refined, cultivated speaking voice that is the most beautiful music in the world.

The art of reading aloud has become a lost art, and not one person in a thousand can read even a paragraph from the daily paper without it being an affliction so great that it is not to be borne with patience.

Most of us are aware that neither we nor our friends know how to read, and so we would no more think of asking casual acquaintances to read aloud to us than we would ask for an air from grand opera. Yet there is no other accomplishment in the world more to be desired than the ability to read aloud.

Second—Where she would be taught to spell. There may be no credit, as has been said, in spelling well, but it is certainly disgraceful for a lady to spell badly.

Third—To write. The hallmark of a cultivated lady—the supreme test of savoir faire—is knowing how to write a charming letter and a graceful note. Half of the time when we send a little gift to a girl, or when some sorrow or joy comes to us, we are treated by her with unpardonable rudeness. No line of thanks, no word of congratulation or sympathy reaches us from her, and the reason of it is not that she is lacking in politeness or good feeling, but simply that she doesn't know how to write a letter. The time the girls spend in school composing laborious essays could be so much better employed if they were only taught how to write letters. No girl should be given a diploma unless she can satisfactorily prove that she has acquired the gentle art of writing the various notes demanded by the exigencies of civilized society.

Fourth—How to talk. The idea of teaching a girl how to talk may sound like carrying coals to Newcastle, but if I could only teach a girl one thing on earth I would have her acquire a conversational repertoire that would be sufficient to meet all of the ordinary emergencies of life.

A girl should be just as much ashamed of making a blunder in what she says to people as she would be of making a grammatical blunder in the way she says it. Yet the majority of girls were aptly described by the Irishman who said of a woman

an that she never opened her mouth without putting her foot in it.

A girl should be taught the art of gracious speech—how to be flatteringly deferential to old people, and sweet and gentle to children; how to pay a compliment delicately without wholesale laying on of flattery; and, above all, how to receive a compliment with modest appreciation.

I have heard girls who, when any one made a nice speech to them, say brusquely and insultingly: "How much do you want for that?" a remark that should have sent them back to the kindergarten class in a feeble-minded institute, or else relegated them to the Home for Incurable Bores.

Fifth—How to be graceful in their deportment. For a man to clump into a room like a bull in a china shop is bad enough, but for a woman it is unforgivable. A woman who cannot walk without knocking things down, who cannot touch her bric-a-brac without smashing it, who does not handle old china as if it were a newborn babe, or touch fine books as if she loved them, is a monstrosity.

A woman should be able to walk without making a noise, to walk without jarring things, to sit without sprawling or wriggling, to be, in short, a joy to the senses instead of an irritation to the nerves, and if she isn't taught this, no matter what else she knows, her education is incomplete.

Sixth—How to dress. This doesn't mean to make her a fashion plate, one of the poor creatures whose brains are cut on the bias and shirred in the middle, but to teach her how to dress in ordinary, everyday sort of things so that she shall make the best of herself and the most of the money she has to spend. And the poorer the girl is the more she needs this branch of education.

For the woman who is frowsy and untidy, for the woman whose skirts hike up in front and down in the back, whose belt and skirt miss connection, and the various colors of whose raiment swear at each other,

no excuse can be made. She is an eyesore to man, a blot on the landscape, and she has frustrated the plan for which she was made.

The remedy for this is education, and it is far more important that a girl should be taught to have some sense of color, and value of lines, and given some knowledge of how to dress herself properly than it is that she should be given a smattering of theologies and isms.

In short, don't you wish you knew of some school to which you could send your daughter where she could be taught the accomplishment of being a lady? And isn't that about the highest education that you can give to any girl?

Helps for Homemakers

Uncle Sam has turned his big paternal hand to domestic science. Not exactly that the spread of woman suffrage has driven him from other pursuits into the home, but, having been successful in agriculture, in industry, in commerce and in most supplementary activities, our common relative has looked to the home and found there many opportunities for turning up its efficiency.

Much has been said and written about the two standards of efficiency—business efficiency and home efficiency. And the consensus of opinion has been that, could have efficiency been brought to the level of that of the office, woman's position would be bettered more quickly than by any of the economic and legal panaceas promulgated from some quarters.

The government has become interested in the situation and ventured into the business of teaching scientific housekeeping to the women of the land. Beginning with the proper arrangement and equipment of the home, the government has investigated the entire subject of food and its method of preparation and taken the home and covered it from the standpoint of health and comfort and designed its construction with economy and convenience as the standard. Utility and efficiency were made the basis of the experts' recommendations.

On account of the difference in homes, due to various incomes and various sized households, no single series of rules could be laid down. What the government has done is to offer general suggestions for raising the efficiency of the home and the housewife.

For Children's Cough. You cannot use anything better for your child's cough and cold than Dr. King's New Discovery. Contains nothing harmful. Guaranteed. At druggists. 50c.—Advertisement.

MAN IS CRUSHED TO DEATH BY ELEVATOR

Night Watchman at Fontenelle Killed by Fall of Car Which He Doesn't See.

WAS LOOKING DOWN SHAFT

William E. Sisk, 52, night watchman at the Hotel Fontenelle, was instantly killed at 11 o'clock last night when his skull was mashed between the car and shaft of a freight elevator in the rear of the hotel, on the sixth floor.

He had opened the elevator door and was looking down the shaft, when the elevator, operated by Charles Andrews, 308 North Twenty-third street, descended, striking him on the head and knocking him down. Before the car could be stopped, his skull was mangled.

Dr. Frank Colin, house physician, was among the first to find him, but he was dead when picked up.

Sisk had been employed at the hotel as watchman for two years. He is survived by his widow and one son, Ignatus, who live at 2506 Capitol avenue. His son is also employed at the Fontenelle as night telephone operator and was just going on duty when his father was killed. His first knowledge of the tragedy was obtained when he heard the management notify the authorities.

Sisk brought his family to Omaha about two years ago, from Des Moines, where for over twelve years he was custodian of the Fraternal Order of Eagles there. Upon establishing residence here, he affiliated with the local lodge and was devoted to its affairs.

Two Arrested on Charge Of Passing Forged Checks

Ray Jordan, 1314 Park avenue, arrested many times by the police on various charges, was again arrested yesterday afternoon with F. E. Potter, who lives at the same address, this time in connection with the floating of a large amount of worthless checks.

Potter was arrested when Joseph Urzendowski, saloonkeeper at Twenty-fourth and Hickory, held him for the police when he attempted to cash a check. Potter had passed a bad one there several weeks ago and Urzendowski remembered him. At headquarters, in a confession made to Chief of Detectives Maloney, Potter implicated Jordan, naming him as the man who did the pen work.

Will Wreck Buildings To Make Way for Club

The old Cole-McKay undertaking building on the east side of the Athletic club's building site, north side of Douglas, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, has been sold by the directors to Chris Jensen, who will wreck it soon.

The Douglas auditorium on the west side of the site will be sold soon. Bids have been asked for.

As soon as both buildings are wrecked, excavation for the new club house will begin.

Plans are completed for the club house. The contract, which has been discussed at several meetings lately, has not yet been let. Eight bids have been made.

Broader Brotherhood, Is Topic at Meeting

"The Patriotism of Peace in the Commonwealth of Mankind," was the theme of a talk by Henry O. Palmer at Labor temple last night at a meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Celebration of the birthday anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln was the occasion. Mr. Palmer emphasized that the leaven of the American idea of government would permeate the world and make it better. Rev. Charles E. Cobbley spoke on "The Bible in American Schools." F. E. Wagener of Florence presided.

Ladies! Darken Your Gray Hair

Look years younger! Use Grandmother's recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur and nobody will know.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears and after another application or two, it becomes beautifully dark and glossy.

Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

ACHES AND PAINS

Don't neglect a pain anywhere, but find out what causes it and conquer the cause. A pain in the kidney region may put you on your back tomorrow. Don't blame the weather for swollen feet. It may be an advanced warning of Bright's disease. A pain in the stomach may be the first symptom of appendicitis. A crick in a joint may be the forerunner of rheumatism. Chronic headaches more than likely warn you of serious stomach trouble. The best way is to keep in good condition day in and day out by regularly taking GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL Capsules. Sold by reliable druggists. Money refunded if they do not help you. Beware of substitutes. The only pure imported Haarlem Oil Capsules are the GOLD MEDAL.—Advertisement.