

BRINGING UP FATHER



JOBBER TAKE OMAHA TO BEATING

Rourkes Make Effort to Come Out Ahead, But Wiches Go Them One Better.

It took ten innings to decide the draft-day battle between the Rourkes and the Wiches, but the latter finally tucked the game under belts and left the champs defeated.

Errors played, as usual, an important part in the game. Pa's Athletes committed four of these, while the Wiches didn't bungle once. Omaha hit safely nine times—one better than Wichita, and both sides were even on walks.

Pa's bunch made a valiant attempt to take the game out of the fire in the tenth. After Cooney had flied out to Reuther, Ben Shaw, the old reliable pitcher, hitting for C. Thompson, singled, and Nicholson drew a walk. Krug forced Nick at second for the second out and Shag hit an easy roller to Koestner. After all, the fight wasn't so valiant, but it was the best Omaha could do.

Arnold Leuschen started the fray for the locals, but after the visitors had acquired three runs in the fifth, on three singles and a walk, he was jerked in favor of Cecil Thompson.

Otto Nye pulled off some spectacular work at third for the Rourkes. In the fourth inning he grabbed a hot one off Coy's bat with his bare mit that seemed like a sure hit. In the fifth he knocked down another sizzler that made the crowd sit up and take notice.

The same teams will meet again this afternoon and twice tomorrow afternoon.

Auto Accessory King Left Fortune in Big Bills

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Two million and 15 years, respectively, or their six Chicago banks, most of it in bills of large denomination, have been added to the known fortune of the late John K. Stewart, manufacturer of automobile accessories.

Existence of this money was unknown to the heirs, daughters, aged 5 and 15 years respectively, or their guardians, until revealed in the probate court today.

Mr. Stewart's estate was probated in June, 1916, and tax paid on \$4,000,000.

Aged Veterans of Scull To Stage Rowing Contest

Syracuse, N. Y., July 20.—James E. Ten-Eyck, veteran coach of the Syracuse university rowing crews, has accepted a challenge from James Riley, former world's champion sculler, for a three-mile rowing race on Lake Lonely, Saratoga, in September. There will be a side bet of \$1,000 on the race.

Riley is 71 years old, while Ten Eyck is 65. Seven years ago Ten Eyck defeated Riley over the same course by sixteen lengths in a three-mile race.

Record Made in Opening New Exclusive Hat Shop

One of the business deals worked in Omaha was that of Pat T. Fleming, when he arranged for the opening of a new modern hat shop tomorrow. Nothing was done on this work by Mr. Fleming until the last Monday, when he secured Orchard-Wilhelm to equip the store for him and immediately went on with the other arrangements.

The new store will be on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam, in the First National Bank building, and will be known as "Joseph's \$5, \$7.50 and \$10 Hat Store."

Mr. Fleming announces that the store will be run on a cash basis, as at these prices credit cannot be given. The new business of the concern has been in the hat business for the last seven years, five years of which has been spent in the city of Omaha. He is considered one of the most efficient millinery men in the city today.

Americans May Now Send Leather to England

London, July 19.—Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general here, today completed an arrangement whereby American manufactured leather exporters may send to the United Kingdom 25 per cent of the quantity sent in the year 1916. The importation of manufactured leather had for some time been prohibited.

Say Speedy Vessels Need Not Fear Submarines

New York, July 19.—Danger from submarines is virtually non-existent, if the vessels attacked can attain a speed of twenty knots an hour, according to charts displayed at a ship building conference held here today under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York. The figures were shown to lend emphasis to demand that the ship construction controversy be settled immediately.

One Run's Enough

Table with columns: OMAHA, AB, R, H, PO, A, E, K. Lists statistics for players like Nicholson, Krug, Brotten, etc.

WICHITA

Table with columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E, K. Lists statistics for players like Reuther, Berger, Yarns, etc.

Swimming Meet is Held At the Morton Park Pool

Under the direction of Life Guard Floyd Paynter of Morton park swimming pool, a swimming meet was held, which attracted a large crowd. A swimming club has been organized there to be known as the Morton Park Seals. A challenge is issued to any other Omaha teams to compete against them. Another meet will be held a week from Sunday night. Stars of the meet were Sturgis, Quinn and Rochstool.

Bennington Farmer Swindled on Horse Race

Henry Gandker, a wealthy farmer living near Bennington, Neb., knows more concerning horse races than he did two days ago, but his education cost him exactly \$3,075, according to the story he told to the police.

NEW TRACK LAID TO FORT CROOK

Both the Missouri Pacific and Burlington are preparing to handle the Army Business. Orders that have been received by local officials of the Missouri Pacific, sent from the general headquarters in St. Louis, are taken to mean that Uncle Sam contemplates making Fort Crook an army port of considerable importance, and that within a short time.

Regular Army Meal to Be Served at Eastern Star Picnic

The idea of patriotism will predominate at the Eastern Star picnic given by Adah chapter, Thursday, July 26, at Springlake park. The "eats" will take the form of an army meal and will be served in mess style.

Special Show for the Belgian Commission

Advices to the Union Pacific indicate that there was a regular holiday crowd in Cheyenne yesterday to welcome the Belgian commissioners who spent the day there.

Japanese Tennis Champ On Way to United States

New York, July 20.—Ichiya Kuma-gae, the Japanese tennis champion, is said to be on his way to this country to compete in the national singles tournament at Forest Hills next month.

Powers of Big Guns And Their Long Range

It is not easy to understand what the power of a gun really is—its penetrating and destructive power. What we call a 15-inch gun—which means one whose muzzle or hollow part is fifteen inches in diameter—will hurl a shell right through plate or wall of the hardest steel twelve inches

INDIAN HIGH GUN AT ST. JOE SHOOT

Hugh McDaniels, Full Blood Choctaw, Carries Off High Honors On Closing Day Of Handicap.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Hugh McDaniels, a true "native son," for he is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, carried off the big honors of the Western handicap meet, which closed here yesterday.

McDaniels is the famous Indian of Durant, Okl., who recently had the fortune to strike oil on his government land and now has twenty full-fledged oil wells in operation. He gave \$50,000 to the Red Cross, but the gift was returned by the government because the Indian had a white guardian and it was necessary to secure the latter's consent before the donation could be accepted.

The shooting of McDaniels was wonderful and his work was followed by two-thirds of the spectators who watched the tournament shots. Chan Powers of Decatur, Ill., a former member of the All-American team of amateurs who won the world's championship, took split honors with G. D. Hedges of Panama, Neb., for second place, each of the men breaking ninety-five birds.

For third place ninety-four was high score, and R. A. King of Delta, Colo., and G. K. Machie of Lawrence, Kan., tied for this honor. For fourth money there were half a dozen tied.

The big shoot came to an end this afternoon and the largest crowd which has attended the meet was present throughout the day.

High Amateurs (No Prizes)

- List of names and scores for high amateurs: H. E. Snyder, Kansas City, 97; R. A. King, Delta, Colo., 94; G. K. Machie, Lawrence, Kan., 94; etc.

High Professionals (No Prizes)

- List of names and scores for high professionals: H. E. Snyder, Kansas City, 97; Arthur Kilham, Chicago, 94; R. W. Clancy, Chicago, 94; etc.

Prize Winners in 100-Target Event

- List of names and scores for prize winners: R. A. King, Delta, Colo., first (tie); H. E. Snyder, Kansas City, second (tie); C. E. Tappan, Highland, Neb., second (tie); etc.

BELGIANS STARVED AND TORTURED

Deported Civilians Forced to Work Under Hardest Conditions and Often Cruelly Punished.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Havre, June 20.—The Belgian government has received from various sources evidence, which accords in every detail, proving that deported Belgian civilians are subjected systematically to mistreatment to bring them to forced labor for the German army.

This evidence exposes insufficient nourishment, cruel punishment, brutal intimidation and hard conditions of labor, under which a great many of the deported civilians succumb while a larger proportion return so reduced and weakened that they are incapable of physical effort.

Rations Are Light

This is the regimen of the camp of Soltan described by one of the men who had been interned there and who succeeded in escaping.

In the morning a third of a liter of a beverage, resembling coffee, but seeming to have been made of acorns, at noon a half liter of soup, generally made of beets, but sometimes of potatoes; in the evening a fifth of a liter of porridge made of cornmeal or barley; the ration of bread is about half pound per day; it is made of a mixture of cornmeal and rye.

The interned are never given meat, fish or cheese. In certain camps the evening meal was suppressed altogether and even the other meager rations were reduced for those who refused to work for the Germans.

Besides hunger, the principal measures resorted to in order to bring the deported men to submission were the "supplices of the post."

Stoutly fettered to posts the men are exposed to heat or cold, according to the season, for days together, during which the food rations are reduced systematically until they reach the proportions of a half ration only for two days' subsistence.

Torture Causes Pneumonia

Another cruelty practiced upon the deported to force them to work is the "supplice of the tank," or a severe application of the Turkish bath. Several witnesses have confirmed this fact, among them the son of a manufacturer of the region of Antwerp, who with several of his comrades was shut up in a small room heated to a very high temperature.

There was only room in the place for them to stand erect and so crowded they were scarcely able to turn. They were left there twenty-four hours. Then they were led to a factory in the neighborhood, where they were asked if they would go to work. Upon their refusal they were taken to a field under military escort, divested of their overcoat, shoes, scarfs and hats or caps and exposed in a snow storm an entire day and night without anything to eat or drink and under the absolute prohibition to make the slightest movement.

Some of them lost consciousness after a few hours of this exposure and all of them were taken to the hospital the following day.

Executions Simulated

A number of witnesses call attention to the fact that frequently groups of deported men have been the subject of a simulated execution, sometimes by a firing squad and in order to overcome their resistance and impress their comrades.

There is also another means of constraint used upon the deported in the form of punishment camps, where the regimen is still more severe than in other internment camps and where the deported are forced to work in the marshes, often in most excessive cold weather, dressed in nothing but trousers, shirts and wooden shoes, without food an entire day.

Some of the deported are sent to agricultural centers, where, according to the evidence of a man from Verviers, who escaped from Germany, most of the victims return so enfeebled that it is necessary for them to be transported to the station in carts.

Corporal Punishment Frequent

Corporal punishment, the form of which is left to the discretion of the jailers, are frequently employed, such as blows with the butt of a rifle, forced running for periods up to two hours without stopping under menace of the bayonet, in addition to the practice of tying men to the post.

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Figures Prove How Embargo On Exports Will Conserve Food Supply

Washington, July 12.—Indication of the saving in foodstuffs which will result from the application of the embargo on exports, which soon is to be in effect, was shown by figures of a government statistician. The figures prove that from 17,686,000 to 34,783,000 persons could have been fed scientifically for a year on the total amount of foodstuffs exported from the United States from July 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917.

On a basis of 118 grammes of protein, 500 grammes of carbohydrate and fifty-six grammes of fat per day (Voit's standard), the exports of foodstuffs of domestic origin from the United States from July, 1916, to March, 1917, inclusive, would supply a balanced ration for 17,686,000 people for one year, besides leaving a surplus of 2,284,000,000 pounds of carbohydrate and 429,000,000 pounds of protein.

Comparison of the wholesale prices of flour in the United States and England during the last three years shows that, while the English wholesale price was somewhat higher in 1916, the American price was markedly higher than the English in 1917 and slightly higher in 1915.

The comparisons were made between Minneapolis wholesale prices and average English wholesale prices.

There are two classes of guns—naval guns and army or land guns. Because they can be manipulated more easily than those of a ship, land guns are the heavier. From eight to ten miles is the greatest distance that a gunner can cover successfully at sea. The largest naval gun is the fifteen-inch English gun on the famous superdreadnoughts, and the largest land gun is the German howitzer. Of the two naval gun fires a shell weighing over half a ton, while the other fires a projectile a ton in weight. But the new giant sixteen-inch guns of the United States, defending the Panama canal and New York at Sandy Hook, shoot projectiles weighing 2,370 pounds, which is over a ton.

These immense steel guns can sink a ship before it has really come into sight on the horizon, the location of the battleship having been determined by airplane or tower.—Popular Science.

Up, Men, and Arm Against the Pocketless Peril

Quickly sensing the trend toward eliminating all superfluous, the National Association of Clothing Designers has decreed that pockets in men's clothing must go. This must stand as the high mark of national efficiency, since the elimination of pockets is to follow so quickly upon a period when the masculine public has reason to believe there will be little or nothing left to put in them.

It is not so easy to view with equanimity the news that trouser cuffs are to go the way of pockets. The trouser cuff is a real essential. The wonder is that men got along so well without it during the period when masculine attire was evolving to the point of present day perfection.

Home gardeners especially will appreciate the truth. The indispensable trouser cuff makes it possible for city dwellers, who but rarely get close to the soil, to keep ample quantities of the soil with them to be carried into the house or office, where it distributes itself over desk tops, bedroom floors and in clothes closets, to say nothing of the show it makes when the bootblack turns down the cuff to give the inside a periodic brushing.

There must be some way to save the trouser cuff, and the inventive genius of America should find it. Surely, the ration that produced the separate cuff for shirts, to say nothing of the detached shirt front, will not fail in this important test. There is a suggestion in this remembering of the "detached" affairs that once played such a part in economizing on laundry bills. Now that economy is again the motive, why not a detached trouser cuff, or cuffs? So far as we know, material is not so scarce but goods could be found for a single pair of trouser cuffs for every male except those exempt from military service who will not need them.

What does it matter if the cuffs do not match the trousers? Are men so custom-bound that they cannot diversify their apparel in this way? If hats may have a bit of ribbon of a different color, why cannot the male be permitted a trouser cuff that does not quite match the suit? These cuffs might at least match the shoes, either black or tan, while for sports and wrist watch winders, white and delicate shades to correspond with the variegated hosiery might be permitted. We cannot be expected off-hand to do more than indicate the remaining possibilities, but the important point—that trouser cuffs must be saved, if the un-uniformed male members of the community are to maintain their equilibrium—must not be ignored. If necessary congress should put something to this effect in the food bill; if, indeed, it has been overlooked in making that measure all-inclusive.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Saloon Keeper Bids In Coffin at Auction Sale

Michael Haderer is either an optimist or is toying with fate. Wednesday morning Haderer, a middle-aged man, hale and hearty, purchased a coffin. Sounds funny, but nevertheless is true.

Haderer, who conducts a saloon at Genesee and High streets, was the highest bidder for the coffin at the auction sale conducted by the customs office of this district in the United States appraiser's store and warehouse in the old postoffice building, Seneca and Washington streets. Five dollars was all he had to pay for the coffin. It was worth close to \$25 or \$30.

When asked what he intended to do with the coffin Haderer said that he intended to dispose of it in some way. Which way he did not say. Haderer started off with a bid of \$2. Somebody else said \$3. The bidding kept up for a few minutes and the coffin finally went to Haderer.

Along with buying the coffin Haderer was the highest bidder on a package containing 500 Cuban cigars. The cigars went to Haderer for \$3.—Buffalo Times.

Omaha Firm to Sell Lots in Famous Hill Estate

The Payne Investment company of Omaha has just been authorized by the heirs of the late James J. Hill, to dispose of the famous Hill estate in Minnesota. The 20,000 acres is to be divided into farms and sold to farmers instead of being held in the hands of the empire builder's children. It is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Mr. Hill used to say that every settler in a new country is worth \$300 to the railroad annually. The heirs are carrying out the idea of their father, in that they want to sell the land to farmers. It is stipulated that doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants, and others who might want to buy for purely speculative purposes are barred from the sale.

The ground is to be parceled out into farms of 160 to 320 acres each, except for a few larger tracts. Mr. Hill bought this land more than thirty years ago when he had the pick of all the land in the famous Red River valley. During his life he took great pride in the farm and spent much of his time on it.

When Henry Anderson, a divinity student of Northwestern university, Chicago, awoke Saturday in his dormitory, he realized for the first time how Adam must have felt when autumn set in. He had no more clothes than a gold fish. His room had been despoiled of his garments, a wrist watch, a fountain pen and \$11.

Emmett Wins In Singles In Southwest Tennis Play

Red Cloud, Neb., July 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Emmett of Arapahoe defeated Hulquist of Arapahoe, 7-5 and 6-4 in the singles.

The finals for doubles were transferred to Arapahoe, as the winners in the semi-finals were Arapahoe men. The result was a victory for Brod and Emmett over Patterson and Helman, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

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Reduced to Garb of Adam, Gets Leaf from Eve

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When this state of affairs reached the ears of some local co-eds they formed a first aid unit and sent relief post haste.

Then sent in the "first aid kit" these following items, to-wit, viz: A string of beads, A pair of pearl spats, A Gainsborough hat,

You Can Shake Loose from The Tortures of Rheumatism

By Using S. S. S. The germs of Rheumatism are in the blood, which is laden with millions of the minute demons of pain causing untold suffering and bringing its victim from vigor and strength to almost helplessness. To get real and genuine relief from this disease, these disease germs must be completely routed out of the system through the blood.

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