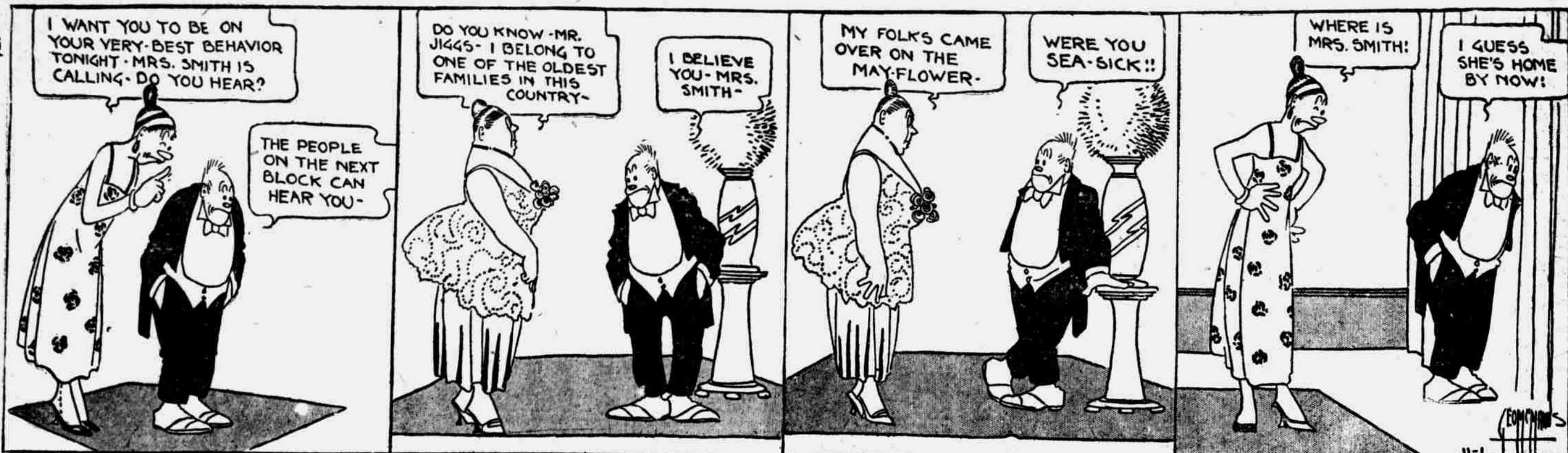


BRINGING
UP
FATHERCopyright,
1917,
International
News
Service.Drawn for
The Bee
by
George
McManusGOLF AND TRAPS
SPORTS FOR ALLVeteran and Youth Alike Enjoy
Active Participation as Rec-
ords of Tournaments
Testify.

BY PETER P. CARNEY.

Golf and trapshooting harbor sportsmen of all ages. They are the pastimes which show real contrasts in the ages of the performers.

The life of a base ball player is usually at an end when he turns 40, and one seldom finds a tennis player who is active beyond that age. Track athletes in America generally hang up their shoes before they reach the age of 35, and it is indeed seldom that one hears about a foot ball player who has reached the age of 30—but trapshooters and golfers go on indefinitely.

The youngest entrant in the 1916 golf championship was 14 years, and the eldest laid claim to 62 years. This is quite a contrast, but trapshooting does even better.

Among the 683 entrants in the Grand American Handicap in 1916 were W. E. Phillips, Jr., 15 years, of Chicago, Ill., and Captain John F. Brientein, 73 years, of Burlington, Ia.

Phillips, Jr., and Brientein were among the 808 entrants in the 1917 Grand American Handicap, but their laurels were taken by others. Max Emery, of Chicago, Ill., 14 years, was the youngest trapshooter, and Captain Andrew Meaders, of Nashville, Tenn., 76 years, was the oldest.

That age is no bar to ability was proven by Captain Meaders when he broke 88 of the targets. This was Master Emery's first tournament. He smashed 83 of the clay birds.

Central Reserves
Out After Game;
Have Good Record

The reserves of Central High school, who showed their ability to play real foot ball last Friday in the second half of the Beatrice game, when Coach Mulligan sent in the entire second eleven, are now looking for games. They have several open dates on their schedule.

After holding the heavy Blair team to the small score of 12 to 7 in their first game, they came back at Beatrice in such a convincing manner that Beatrice was scarcely able to prevent them from scoring. The reserves will play Lincoln seconds November 12.

The reserves feel strong enough to give a good battle to some of the eastern Nebraska and western Iowa teams. They are especially desirous of meeting West Point, Shenandoah, Harlan, Plattsmouth, Ashland High schools, Blair High at Omaha in a return game, and would also be willing to play Bellevue college. Any team wishing to meet them may communicate with Athletic Director Cairns or Coaches Spinning or Mulligan. The lineup averages 140 pounds.

The lineup: Swoboda, left end; Yousam, left tackle; Carlson, left guard; Vinsonhafer, center; Chapman, right guard; Pollard, right tackle; Smith (captain), right end; Hall, quarterback; Wiley, left halfback; Konecky, fullback; Woodward, right halfback.

World's Series Cheaper
In Gotham Than Chicago

World's series base ball in New York was cheaper than in Chicago. Notwithstanding "popular prices" in Chicago, there were 10,357 seats at \$5 each. The seats at Comiskey park, for the biggest day, were as follows: Seven thousand six hundred and twenty-eight at \$1.50, 10,357 at \$5, 6,600 at \$1, 7,500 at 50 cents, 32,085 seats in all (this doesn't include 75 National commission seats). The admission fee per capita was \$2.29. For the Polo grounds the biggest day was 33,969 spectators, the attendance was apportioned thus: Nine thousand one hundred and twelve at \$1, 15,002 at \$2, 8,419 at \$3, 1,436 (box seats) at \$6.35. Admission fee per capita, \$2.15.

Sunday Ball Given Chance
In Rhode Island State

A bill permitting Sunday ball games is to be introduced in the Rhode Island legislature and Providence hopes that if it passes it can promise a better attendance showing and thus save the threat of being dropped from Class AA ball. Public sentiment in Rhode Island is said to be strongly in favor of Sunday ball, but legislators are not always responsive to public sentiment.

Angelus Foot Ball Team
Wants Game for Sunday

The Angelus foot ball eleven wants a game for next Saturday with any 135-pound team. Call Tom Coll at Webster 5630.

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

Sport Calendar Today

Racing—Opening of autumn meeting of Maryland Jockey club at Pimlico. Boxing—Jeff Smith vs. Mike McTigue, 10 rounds at Brooklyn; Jack Britton vs. Kid Carter, 6 rounds, at New York; Willie Jackson vs. Frankie Wilson, 6 rounds, at New York; Patsy Cline vs. Danny Fields, 6 rounds, at New York.

MRS. GOULD IS HELD
AS MURDER SUSPECT

Warrant for Arrest of Woman as Wineinger's Accomplice in Slaying of Her Husband.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Maud S. Gould this morning was formally charged with having been an accomplice of Charles F. Wineinger in the murder of her husband, William C. Gould, proprietor of the North-White garage, early Friday morning.

A warrant charging Mrs. Gould with being an accessory to the crime was issued today. Wineinger is charged with murder in the first degree in a warrant issued after his confession. Both will be delivered into the custody of the state authorities before tonight. Inspector of Detectives Johnson said today.

In Wineinger's confession he tried every way to shield Mrs. Gould, the police say, and his chief aim appeared to be to give the impression that she had nothing to do with the murder.

However, from her own statements and from the actions of Wineinger and Mrs. Gould preceding the murder, as learned by the police from letters that passed between the two, the police believe Mrs. Gould knew beforehand the killing of her husband was contemplated and actually had a part in the arrangements for his murder.

Statements Strengthen Case.

Her statement, made Monday following her arrest at her home, 1008 South Twenty-seventh street, has not been made public by the police, but it is known to contain damaging admissions.

Wineinger did not know what Mrs. Gould had said when he confessed and a comparison of the statements, according to the police, puts the widow in a bad light.

It was after a conference between Prosecuting Attorney Lawrence Bothwell and Chief of Detectives Johnson, at central police station early this morning, that it was decided a warrant should be issued for the widow.

Mrs. Gould, in her cell in the matron's quarters, was not told at first that a warrant would be issued for her.

Woman Breaks Down.

About 9 o'clock after a photograph of Wineinger had been snapped by P. J. Ryan, bertillon officer, Mrs. Gould, still wearing a heavy black veil which has hidden her face constantly since she was arrested, was taken to the bertillon room.

When she looked at the camera and saw Officer Ryan preparing to take her photograph she broke down and it was some time before she was able to sit for the photograph. At first she refused to take off her veil, but after some persuasion she removed it. She then was returned to the matron's quarters.

Half of Fund for
Sammies' Xmas Is
Raised by Women

Nearly \$1,000, half of the sum needed by the local committee preparing Christmas packets for Uncle Sam's men, is already subscribed. Mrs. J. E. Gorge gave \$50, the largest subscription to the fund, Wednesday. Judge W. D. McHugh, Charles Harding, A. C. Scott, G. E. G. Haverstick, G. W. Watters, gave \$25. Charles H. Pickens, F. H. Davis, E. B. Hochstetler, E. M. Slater, J. D. Foster, J. C. McNish, Dr. N. H. Mercer, Charles and Luther Kountze and J. T. Stewart gave a cash donation of \$10 each.

Five dollar pledges were received from Mrs. C. E. Bates, J. M. Baldridge, Lawrence Brinker, Mrs. M. G. Colpeizer, Mrs. J. C. French, Elmer Cope, Colonel Sharp, Mrs. Henry Meyer, W. A. Piel, Mrs. Julius Kessler and H. H. Fish and from a cash donation. Mrs. George Joslyn, Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Mark Coad gave \$2; Jerome Magee and Mrs. Fred Metz, \$1 and a cash donation of \$2.50 was also received.

Dr. Muck Refuses to Play
"The Star Spangled Banner"

Providence, R. I., Oct. 31.—Resolutions condemning the Boston Symphony orchestra and Dr. Karl Muck, conductor, "for his deliberately insulting attitude" in failing to play "The Star Spangled Banner" at a concert last night after being requested to do so by a number of women, were adopted today by the Rhode Island council of defense. The police commission was requested by the council to refuse further permission for concerts here during the war "when conducted by Dr. Muck."

Americans Bathe in Mud After First
Day in Trenches Shooting Big Shells
At the Germans a Short Distance Away

Graphic Description From Associated Press Man Who Worked His Way Into the First Line Trenches.

With the American Army in France, Monday, Oct. 29.—The first Americans to establish contact with the Germans today are bathing in the mud of eastern France. They constantly are under fire, and constantly have their guns on the enemy.

American shells have been hurled into German territory and they have exploded near the enemy line.

On a hill to the right of the explosions cataracts of mud are to be seen. To one side an American officer is looking out on the scene through his field glasses. He is trying to see what damage has been done by the artillery to the enemy and his barbed wire entanglements.

Closer to the enemy in the first line trenches is the infantry with the shells of both American and German guns whizzing over their heads. The men are rubber-booted and ponchoed.

Rain Pelts 'Em Hard.

Rain mixed with snow pelts their helmets. No clothing, however, is able to withstand the wind-driven drops of rain and snow, but gunners and infantrymen, although they were wet, are satisfied, feeling that the honor of having been the first Americans in action is more than sufficient recompense for their discomfort.

The correspondent reached the American position after a long motor ride through shell battered towns. Leaving the motor in one of the towns, he walked the rest of the way. Motor cars attract the eye of the Germans and they are likely to drop a half dozen shells in the direction that any machine is seen.

The first American battery was almost walked upon before it was discovered. It was so well hidden under the trees and with foliage about it on a low-hung wire netting. Under the net water dripped steadily. Some of the gunners were digging another pit in the mud alongside their hidden gun.

Work by Flash of Gun.

Through the foliage in every direction the ground was undulating. At that moment there was a flash of flame through the mist. It was the crack of a .35 gun and following it closely came the noise of the shell rushing through the air, becoming fainter and fainter as the projectile went on its way to the German position over the crest of a hill further away. The mud-digging, artillerymen continued their work, without even looking up.

A lieutenant from Georgia emerged. He was the officer who directed the first shot. He led the way down the slippery, muddy hill to a dugout covered over with sand bags and logs. There we met a lieutenant from Indiana of the same battery, who directed the first 18 shots of the war against Germany from an observation point.

On the other side of the hill was found the first gun fired. The muddy gunners were hard at work cleaning their gun.

"This was the first gun fired in the war," said the jaunty lieutenant. "The sergeant inside the pit there fired it."

From South Bend.

Looking into the pit, the lieutenant said: "Sergeant, where are you from?"

A husky voice replied: "I'm from South Bend, Ind."

"Are you Irish?" asked the lieutenant.

"No sir," the sergeant laughingly replied.

At this time orders came for his gun and others of the battery placed in nearby hills in sight and sound of each other to commence firing. The gun on the farthest hill went off with a roar, and a faint stream of smoke was blown backward from the pit.

Inside the pit in which the correspondent stood a voice shouted out the range figures and the lieutenant repeated them. A voice inside the pit a moment later yelled that the gunner was ready to fire. The lieutenant gave the command to the gunners, "Watch your bubble."

The lieutenant, who was standing on a pile of mud which had been removed from the pit, cautioned those about him to place their fingers in their ears. This was done and the lieutenant shouted the word "fire."

The gun barked quickly, the noise being followed by a metallic clank and the shell case was ejected and the gun made ready for the next load. The lieutenant told the correspondent the story of the first shot of the war, punctuating the narrative throughout with the orders "ready to fire" and "fire," which each time was followed by the report of the gun and the whizz of the shell.

Haul Gun Themselves.

"We came up the night before," said the lieutenant, and got into position in a driving rain. No horses had been used. I was anxious to get all the

first gun and so were my men. I asked them if they were willing to haul the gun by hand to this place so that we could get the first crack at the Germans. They agreed unanimously, so we set out across the fields until we got over there at the base of that hill you can just see in the haze.

"We had a hard time getting the gun, which we have not named yet, over those shell craters. We labored for many hours and finally reached the spot. Then I got permission to fire."

"Strictly speaking, the first shot, which was in the nature of a tryout for the gun, simply went into Germany. The sergeant put a high explosive shell there at 6:15 o'clock in the morning."

Another officer here took up the narrative.

"I was in an observation point," he said. "There was a fog as the first shot went singing over. Suddenly the fog lifted and I saw a group of Germans. I directed my gun at them. The shrapnel burst overhead and they took a dive into the ground like so many rabbits."

The lieutenant grinned broadly, shook the water off his shrapnel helmet, and, using both clenched fists to punctuate his remarks, said expressively:

Shot for Shot.

"It was great." He paused a moment, pointed to a field filled with fresh craters, and continued: "We had a hot time here last night. Fritz tried to get that gun on the hill there and put all those shells behind it. So we all let the Germans have shot for shot. That's the game out here—give them as much as they send."

The gun itself gave visible and audible proof the next second that the Germans did not get it or any of the gunners serving it.

From the artillery lines to the infantry trenches was a considerable distance over more muddy hills. The correspondent found the infantry inside the trenches. There also were many wires which ran into switchboards, and Americans and French were sitting side by side directing operations.

The American privates in the front splashed through without hesitating sometimes getting a footing on stepping stones in the muddy water and sometimes not. The trench trunks sharply to the right and a voice warns: "Keep your head down."

The rest of the way the walking is difficult. Halting near a machine gun the German positions directly opposite on a hill could be seen across the barbed wire of No Man's land. Lights appeared in a little town to the left.

Gentleman's Agreement.

There is a sort of gentleman's agreement in this sector that towns over the line are not to be shelled. If one side violates the agreement the other side promptly fires shell for shell into a hostile town.

The correspondent visiting the American batteries found the mud caked gunners in pits on the sides of hills surrounded everywhere by freshly dug mine craters, showing where the German retaliatory fire had dropped projectiles. It was against this fire that the guns, including the one which fired the first shot, kept plugging away a good part of the afternoon.

The correspondent asked a passing patrol how he liked it. He replied in a soft southern accent: "Fine, but it is wet as hell, isn't it? Virginia would certainly look good."

Another, hearing the conversation, chimed in: "My little old flat in the Bronx was plenty good enough on an evening like this."

Another patrol was leaning against the muddy side of the trench, his hand over the muzzle of his rifle, whistling softly a tune from a Broadway musical comedy.

Morale Always Good.

General Sibert, who has just completed a tour of the trenches, was asked how the morale of the Americans in the trenches was. He replied: "Morale? How could the morale of Americans be anything but good?"

All the officers never failed to remark on the enthusiasm of the troops and their anxiousness to get at the enemy, but they are technically under instructions, so they are restrained. All the men are eager to get on patrol duty, which affords a welcome change.

The American engineers attached to the sector have been very busy. In the wet weather their duty is to repair trenches which have fallen in and to tackle similar jobs. Aside from one husky sergeant remarking that he would like to have something more to eat, the only complaint heard was one uttered by a youthful engineer. He was all alone in a great mud waste and was trying to locate his billet. He had difficulty in keeping his feet on account of the slippery mud and after taking a tumble turned and said: "Sherman certainly knew what he was talking about. I'll bet it was muddy like this when he made his famous remark."

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

FEWER ARRESTS FOR
INTOXICATION NOW

Records Show Decrease in Drunkenness Since State Went Dry May First.

During the first six months of prohibition in Omaha, ending today, the police arrested 793 persons on charges of "plain drunk," during the corresponding period of 1916 the total was 1,047, a decrease of 25 per cent.

The total arrests of all classes of drunken persons during the last six months was 915, as against 1,356 during period of May to October, inclusive, 1916, which is a decrease of 32½ per cent. These latter totals include "plain drunk," "drunk and abusive family," "drunk and disorderly," and other charges accompanying intoxication.

The police records show there were 31 arrests from May to October, 1916, on charge of "drunk and begging," while none was recorded during the last six months.

Since May 1 of this year there have been 480 arrests on charges of violating the liquor laws, 377 being reported at Central police station and 103 at South Side station.

Observe Anniversary of Reformation at Seminary

A service to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the great event in the Protestant Reformation when Martin Luther nailed to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg his celebrated "ninety-five theses," will be held Thursday evening at the Presbyterian Theological seminary.

Fifteen-minute addresses will be delivered as follows: "Luther's Times," Prof. C. A. Mitchell; "Luther's Preparations," Prof. Charles Hersey; "Luther's Doctrine," Prof. Frank H. Ridgley. The services will be held in the seminary chapel, President A. B. Marshall presiding.

BOY SCOUTS STAGE
FINAL FOOD DRIVE

Spend Entire Day in Cleanup Campaign to Carry Omaha "Over the Top" For Pledges.

Boy Scouts have been rushed to the first line trenches in the pledge card campaign to put Omaha "over the top" in this week's food conservation drive. The Scouts, 600 strong, will be excused from school all Friday to make a house-to-house cleanup soliciting pledge-card signers.

A mass meeting of the Scouts is called by Scout Executive English tomorrow night. Omaha Scouts will meet in the ball room on the mezzanine floor of the Fontenelle hotel at 7:30 p. m. Thursday and South Side troops will gather at the Young Men's Christian association building at Twenty-third and K streets at the same hour to receive instructions.

Campfire Girls also are asked to take part in the campaign and attend the Scout meetings.

People of Omaha who have already signed pledge cards and have window cards are requested to display them in their windows Friday so that the scout solicitors will not have to waste time in calling at homes where the food conservation pledge has already been signed.

Cup for Leaders.

Each boy scout who brings in five signed cards will receive the new "food service" band for his staff. The bands are of silver and engraved with a mark for food service. A silver cup will be presented by State Food Administrator Watters to the troop bringing in the largest number of pledge cards per capita in Friday's campaign.

Mr. Watters returned from Grand Island, where he spoke on food conservation last night, highly pleased with the interest and co-operation on the part of the people in that section of the state, especially the German people, in the food conservation work and the pledge card campaign.

Denver Mint to Turn Out Pennies Only to Fill Need

Denver, Colo., Oct. 31.—From today until some undetermined time in the future the Denver mint will turn out nothing but pennies—600,000 of them a day—to relieve the need for great numbers of coppers caused by the war tax bill.

JAPANESE MISSION
HAS ARRIVED IN U. S.

Finance Commission, Headed by Baron Tanetaro Megata, Lands at Pacific Port.

A Pacific Port, Oct. 31.—A special Japanese finance commission, headed by Baron Tanetaro Megata, credited with having reorganized the financial policy of his country, arrived today. The party included distinguished merchants and financiers, and was to stay here several days before proceeding to Washington.

Formation of a Japanese-American chamber of commerce was announced as one of the probable results of the visit of the commission, for whose entertainment a program had been arranged by civic organizations and the local branch of the Japanese Society of America.

In the notice of entertainment sent out by the society the visit of the commission is set forth as follows:

"No commission of higher importance has been dispatched to this country since the visit to Japan by Commodore Perry. The special finance commission comes for the purpose of working out practical, decisive plans for the establishment of a solid and enduring basis of closer and vastly more extended relations between the United States and the Orient."

Celebration of the Japanese emperor's birthday today was to be participated in by members of the commission.

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