

OMAHA MAY NOT BE PERMITTED TO HAVE OPERA

Placing of Auditorium on "Unfair" List By Union Would Cause Transfer of San Carlo to Council Bluffs.

Unless city officials and Omaha Musicians' union adjust difficulties which resulted in declaring the Auditorium "unfair" the dates of the San Carlo opera company's engagement, December 3, 4 and 5, will be transferred from this city to the Council Bluffs auditorium.

Rangvel Olsen and Fred Phelps, president and secretary, respectively, of the musicians' union; Assistant City Attorney TePoel, City Commissioners Hummel and Withnell and Lucius Pryor, operatic promoter, conferred in Mr. Withnell's office without reaching a definite conclusion or agreement.

The American Federation of Musicians, upon information furnished by the local union, placed the Auditorium on the unfair list, which means that union musicians will not play in that building. Practically all of the musicians with traveling organizations are said to be affiliated with the federation. Unless the unfair ban is removed before December 3 the San Carlo engagement will not be held here.

3,000 Tickets Sold.

Lucius Pryor, promoting the forthcoming operatic season, attended the conference and announced that 3,000 tickets already had been sold and that he had received a tempting offer from Council Bluffs.

At the outset of this morning's conference the officers of the musicians' union, in substance, made it known that they wanted the city to engage only union music. "I see no reason why union bands should not be given all of the municipal music," stated Secretary Phelps.

Later in the conference President Olsen stated that if Commissioner Hummel would agree to engage union and nonunion music on a basis of three-fourths to one-fourth there might be a prospect of settling the trouble.

Hummel Rebukes Musicians.

"I will agree to treat the union musicians fairly, but I will not agree to do anything more specific than that," sharply replied Mr. Hummel, who added that the union players have taken the attitude of wanting all or none. He added that union bands would not play park concerts last season because a few nonunion bands were allowed to play.

Attorney TePoel explained that a recent decision of the district court left no alternative for the city officials to do but engage music without discrimination as to membership or non-membership in a union.

"The trouble has been what union bands would not play if other bands played," stated Mr. Hummel.

Fair to All.

The musicians' union officials emphasized their point that the engagement of a union band insures competent players, while Mr. Hummel has taken the position that competent players were found in the nonunion bands he engaged last season. He steadfastly refused to make any concessions to the union officials further than to state that he would be absolutely fair to all.

Mr. Phelps explained that the matter of having the Auditorium declared unfair beyond the musical feature of the situation had been brought to the Central Labor union for action.

Promoter Pryor stated that he was the innocent bystander, holding the sack. He made a strong plea for the city officials and the musicians to get together.

Little Dunbar, Neb., Girl Purchases Liberty Bond

Dunbar, Neb., Nov. 3.—Dunbar boasts of having the youngest Liberty bond purchaser in the state. Little Miss Delphine Boyd, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Boyd, the Burlington agent at this place, unaccompanied by her parents, all alone, walked into the Farmers bank here the last day of the loan, said she wanted to buy a Liberty bond, opened up her savings bank and made the first payment to Mr. A. Weiler for the same.

She had heard the four-minute men speakers say that even little girls could buy Liberty bonds and she said she wanted to help Uncle Sam whip the Kaiser because her papa told her that Uncle Sam was such a good man and the little girls who stood up for him like he did the soldiers. This little miss of Dunbar is a favorite with everybody and very original and bright. When she bought her Liberty bond it made the total for Dunbar \$48,600.

Former Omaha Preacher to Be at North Presbyterian

Rev. J. M. Wilson will occupy the pulpit of the North Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Wilson is not a stranger to the people of Omaha. He was pastor of the Castelar Street Presbyterian church several years ago and from here went to Seattle, called there by one of the leading Presbyterian churches on the Pacific coast. From there he went to Chicago and for some time has been pastor of the Williamette Presbyterian church of that city. Here, visiting old-time friends, he has been induced to preach the morning and evening sermons to the people of Omaha. He was a pastor of the North church, many of whom knew him well when he was formerly a resident of the city.

Wesleyan Chancellor to Preach in Omaha Church

Dr. I. B. Schreckengast, chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan university, will preach both morning and evening at the First Methodist church Sunday.

Dr. Schreckengast has many friends in Omaha and is a man well known in educational circles. He has done more in recent years to place Nebraska Wesleyan university on a strong financial basis than any other man, and is now occupying the chancellor's chair and directing the affairs of the leading Nebraska Methodist university.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

Portia Swett to Help Entertain Teachers With Aesthetic Dancing



Portia Mansfield Swett of Chicago, aesthetic dancer, and her troop of outdoor dancing girls will be the entertainment provided by the bureau of publicity for the State Teachers' association Friday evening, November 9, at the Auditorium.

Mrs. Hazel Smith Eldridge, well known Omaha singer, will supply the vocal interlude, with solos and ensemble choruses throughout the performance, creating all together a program of the highest aesthetic and artistic merit.

A history of the development of the dance through 3,000 years will be the theme symbolically illustrated by the dancers under the leadership of Miss Swett. "Sun Worship," "A Bedouin Daughter of the Desert," "The Dance of the Crescent Moon," "To a Grecian Urn," "Incense Dance of Salambo," "Saturalia," "Russian Rhapsody," "Indian Lament" and "French Valse" indicate the steps to be pictured down to the modern time of the revival of the Greek dancers by Isadora Duncan. This phase of modern art will be illustrated by the dances "Spring Awakening," and "Mendelssohn's Spring Song," with more recent expressions in the "Russian Ballet" and "The Tumb of the Elements."

WAR'S BIG JAM IN WASHINGTON

Invasion of Clerical Help Over-taxes Available Shelter and Rears a Live Housing Problem.

If the United States government is not compelled soon to build barracks to accommodate the army of clerks it has called there, Washingtonians will miss their guess. It has been the prophecy all summer that the government would need to supply tents for some of its workers in the fall, and although these have not yet materialized, they ought to be set up on all government lawns, for hundreds of clerks, men and women, know not where to lay their heads from day to day.

Quiet residential neighborhoods where owners never have dreamed of taking outsiders into their homes have been invaded by the newcomers, whose pleas for housing and board are so pathetic that almost every private family in town now entertains its "paying guest."

Nor is the apex of population anywhere near reached. The normal clerical population of Washington and its meager suburbs is about 39,000. These men and women are in the classified service and there are hundreds, if not thousands, of others, like the employes at the capitol, appointive officers and the like, who form part of the vast machinery of the government.

It is estimated by the Civil Service commission that within the last year the clerical population has doubled, which means that nearly 80,000 persons are on the payroll, albeit some, like Frank A. Vanderlip and Daniel Willard, may receive only \$1 a year. There must also be included in the resident population the wives, children and other relatives of the newly enrolled officers of the army navy, along with the officers themselves, most of whom must be housed outside the camps or buildings to which they are attached.

Boom in Population.

Not long ago a prominent Washington business man founded one of the local trade organizations with the prophecy that within three years Washington would have a population of 700,000—it was less than 350,000 before the war. His figures were regarded as extreme, although they were said to have been based upon official statistics.

But this prediction aside, the real estate men of the capital, than whom no better informed men walk the streets, agree that the guess of 500,000 within three years is not a wild one. The government and its various agencies have taken on more than 30,000 employes within the last year, and at the offices of the Civil Service commission it is believed that the peak of new employment will not be reached until next June.

The government, through the commission, has been making the most frantic efforts to secure stenographers and typewriters, and has been begging eligibles to take civil service examinations in their home towns. In normal times men are preferred for the government offices, but as many of the most competent young men stenographers are of military age, the draft has caught a lot of them and officials have waived all distinctions of sex. Chief clerks in the various departments wait for days and weeks for the Civil Service commission to fill their requisitions for clerks and often are compelled to obtain an executive order authorizing them to employ men and women directly without the intervention of the civil service examination.

One of the results of the acute demand for government clerks is to expose the mischief that remnant of the old spoils system, the appor-

tionment of clerks among the states. When the clerical force was established on a civil service basis, congress still insisted that the needs of the government for help should be supplied in proportion to population, so members of congress are elected. This scheme, while it gave members of congress no actual control over the selection of applicants for civil service positions, nevertheless retained enough of the element of spoilsmanship to make it attractive to many politicians in congress who hitherto had been elected on promises to take care of their friends. It is possible, although it may not be a historical fact, that the civil service laws could not have been enacted had not this concession of clerical apportionment among the states been made. However this may be, it still exists in the law and has handicapped the government tremendously in equipping its offices with competent workers, notwithstanding a little loophole in the law which permits an overruling of the apportionment in emergencies.

Particularly Hard on Washington. The people of Washington have been made to suffer beyond all reason by the restriction which provides that only a limited number of Washingtonians may be employed in the government service. Washington is essentially a political city and presumably the country desires that this should be so. Neither congress nor much public sentiment in Washington has encouraged the coming here of manufacture, and the private business of Washington is confined almost exclusively to mercantile establishments and such industries, like brewing, baking and repair shops, as cater to the individual needs of the citizens. The result has been that the young people brought up in the city have been unable to enter the commercial field and have been compelled to rely almost exclusively upon retail establishments, real estate concerns and the government service for employment. It has been extremely difficult for the employment for his sons and daughters and many of them of necessity have struck out for other cities in which to make their living. But naturally, Washington, like all other communities, has been turning out stenographers by the hundred, yet under restrictions of the civil service law governing apportionment only a limited number of them could find work in the various departments. The Washington Star, a very able and influential newspaper, has begun a campaign for the correction of this grave injustice to Washington and, in fact, demands the abolition of the whole apportionment system, on the ground that it is a relic of the days of political graft which should be destroyed. Now is the time more than ever to root out the whole despicable system and to leave the government free to send out not only into the District of Columbia but into Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and, in fact, into all the highly developed adjacent industrial communities for the skilled workers whose services are so greatly needed in the emergency of war.

Returning to the original subject the government must make as intelligent and rapid provision for the housing and feeding of its clerks as it is making for its military forces. Not an apartment is available in Washington. Hardly a house is vacant and the few that are have been picked over by would-be tenants who have declared that they would rather throw up their government jobs and go home than try to live in them. New structures containing hundreds of apartments are rented before they are finished. Men and women spend weeks hunting for suitable living quarters and board. The hotels are filled to overflowing and engagements in many of them must be made long ahead. Room-seekers actually are camping on the doorsteps of householders begging to be taken in. Ordinarily the congestion could be partly relieved by building, but building has stopped

for materials are high and often not obtainable while the government is paying unheard of wages to carpenters, masons, plumbers and laborers for work upon the cantonments at Camp Meade and the new buildings at Fort Myer, Camp University and other posts in this vicinity. The situation is made the more distressing for many of the clerks by the embargo upon household goods placed by some of the railroads. The great majority of the clerks come from the north and west, which are served into Washington by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania. The Baltimore & Ohio is still transporting household goods, but the Pennsylvania is not, and many an unfortunate young man has scuttled to Washington to grab his government job, leaving his wife to pack and come along after him, only to find after he had engaged a house or an apartment here that his goods could not be moved.

With nearly 40,000 new clerks already overcrowding Washington and nearly as many more expected within the next nine months, it is obvious that the government must either make provision for these people or go without their services, unless it is willing to see them sleep in the streets or the police station. The picture here drawn is by no means a caricature, and, in fact, your correspondent rather regrets being compelled to state these facts for the government needs all the clerks it can get and they should not be discouraged from trying to come to Washington if they are not of military age. But living conditions as they exist here cannot be blinked at. Will the government take this matter in hand or will it permit thousands of its employes to suffer great hardships through the coming winter?—Boston Transcript letter.

Mrs. Eldridge's numbers will include such splendid selections as "Ah, Love but a Day," by Protheroe; "Spring Song," by Vidal; "The Wind," "Conquard's 'Hai Lui,'" "How Much I Love Thee," by Frank La Forge and Saint Saens beautiful "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice."

One of the striking features of the program will be a patriotic ensemble by Omaha school children trained by Miss Pleasant Holyoke, who will illustrate the introduction of the dance in the public schools and who will lead the chorus of the audience in "America" after the singing of the first verse by Mrs. Eldridge.

The music will be in charge of three Omaha girls, with Miss Eloise West as director, Miss Hazel O'Connor at the piano and Miss Grace Slabough as vocal accompanist.

Members of Miss Swett's company are Emily Bentley, Lucy Courtney, Pleasant Holyoke, Charlotte Perry and Frances Stephenson. Their costumes are the designs of Miss Swett and Miss Perry.

This evening entertainment for the Teachers' association will be made an annual event of the Bureau of Publicity for the entertainment of Omaha's visitors.

TRENCH CANDLES FOR LADS OVERSEA

Long School Children Boil Old Newspapers in Paraffine to Make Tapers for Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

A strong odor of paraffine pervaded Long school Friday. Following the odor to the basement, a visitor found there, under the direction of Miss Schneider, a roomful of children studying lessons with one eye on a big can of paraffine bubbling over a gas stove. In this were being boiled the trench candles the children had made from newspapers.

These had been tightly rolled, pasted and cut into proper lengths by a buzz saw in the manual training room.

Even the paraffine was of scraps. The Jewish children had brought the remnants of Friday night candles, the Episcopal and Catholic boys and girls had brought pieces of altar candles. Added to these were the tops of the mother's jelly glasses, all in the big melting pot.

Several bushels of candles was the result. These will be sent across the sea at once. They will light the trenches for Christmas, and during the long evenings. Each candle will burn for a half hour, with no smoke. They are chafing dishes for the boys also, as the camp soup can be heated in hand or will permit thousands of its employes to suffer great hardships through the coming winter?—Boston Transcript letter.

Fifteen of the prettiest blue and white baby quilts you ever saw have been made by kindergarten girls in

Long School Children Boil Old Newspapers in Paraffine to Make Tapers for Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

Long School Children Boil Old Newspapers in Paraffine to Make Tapers for Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

A strong odor of paraffine pervaded Long school Friday. Following the odor to the basement, a visitor found there, under the direction of Miss Schneider, a roomful of children studying lessons with one eye on a big can of paraffine bubbling over a gas stove. In this were being boiled the trench candles the children had made from newspapers.

These had been tightly rolled, pasted and cut into proper lengths by a buzz saw in the manual training room.

Even the paraffine was of scraps. The Jewish children had brought the remnants of Friday night candles, the Episcopal and Catholic boys and girls had brought pieces of altar candles. Added to these were the tops of the mother's jelly glasses, all in the big melting pot.

Fifteen of the prettiest blue and white baby quilts you ever saw have been made by kindergarten girls in

the Long school. Miss Ryan and her assistant, Miss Shields, have made the sewing of these optional, but every boy has wanted to have a hand in the matter. The parents and teachers have supplied the material. These will be given to the Duryea Aid society, now in charge of the Vassar club at 618 Bee building. This society will send them across, where they will keep some babies in Europe warm.

Artistic Booklets.

Some very artistic booklets to be sent to the soldiers have been prepared by the drawing classes of Miss Young in the Long school. Ernest Burkland has a unique design with a shield and a Christmas greeting combined; Eddie Rahmer has a Christmas design with beautiful color and placing. Louis Dorsky, who works after school hours as newsie at the Faxon hotel to pay his way, is one of the most interested in the art work. Harvey Peterson, Bertha Englehart, George Pearlman, Vera Dunn, Marcellus Richard and Emily Robinson have beautiful booklets with a well chosen set of poems, stories and jokes in them to entertain the boys in the trenches. All those made are worthy of mention, for each child has done his best.

Many sacks of clipped cotton goods to make pillows also were contributed by the school kiddies. These pieces will be used to soften the pillows of soldiers who sleep in trenches or remain in the emergency field hospitals until taken to the base hospitals.

The enthusiasm of Omaha boys and girls in responding with their chewing gum, trench candles, clipped cotton and other articles aroused the interest of their teachers.

Hundreds of small joke books were made by the children for the boys at the front. The covers were designed

and painted by the children and the pages were filled with jokes and sentiments clipped from newspapers and magazines. Omaha school boys and girls will send many joyous moments to the soldiers who will read these booklets during the holiday season.

Big Navy Recruiting Campaign Soon to Start

A tremendous navy campaign may soon be started by prominent business men of Omaha in connection with the navy recruiting office here. The navy is calling for men and help from the substantial citizens of the city and will go far to get them.

"If I had \$10,000 I could bring in 1,000 men—\$10 a man," said Ensign Condit, recruiting officer, today. "I would do much of it by newspaper advertising. Of course, I myself, could not handle the money, but a committee of citizens might do this."

A number of suggestions have come in to the navy office since a story asking for ideas was printed in The Bee several days ago. There is some talk of a mammoth entertainment and some of a parade. At any rate, the navy is going to wake them up soon.

Go to Red Cross Conference in Chicago Wednesday

At the Red Cross central division conference to be held in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, the following Omahans will be present: Frank W. Judson, Gould Dietz, W. G. Urk, Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Mrs. Clement Chase, Mrs. Howard Baldrige and Mrs. C. M. Wilhelm and Leonard Trester of Lincoln. Mr. Judson will attend the war fund conference at the same time and the dinner Henry P. Davison of New York will give Thursday evening.

The Most Beautiful Car In Its Class

And that isn't all. The Olympian has power, endurance and abundant speed.

It has a 114-inch wheel base, those easy-riding, shock-absorbing cantilever rear springs, full floating rear axle, and vacuum gasoline system.

It has a smooth-running, high-speed engine that averages 18 miles on a gallon of gas under conditions prevailing in and around this city.

It has the most complete equipment ever offered with any motor car—motometer, bumper, spotlight and ignition lock.

You can have your choice of a wide variety of colors. Yet the Olympian costs only \$965! Think of such value. No other car gives you so much for your money.

OLYMPIAN

That is one reason why we have taken over the Olympian distributing rights in this territory.

Another is this: The Olympian is built of high-grade stuff in a high-grade plant. It is built by an organization that is strong, keen and wide-awake—an organization that gives real service and demands performance from its cars.

These are big, vital points—important advantages that no car buyer can overlook.

We are anxious to have you see the Olympian and ride in it.

We want to show you how it meets the conditions cars must meet in this city—in heavy traffic, on the hills or on the boulevards.

Drop in and look at the Olympian. Ask us for a demonstration.

TO DEALERS—If interested in a live proposition, write, phone or wire us today.

DILL & TORRING

2209 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb. Phone Douglas 2808.

OLYMPIAN MOTORS COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

