BRINGING UP FATHER

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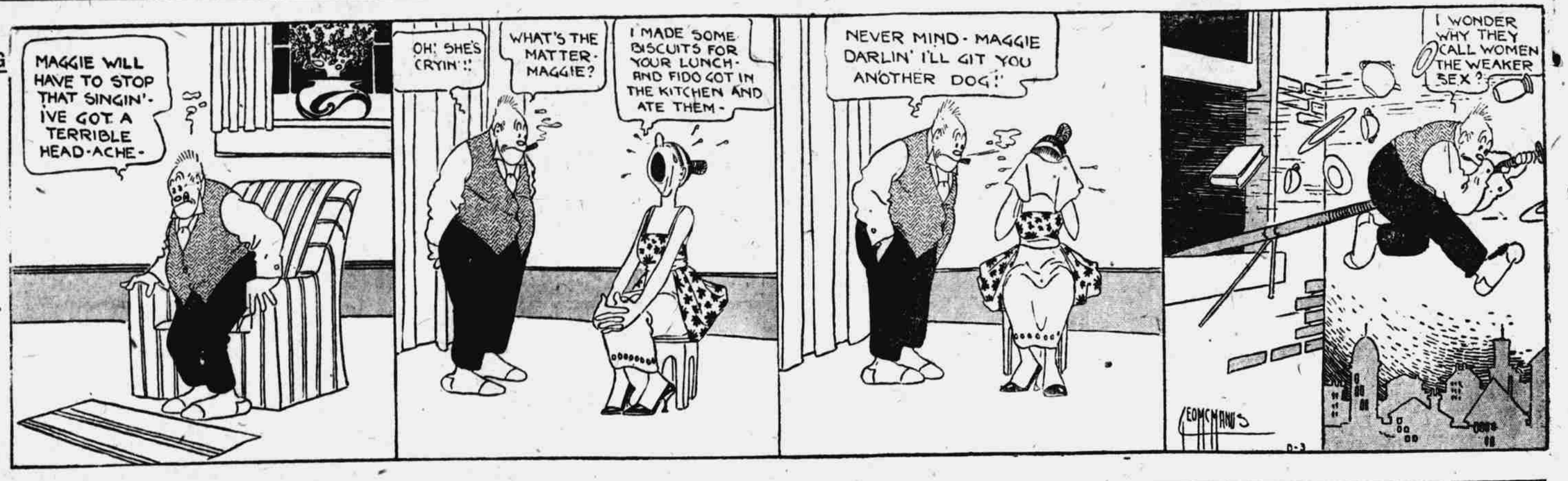
Drawn for The Bee by George McManus



NONPAREILS TAKE GAME FROM CAMP DODGE CREW BY THE SCORE OF 25 TO 0

Motor Truck Company Team from Iowa Camp Goes Down Before Superior Work of the Amateur Champs Sunday at Melady's Meadows in Wind Up of the Season.

By FRANK QUIGLEY.

The stellar independent foot ball attraction of the season was pulled off at Melady's Meadow yesterday afternoon, when the Camp Dodge Motor Truck Company No. 346 collided with the Nonpareils and lost to the local boys, 25 to 0.

SOLDIERS DISAPPOINTED.

The soldiers came over from Dodge expecting to haul back a bunch of the long green, but were sadly disappointed. To show what a starchy proposition the Omahans were up against, it might be said that according to the players of the Truck company, they held the Camp Dodge team that played here Saturday during 30 minutes of foot ball to a tie score, so the team that represents Camp Dodge can get a game with the Nonpareils for a few hundred dollars.

When the whistle blew for the footballists to duck for the showers, the Nonpareils had compiled 25 points, while the Camp Dodge boys failed to chalk up a counter.

Quigley Returns 20 Yards.

Captain Williams won the toss and chose to defend the east goal. Johnson kicked off to Quigley, who advanced 25 yards. The Nonpareils journeyed down the field to the 30-yard line, when they were held for downs. The Soldiers failed to gain and were forced to punt.

Again the Nonpareils marched up the field on a combination of line bucks, trick plays and forward passes to the two-yard line and on a fake by Moore the ball was pushed over the line for the initial score of the argument. Goal was missed. Time was called for the first quarter when the touchdown was made.

Even in Second.

In the second quarter the Camp Dodge boys braced and the playing was about even. Score at the end of the first half, Nonpareils, 6; Camp Dodge, 0.

In the third quarter the champions made another touchdown, Moore carrying the ball across. Goal was missed.

Inspired with nuxated iron or something more effective, the Nonpareils came back stronger than the British did last week and nailed a pair of touchdowns and one goal. Flanagan made one and Hasson the other. Quigley kicked goal.

The Nonpareils were marching down the field for another touchdown when the whistle blew for the asbestos to drop on the 1917 season.

Flanagan, Williams and Pearson were the particular stars on the offense for the champions and Broz played a brilliant game on the defense. For the Camp Dodge boys, Johnson, Flanagan and Howes were continually in the limelight.

The story has been circulated that the Ducky Holmes team would like to p laythe Nonpareils. Several times the Holmes team has refused to play the Nonpareils. If the Holmes are not trying to kid somebody the Nonpareils will play them a post-season game next Sunday, give them a handicap of 25 points and donate the Holmes team $100 if the Nonpareils are defeated.

HOW THEY LINED UP.

NONPAREILS.		SOLDIERS.	
Broz	C.	C.	Nissen
Rosso	R. G.	R. G.	Bande
Smith	L. G.	L. G.	Murphy
Kasner	R. T.	R. T.	Flannery
Pearson	L. T.	L. T.	Lynch
Quigley	R. E.	R. E.	Howes-Greene
Foran	L. E.	L. E.	Wagner
Moore	Q. B.	Q. B.	Hasford
Hasson	R. H. B.	R. H. B.	Jackson
Flanagan	L. H. B.	L. H. B.	Busse
Williams	F. B.	F. B.	White

Touchdowns: Moore (2), Hasson, Flanagan; referee, Harry Wright; umpire, Tollman; head linesman, Greene.

W. AND J. RIM KHAKIS FROM CAMP SHERMAN

Soldiers Approach Rivals' Line Many Times, But Fail to Go Over Top; Final Score Is 7 to 0.

Toledo, O., Dec. 2.—Washington and Jefferson university triumphed over the Camp Sherman foot ball squad yesterday, 7 to 0. Captain McCreight's touchdown and his goal kick in the second quarter comprised the scoring. Many times the soldiers were within a few feet of the president's line, but they were unable to go over the top. Lineup:

CAMP SHERMAN.		W. AND J.	
Garfield	L. E.	L. E.	Carroll
Munk	L. T.	L. T.	Henry
Little	L. G.	L. G.	Wimberly
Marting (c)	C.	C.	Guy
Goebel	R. G.	R. G.	Straw
Edmonds	R. T.	R. T.	Stein
Heyman	R. E.	R. E.	Tresset
Overbaugh	Q. B.	Q. B.	Bixler
Rupp	L. H.	L. H.	Smith
Roudebush	R. H.	R. H.	Stobbs
Scoville	F. B.	F. B.	(c) McCreight

Score by periods:

Camp Sherman	0	0	0	0	0
W. and J.	0	7	0	0	7

Scoring, W. and J.: Touchdown, McCreight. Goal kick: McCreight. Officials: Tufts, Yale, referee; Maxwell, Swarthmore, umpire; Walter Wright, Toledo, field judge; Byron Dickson, Pennsylvania, head linesman. Time of periods: 15 minutes each.

Iowa Alums Rim Varsity In Red Cross Scrimmage

Iowa City, Ia., Dec. 2.—In a game for the benefit of the Red Cross, the University of Iowa alumni eleven defeated the varsity here, 14 to 0. Coach Howard Jones played left end for the Hawkeyes. Kerwick, Houghton and Kirk starred for the alumni.

Stenographers Are Needed By the Government

An appeal for expert stenographers has been made to Mrs. F. H. Cole of Omaha, chairman of the civil service reform committee of the general federation of women's clubs, by George T. Keyes, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform league.

Mr. Keyes informs Mrs. Cole that the government is in dire need of 5,000 stenographers who can take dictation, at 80 to 100 words per minute, and transcribe such dictation with fair rapidity.

Mr. Keyes asks Mrs. Cole if it would not be possible for Omaha to furnish 100 of this number. Salaries are $1,100 and $1,200 a year.

Examinations for these positions are held each Tuesday at the following Nebraska towns: Omaha, Alliance, Broken Bow, Beatrice, Chadron, Columbus, Grand Island, Holdrege, Lincoln, McCook, Nebraska City, Norfolk, North Platte and O'Neill.

Women's Shoes Cost Four Times as Much as Before

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Rome, Sept. 15.—While women's clothes have doubled in price the wage paid dressmakers' employes still remains about 60 cents a day. The exploitation of women workers in Italy is being discussed in connection with the recent strike of Paris midinettes. Rome's two most fashionable establishments, despite their war prices, continue to pay their sewing girls at this rate, with three months' layoff in summer. As it is impossible for these girls and young women to buy food on such wages, many of them have turned to work as housemaids, where at least they get their food.

One of the chief difficulties of working women at present is to get shoes, for which they now have to pay $4 a pair for the quality that before the war cost them $1.

Brandeis Team Offers Aid to Mrs. John Andrews

The Brandeis base ball team, through Fred Bradford, its manager, Saturday handed a check for $10 to the sporting editor of The Bee for the fund for Mrs. Johnny Andrews, wife of Johnny Andrews, Omaha amateur base ball player, who died of tuberculosis two weeks ago. Contributions to this fund, which is being raised by the Omaha Amateur Base Ball association, may be made through the sporting editor of The Bee.

Ames Star Wins K. C. Club's Annual Five-Miler

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—Arlin Hawthorne, star of the Ames cross country team, won the annual five-mile run of the Kansas City Athletic club here this afternoon. His team was 29:30. Sergeant L. J. Claiborne, Battery B, Thirty-fourth field artillery, Camp Funston, finished second, one minute behind the winner. L. W. Dewell of Kansas university was third.

You can secure a maid, stenographer or bookkeeper by using a Bee Want Ad.

GRANT DOWNS CUSTERITES IN SPEEDY DUEL

Monster Crowd Witnesses Most Spectacular and Desperately Fought Contest Staged on Stagg Field in Years.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Before the biggest crowd that has witnessed a football game in Chicago this season, Camp Grant defeated Camp Custer, 14 to 13, at Stagg field yesterday. The contest was staged to enrich the athletic funds at the two cantonments, and it was estimated that more than $40,000 was raised.

The contest was the most spectacular and desperately fought played on Stagg field in years. The Custer eleven came from behind in the final period and scored all of its points. Costello's failure to kick goal robbed the Michigan soldiers of a tie. Langhoff, a former Wisconsin star and Gardiner, a former captain of the Carlisle Indians registered touchdowns for Custer. Gardiner blocked a punt and raced 50 yards for the final score.

Grant Makes Touchdowns.

Shiverick, an All-American star from Cornell, and Eddy, a famous Princeton quarterback, played brilliantly for Camp Grant, each scoring touchdowns. The kicking of Shiverick and Costello, a former Georgetown player, was a revelation.

It was seldom that their punts did not travel 50 or 60 yards. Shiverick made three attempts to boot field goals from the 41, 45 and 47-yard lines and the ball missed the goal only by inches.

Military Spectacle.

The game furnished an inspiring military spectacle. As the teams took the field, eight bands which had been massed into one, struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The thousands of soldiers and officers stood at attention, their faces turned toward the band while the crowd stood with bared heads. As the last strains of the anthem died away, a mighty cheer broke from the crowd.

Brigadier General Lyman Kennon, the new commandant at Camp Grant, a dozen other generals and their staffs, French and British officers and men and women prominent in professional and social life in Chicago occupied the boxes which lined the gridiron.

CAMP GRANT.		CAMP CUSTER.	
Rasmussen	L. E.	L. E.	Gardiner
Lathrop	L. T.	L. T.	Moriarty
McCabe	L. G.	L. G.	Kerwin
Funk	C.	C.	Swart
Whiting	R. G.	R. G.	Simpson
Smith	R. T.	R. T.	Ward
Woodruff	R. E.	R. E.	Thompson
Eddy	Q. B.	Q. B.	Costello
Shiverick	L. H.	L. H.	DePrado
Wood	R. H.	R. H.	Miller
Schobinger	F. B.	F. B.	Langhoff

Score by periods:

Grant	7	0	7	0—14
Custer	0	0	0	13—13

Grant scoring: Touchdowns Shiverick, Eddy. Goals from touchdowns: Shiverick, 2; Custer, goals, Langhoff Gardiner. Goal from touchdown: Costello. Referee: Madigsohn, Michigan. Umpire: Haines, Yale. Field judge: Knight, Dartmouth. Head-linesman: Holderness, Lehigh.

Time of periods: 15 minutes each.

President Monroe's Son Is a Centenarian

The oldest and most vigorous centenarian in Florida, Major James Monroe of Jacksonville, only surviving son of President James Monroe, celebrated his 101st birthday there recently.

Major Monroe is a widely known figure in the neighborhood in which he lives. A small pension from the state, which he gets for having served in the confederate army, is his chief support. His home, a dilapidated houseboat, is drawn up on the bank of the St. John's river, in the heart of Riverside, the most exclusive residential section of Jacksonville. Surrounding it are the homes of many well-to-do citizens.

Major Monroe wears his years lightly. He is as sprightly as some men of 50. He works in the gardens of the wealthier residents of the Riverside section, and is a favorite with the children, for whom he has a constant fund of stories relating to the Mexican war, the civil war and antebellum days. He has been married three times and has lost five sons fighting for this country. Two of them were killed in the civil war. One daughter remains alive. Her home is at Richmond, Va.

At the side of the houseboat home of Major Monroe a confederate flag flies, but in the place of honor is the Stars and Stripes. Each Fourth of July Major Monroe salutes "Old Glory" with a volley from a flintlock musket.—New York Herald.

Japs and British Want Interned German Ships

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Seventeen German and Austrian ships in all are interned in Chinese waters, with a total displacement of over 20,000 tons.

The Japanese government made a request to be permitted to take over German and Austrian ships as soon as China entered the war. Similar request was made by Great Britain.

Today's Sport Calendar

Wrestling—Opening of national catch-as-catch-can tournament, New York City.

Bicycling—Start of annual six-day race, Madison Square garden, New York City.

Automobile—Opening of shows at Akron, O., and Springfield, Mass.

Boxing—Billy Miske vs. Willie Meehan, 6 rounds, at Philadelphia.

SMITH FREED OF CRIMINAL INTENT

County Judge Holds Out Fees, But Higher Court Finds That it Was Not to Defraud.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Roscoe R. Smith is absolved from any criminal intention when he retained fees collected by him as county pudge of Boone county, though the judgment obtained against him in the Boone county district court will have to stand.

Smith served a term in the Nebraska legislature from Boone county and was elected county judge. After serving three and one-half months, he resigned and went west. Present County Judge Doten was appointed to fill the unexpired term and it was discovered that Smith had collected more than his pro rata share of the fees.

The county sued to recover the amount, which was alleged to be $397.05 and the supreme court commission holds that the judgment is correct.

Collection of Fees.

It is alleged that the defendant, during the three and one-half months of his term, collected fees of $878.30; that his successor, Judge Doten, collected during the balance of the term, $1,320.85; that the total fees collected amounted to $2,199.15; that during the year the two judges collected $547.15 more than the amount allowed them as salaries; that Judge Doten has turned in his pro rata share for the balance of the term.

Smith contended that as county judge, he was not allowed a salary, but received his compensation in fees and was not required to account to the county for fees only in excess of $1,650; that the petition did not allege that defendant collected fees in excess of that amount.

The defendant alleged that most of the reavy work of the term came in the first three months and that therefore he was entitled to receive a compensation accordingly.

Finding of Court.

However, the court commission holds otherwise and says that Smith knew when he accepted the office that the heavy part of the work would be in the first part of the term, and should have governed himself accordingly, and that the compensation must be figured on so much per month, which would be $137.50, and cannot go over that amount.

In its opinion, the supreme court commission says: "It is well to state that it is conceded that the defendant is a young man of very high standing; that the fees were retained by him because of the honest belief on his part that he was entitled to the same under the law, there being no suspicion or charge on the part of anyone that in retaining the fees in controversy, he was prompted by dishonest motives."

Smith, after returning from the west, engaged in the practice of law at Aurora, where he is now located.

Insignia and Stripes Denote Service and Station

All commissioned officers wear a black and gold hat cord. On the collar of his shirt a second lieutenant wears a bronze ornament—for the infantry crossed rifles with shell. He will also wear a one-quarter-angle; for cavalry, crossed sabers; field artillery, crossed cannon; coast artillery, a shell on the crossed cannon; engineer corps, a turreted castle; signal corps, crossed flags with a flaming torch; medical corps, a wand entwined by two serpents; quartermaster corps, gold key crossed with sword surmounted by a wheel and eagle; ordnance, a bursting shell. He will also wear a one-quarter-inch stripe around his cuff.

A first lieutenant will wear the same insignia and in addition one single silver bar on each side of his collar. On his overcoat he wears a single scroll of narrow black braid.

A captain wears two silver bars and a double scroll of braid.

A major wears the same insignia with a gold oak leaf on his shoulder and three scrolls of braid. A lieutenant colonel wears a silver oak leaf and four scrolls of braid; a colonel, a silver spread eagle and five scrolls of braid.

A brigadier general wears a silver star; a major general, two silver stars; a lieutenant general, two stars with a coat of arms of the United States between.

The noncommissioned officers wear chevrons above the elbow to denote their rank; a corporal, two chevrons; sergeant, three; first sergeant, three, with a diamond or lozenge in the center.—Denver Post.

AN ANOMALY OF THE TRENCHES—A concrete mixer is used to turn out trench lining and gun placements. The British annexed it from the Boches in a recent capture.

GERMAN TRENCH BUILDER.

WATTLES SCORES OPPONENTS OF WAR

State Food Administrator Denounces Politicians Who Would Gain Favor by Hindering Government.

Lincoln, Dec. 2.—(Special.)—Politicians and others who hope to gain favor by opposing the war and the policy of the government were roundly scored here today by Gurdon W. Wattles, federal food administrator for Nebraska. Mr. Wattles delivered the principal address at the annual memorial services of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The Nebraska official was vigorous in his denunciation of those who had sought to hinder the government in its aims.

"We have been attracted and charmed by the eloquence of too many politicians who have preached strange and new doctrines in the past. Too many men who have damned our government by faint praise or who have preached near treason openly have been elected to places of honor and trust. Today there are men in office who are foolish enough to believe that their opposition to the war will find a favarable response from the people at the next election," said Mr. Wattles.

Encourage Enemy.

"They seem to entirely overlook the fact that their words encouraged the enemy and will have the effect of prolonging the war and of increasing its cost in lives and treasure. If history is a true guide, these men will receive as pay for their errors, the contempt of all true Americans. They will pass into obscurity from which they should have never emerged."

"Am I my brother's keeper?, the oft repeated question has found its affirmative answer in this war," declared Mr. Wattles. "It's expression has been in varying degrees in orders and individuals, who have responded to the call as never before. Much is being done to better mankind. The world is being revolutionized; in fact, the tendency of the times is to a cementing of forces and understandings, which would have been thought impossible before the beginning of this great struggle."

Mr. Wattles paid high tribute to the Elks and their works of charity. His memorial on departed Elks was a classic, which will be treasured in the archives of this great institution.

Small Towns of Nebraska Do Their Share Raising Cash

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Dec. 2.—(Special.)—The big towns do not appear to be doing all the heavy work raising money to carry on the war, according to John Hall of Verdon. Mr. Hall is a brother of State Treasurer George Hall and Railway Commissioner Thomas Hall.

Mr. Hall said the little town of Verdon with a population of only 400 people had subscribed $2,200 to the Red Cross, $600 to the Young Men's Christian association funds and had taken $50,000 in Liberty bonds.

Son of German General Trains American Soldiers

The father of Corporal Daniel Pitcher of the machine gun company, Toledo, is a major general in the German army.

Yet, when his exile was removed by imperial edict two years ago, Corporal Pitcher chose to stay in the land of his adoption.

Later, when war was declared on Germany he was given the option of getting an honorable discharge from the army or fighting against the land of his birth.

He chose to fight and is training the machine gun men in the use of that deadly implement of war which may mow down his own relatives.

His American patriotism is not recently acquired, for he has served in the regular army twenty-two years, having seen service during the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines.

His family name is Von Falkenhausen. While attending a military school in Germany he quarreled with a comrade, reached his own gun first and was forced to cross the boundary at a late hour of night.

Coming to this country, he lived with a family named Pitcher in Rockford, Ill., and assumed their name. He then enlisted in the American army, from which he will be retired in seven years.

"My mother in Germany left me some money, but the government grabbed it," he said, "but I should worry, with that $75 a month which I'll get from Uncle Sam for the rest of my days."

He was detailed from the Sixth infantry, United States army, as instructor for the machine gun company of the Sixth regiment. He explains ruefully that his old outfit is now in France and will be one of the first to enter the trenches.

Pitcher was the leader of that squad of Sixth regiment soldiers who enforced patriotism on a number of foreign proprietors of restaurants and delicatessen stores last spring and made them display flags in their windows.

His wife is a cashier in a local business establishment and his daughter is a supervisor in a telephone exchange.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Establish Bureau For All of the Alies

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 15.—Establishment of a bureau of information for the mutual benefit of all the Entente allies to deal with questions relating to the pensions, training and employment of men disabled in the war, is proposed in a report submitted to the British minister of pensions by Sir Arthur G. Boscawen, as the result of a conference of representatives of the allied nations concerning the care to be taken of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Sir Arthur pointed out that in France and Belgium no soldier is discharged from the army until his cure has been completed so that there is no danger of his returning to work before he is fit to do so, and thus permanently impair his health.

The highest pension paid to British privates at present amounts nearly to $7 a week, while the highest French pension is about $3.75 a week.

BEDLAM OF ORIENT IS A MASS OF RUINS

Two-Thirds of Saloniki Burns and 70,000 Homeless Refugees Are Without Shelter.

Saloniki, Nov. 4.—This stricken city presents a weird and terrible spectacle after the great conflagration that has destroyed two-thirds of it, leaving 70,000 homeless refugees, with a property loss of 500,000,000 francs. The strange part of it is that, in the midst of this desert of ashes, the stern realties of the war compel incessant activity, and alongside the ruin is the roar of the vast preparation of the army of the orient, one of the vital links in the chain encircling the central powers.

The report circulated in America that Saloniki was set on fire by the enemy as a military maneuver against General Sarrail's army is groundless. The fire started in small way, from using coal oil in a stove in the poor quarter. A fierce gale did the rest, scattering cinders over the town until it was ablaze from end to end.

The indications are Saloniki will stay burned until after the war. There is talk that the Americans are coming to rebuild it. The city accepts the report as true, and is talking of what American money and enterprise will do. The proprietor of the Continental hotel, which has been burned, said the contract had been signed for American reconstruction. But Consul General Horton says it is all talk so far and has assumed no definite form. The Greek government expects to do the rebuilding, but lacks the money for such a task. Meantime a great army headquarters must be carried on amid ashes, and the Serbian government will soon arrive to set up a capital in the ashes.

Long Single Street.

Saloniki today is a picture of blackened walls, which stretch for miles along the sea front. The city spreads out like a long ribbon on a single street. Facing the sea there used to be a strange jumble of palaces, warehouses, hotels, theaters, cinemas, concert halls, gambling dens, stores and churches. But all these have been swept away. There is not a hotel left. The famous St. Demetrius Greek church went with the rest. In the art world it was known as the best example of Byzantine church architecture in existence. Singularly, however, while the business and residence section was burned, all the military establishments escaped.

Ordinarily Saloniki is a city of 120,000 people. But when the war made it the entente headquarters for the Orient the 120,000 was suddenly swelled to 600,000. The population of Saloniki probably is the greatest mixture of nationalities that exists anywhere today. There are seven different armies represented here—French, English, Italian, Russian, Serbian, Greek and Albanian. With the English are Highlanders in kilts and Indian sheiks in turbans, besides the great mass in kahki. With the French are Chinese Annamites from Indo-China, Senegalese negroes from Africa, as well as the rank and file of French "poilus" in their blue and gray uniforms.

Naval Base, Too.

Then there are sailors as well as soldiers, for this is a naval as well as a military base. And besides the seven regular armies there are the contingents which do not quite reach the magnitude of an army, such as the American ambulance corps, the American Red Cross, and the Canadian troops, which are classed here as American. All this multitude of variegated uniforms, representing the armies of more than half the world, fill the streets with unending streams of soiled and dirty color, mostly kahki, with flashes of all the colors of the rainbow as the Albanian mountaineers, the Cretan islanders, the Serbians, Greeks, Russians and all the rest push along in this bewildering throng.

And after that the motley throng of mixed races from the Balkans and the Levant—that meeting place between the east and the west—a jargon of all languages, all races and all conditions, with beggars, priests, fakers, painted women from Paris boulevards, ragamuffins, Jewish merchants, generals, admirals, and the vast lines of soldiers and sailors of all nations, mixed in inextricable confusion in the fire-swept away army headquarters, which is justly entitled to its name—the Bedlam of the Orient.