THE BEE: OMAHA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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The early Christmas shopper saves lots of

worry Italian opera is all right. It has been passed

by the musical censor.

President Wilson remaps the line of march and calls on all of us to fall in.

A casual survey of the work ahead glimpses a steady winter job for congress.

To speak of a runaway captive balloon may sound like a paradox, but it is not.

Be sure President Wilson's message is nowhere more carefully read and studied than in Berlin

Meat, milk and other commodity prices are on the downgrade. Food Administrator Hoover says so, and he is presumed to know.

The suffrage strategists do not take kindly to advice to fight out one battle at a time in Nebraska. Go to it-the more the merrier.

It is painfully evident from hints and hunches that Nebraska's democratic factions are not overlooking a chance to insert the knife in the right spot.

The battle of Cambrai demonstrates equally with Verdun, the Somme and Flanders the superiority of the allies in man power and gun power on the west front.

Local and national food administrators' advise an immediate reduction in the price of bread. Paying heed to an advance hunch throws the switch on the coming club.

The message delivered by President Wilson

Straight From the Shoulder!

to the reconvened congress strikes straight from the shoulder at the vital points of the war situation. Without mincing his language he shows that the reasons forcing us to take up arms to repel the unprovoked aggressions of the kaiser are even stronger now for unrelenting prosecution of the war and that the talk of peace by compromise before we have gotten fairly into swing is prompted either by cowardly fear or traitorous disloyalty. At no time has a president talked more plainly and more outspokenly about enemies within the nation conspiring to sacrifice the principles of democracy to temporary advantage.

The best evidence that the president is in earnest and determined to back words with deeds, is his urgent demand upon congress for immediate declaration that a state of war exists also with Austria-Hungary. The anomaly of fighting the kaiser while pretending to he in friendly peace with his chief partner acting in complete unison with him, not only in pushing the U-boat infamy but also in military movements against us and our allies, is indeed intolerable. The president offers a partial excuse for the Austrians that they are but tools and vassals of the German war lords and place Turkey and Bulgaria in the same category, yet asks that action against the last two be deferred for reasons which to us seem inconclusive. Unless there are undisclosed objects to be subserved, we do not see why we should continue on terms of peace with any of the countries self-linked with Germany in its greedy scheme of world dominion.

.To the people of the countries whose governments are waging war upon us, the president's re-statement of our aims and purposes should be reassuring and would be if they were permitted to comprehend without distortion and misrepresentation. That understanding can, however, only come later when we prove to them that justice and right and not plunder and booty is what alone will satisfy us. It must also hearten our own allies and strengthen them in their weak places. For patriotic Americans, there is nothing

to do but gird for a battle to the finish.

Work for the Automobile Club to Do.

The annual meeting of the Omaha Automobile club has just been held. We are inclined to think that the club is in position to exercise a larger influence in behalf of automobile owners and the public generally than hitherto exerted by it. With the increasing number of automobile owners and dealers the task of making the club stronger and more aggressive ought not to be a difficult one. The increase in the number of automobiles owned here as well as in the large numbers constantly coming into the city from a

wide area presents new problems to settle which is clearly within the province of automobile clubs. What Omaha does in this respect should be

War Schools By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3 .- One kind of trained man for which the government has a most pressing need right now is the experienced driver of auto trucks. The truck has displaced the army mule wherever there are roads and in many places where there are not.. Food and ammunition go forward on trucks from the base to the fighting

It is not always the case that the man who has spent a few months or years driving a delivery truck over asphalt streets with a traffic cop to tell him what to do is qualified for this war work. At the front the problem is more apt to be that of directing his machine across a roadless piece of country, plowed by shells, littered with scattered equipment and shreds of barbed wire entanglement, unlit save by the occasional flash and glare of bursting shrapnel. And if this war driver fails to deliver his goods at the proper time it will be a good deal more serious than the irritation of some customer, for the success of an attack, the lives of men, may depend upon that delivery.

When the government need for the kind of truck drivers who could be depended upon to deliver the goods under war conditions became apparent, a certain educator in Minneapolis, Dr. C. Prosser of the Dunwoody institute, set about the task of producing such drivers by schooling them in their duties.

It is probable that the average man, soldier or citizen, would not consider such an undertaking practicable. He would say that the drivers would have to learn their business for the most part at least by the hard and expensive process of trial and error in the field, For we have all come to look upon education as a sort of dispensable preliminary to the main business of life. We know that the college man comes away from his Alma Mater with "a head full of theories," which he has to forget before he can become really useful, while some practical men even regard much education as a handicap.

Dr. Prosser belongs to a new class of educators who do not believe that education necessarily lacks the applicability to the practical ends of life, although admitting that it generally does. They have set themselves to the task of making education useful. So Dr. Prosser went at the truck driver problem in characteristic fashion by creating a little "no man's land" in a large field near his school. He equipped it with artificial shell holes, with entanglements and difficulties of all kinds and he set his novitiate truck drivers the task of bringing their machines safely across it. He exposed them to every condition which a close study of the war in Europe indicated they would be apt to meet in France. And he turned out military truck drivers that could drive.

Dr. Prosser's field of activities as a practical trainer of men has now been enlarged to include substantially the whole country; for he has been made director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which is a new department of the government created by a recent act of congress for the purpose of using federal funds and the federal administrative machinery to help the states install practical training courses in the schools. In its application to civilian life it is a revolutionary measure and means a new opportunity for the youth of America. That phase of it will be treated in a separate article. For the present the board is directing its energies to work similar to that which Dr. Prosser undertook at Dun-woody-the work of training men to fill the industrial needs of the nation at war.

One of the first needs it set out to fill was that for trained radio operators. The signal corps needed 15,000 of them and they were nowhere to be found. Accordingly it turned to the board for advice. The board at once got into communication with leading schools in the states which had formed state boards to co-operate with the federal board and suggested that these schools open evening classes at which men subject to the draft might learn the business of radio-telegraphy. The response both from the schools and from the men was prompt. There are already between 50 to 100 schools for radio-telegraphers in operation and about 3,000 men are attending them, while the organization of these evening schools is proceeding at a rate which has encouraged the board to make optimistic estimates (which cannot yet be made public) as to the number of radiotelegraphers it can supply to the War department. The success of this experiment has lifted the Board for Vocational Education into the position of a recognized part of the government war ma-chinery. Secretary of War Baker has written a letter to the heads of all his departments telling them that this board is the department to which they should refer their problems in the matter of trained men. And almost every department has such problems. The quartermaster's corps for example needs men trained in 50 different trades. Of course, men trained in all of these trades are found among the conscripts, but they are not found in the proportions needed. There are too many clerks for example, and not enough cooks. Only by training men can the needs of the quartermaster's corps be filled. Hence it is more than probable that evening classes for drafted men in a great many trades will soon be held in all the principal cities of the country. There will, of course, be nothing compulsory about these classes. But the drafted man who chooses to learn a trade will get more pay, and have a more interesting and important share in the work of war. Thus a radio operator, instead of getting \$30 a month as does an ordinary private, receives from \$51 to \$81 a month. He takes part in the interesting and difficult task of keeping the army in communication with its base. He is not, however, relegated to a safe place behind the lines. In stringing the wires which connect advanced positions with the base of operations he gets all the thrills and danger that the most daring could crave.



Major General William Crozier, who

according to report, is to take personal charge of the immense ordnance arsenal and depot to be erected in conjunction with the main American base in France, is the present chief of the ordnance bureau. General Crozier is 62 years old and a native of Ohio. He has a splendid record of military service, beginning with his graduation at West Point in 1876. Immediately after leaving the military academy he saw active service in the Powder River campaign against the Sioux Indians. In the Spanish war he served as inspector general of volunteers. He had an active part in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection in 1900 and later in the same year he acted as chief ordnance officer of the Peking relief expedition. General Crozier is a noted expert on ordnance. With General Buffington, he invented the Crozier-Buffington disappearing gun carriage.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Herbert H. Asquith resigned the British premiership. Terrific bombardment of the de-

fenses of Bucharest by the Austro-Germans.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The United States National bank have moved into their new quarters. The decorations are elegant and the fixtures are of oak and very massive The building is supposed to be one of the handsomest in the country.

The first evergreens of the season, preparatory to Christmas holidays made their appearance. The Christ-



mas tree put in an appearance several days ago. Mayor Broatch has decided to post-

pone the rigid enforcement of the Slocumb law relating to the paying of \$1,000 in advance for liquor licenses until next April.

The marriage of Clara Belle Balby to Warren L. Wingrove of Omaha occurred at the residence of J. M. Balby, corner Twentieth and Webster streets. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Ensign.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Union Stock Yards comany was held in the office of John A McShane. Nearly all the stockholders were present either in person or by proxy.

A meeting of the Catholic ladies in St. Philomena hall was held for the purpose of establishing a sewing soclety for children. Miss E. F. Mc-Cartney was elected temporary presi-

The first ice of the season was cut from Lake Pavonka. It was between 10 and 12 inches thick.

This Day in History.

1791-Johann Mozart, a world genius in music, died in Vienna, prac-tically of starvation. Born in Salzburg, Austria, January 27, 1756. 1851-Lou's Kossyth, the Hun-

garian patriot, was given an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at New York.

1861—The Gatling gun was first patented by Richard J. Gatling. 1867—Italian parliament proclaimed



Let's Save on Wrapping Paper. Omaha, Dec. 3 .- To the Editor of

The Bee: There is a tremendon's waste of paper and string in wrapping up packages. Articles that come in attractive packages do not require wrapping up. If the druggists and storekeepers would ask people whether they care to have an article wrapped or not, they would be astonished to find how many people do not care to have their packages wrapped up and they would in that way save a good deal of high priced paper. A. SHOPPER.

Don't Overlook the Navy Boys. Omaha, Dec. 3 .- To the Editor of

The Bee: Y notice that the newspapers and therefore the public take more interest in, and make more effort for our soldier boys than for the navy boys. I regard the navy as more important to this country than the army and certainly it first arm of defense, and it should be the object of at least as much effoat and care as the army. I take the liberty of enclosing you a pro-gram of events staged by the Nebraska navy boys of Mare island on November 26 at Vallajo Young Men's-Christian association. You will notice that those boys keep boosting them home state.

In his letter my son states the event was a great success. He also states that several of the boys get The Bee and sure enjoy it. JAMES JOHNSTON.

Jerry Has a Few Remarks Omaha, Dec. 4 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In last evening's issue appeared an item wherein Miss Emma Meservey, supervisor of music at Fremont, Neb., "appeals to teachers, clergymen and leaders of church societies, etc., to help in the big endeavor" to put through a carefully arranged plan of hers, the mutilation of "The Star-Spangled Baner." What does the State Council of Defense and the other flag-raising patri-

ots who are campaigning in the Amer icanization of foreigners in Nebraska think of such treason, the desecration of the national anthem? Will the State ouncil of Defense, which is so careful about the destiny of our patriotism. summon this charming young woman before that venerable body and ask her why she advocates placing the na-



FIG 19 19 PAR EXCELLENT COLIPMENT

RIREPROOFED WITH AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER

Oh, shades of Francis Scott Key,

THERE'S WELCOME IN

LINGTON INN

FARNAM AT 18 14

OMAHA

RESTEUL ROOMS

REASONABLE RATE:

100 Rooms

With Detached Baths

\$1.00 to \$1.50

50 Room

With Private Bath?

\$1.50 to \$2.00

SATISFYING SERVIC

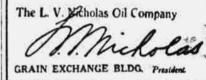
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FOR YOU

55c Per Gallon A Heavy, Viscous, Filtered Motor





Only prompt action in fencing it in will save that 120 acres of state land discovered hereabouts. The Big Muddy frequently disgraces itself by tossing valuable land where no one wants it.

Every crow for peace among the red russters of Petrograd starts a cackling chorus at the German grand headquarters. The loquacity and bluster of Hindenburg and Ludendorff indicate a revival of the hope of saving the junker neck.

Twenty lines of business are now under federal license and prices under government supervision. Political critics who assert the farmers are the only victims of price fixers, and that limited to wheat, disburse a transparent brand of camouflage.

The relations of the United States and Japan constitute a shadowy hope for the Teutons to lean on. Von Hindenburg's reference to the prospects of friction in that direction shows the shallow means employed to minimize, for home consumption, the power of the United States in the war.

Still, to be honest about it, feminine fashions in Omaha fall short of being "up to the minute." Back in New York, where fashion sets the pace, local papers speak of women "being clothed with, the ballot." Of course they stick to the blanket style down east, still our model would go around several times.

In his latest quoted speech to the Reichstag Foreign Secretary von Kuchlmann jumped upon poor Nick Romanoff, his bureaucrats and sycophants, and accused the late czar as "the actual and immediate cause of the gigantic catastrophe which befell the world." Doc Kuehlmann has not been pressed to the front as the official humorist of kultur, though his remarks show much talent in that line.



The "get-together" movement to co-ordinate better the genius and energies of the Allies for prosecution of the war is now well under way. In Washington there has been formed a superior war council composed of members of the cabinet and heads of the several administrative bodies having to do with the mobilization and conservation of American resources. This might be called the intra-mural phase of the movement. Over in Paris there is in progress an inter-allied confer-ence, the purpose of which is to devise a program for more effective joint action against the Teutonic foe.

We may expect that as a result of the broad planning of these two bodies a great waste of energy will be averted; in other words, that a higher percentage of the sum total of Allied potentialities will be directed to the big business in hand. The Washington council will deal with groups of needs in their relation to and bearing upon all other groups. The body will be a clearing house of ideas and opinions to the end that American resources may be used so as to procure a maximum of practical benefit. It will determine auestions of priority of effort. It will see that the war machine is so operated as to produce men, or fuel, or munitions when and where they are most needed and with the least possible friction or lost motion.

In a larger way the duties of the inter-allied council will be similar. Winning of the war in the shortest time and with a minimum sacrifice of men and wealth is the great objective compared with which all other aims are incidental. The words of President Wilson, the warning of Premier Lloyd George and the pleadings of men of wisdom and vision who have watched closely the course and progress of the war are bearing

so well considered as to meet with the approval of popular sentiment so that the solutions found may serve as a guide for other cities and the state at large. Owners have interests which should be subserved by the club, while pedestrians and others having a right to the use of the public thoroughfares have interests which the club should try to promote. Certainly the club could find more effective means of safeguarding owners against the wholesale theit of machines by going straight to the condition of things which permits this systematic thievery to go, on with comparative immunity. The auto owners of Omaha are intelligent enough to find a way to make most hazardous the thriving business of stealing automobiles. The broader view of the field in which the automobile club may operate relates also to policies of road improvement in city and country by co-ordinating its efforts with those of the county authorities and the state engineers who are now grappling with that part of the problem.

Conserve Coal by Water Power Development.

By far the greater part of our coal consumption is for the purpose of generating power to drive the machinery used in transportation and industrial processes. It is the complete dependence of our mills and factories, railroad and steamship lines upon the coal supply which makes it. so imperative for us to have a regular and reliable output from the mines. While other fuels, such as gas, natural gas, fuel, oil, gasoline and wood, can be substituted for coal, the extent to which it is possible to carry this substitution is extremely limited and at best it can serve only to relieve the pressure for increased coal consumption. It must not be forgotten either that the available supply

of the substitutes likewise is strictly limited. The one obvious way to conserve coal without using up some other kind of fuel is through water power development-through harnessing forces of nature that can be made to do the same work with no diminution of supply. True, the number of water power sites that may be profitably utilized is definitely limited, but in each case the energy capacity can be drawn upon continuously and indefinitely and without danger of exhaustion. The inevitable tendency of the higher coal prices caused by the increased demand is to make feasible and profitable water power developments that previously did not seem worth while.

Continued neglect to make these developments, thus leaving all this fuel-saving energy run to waste while we burn coal that cannot be replaced, is an indictment against our American enterprise and ingenuity and if to expedite this development further legislation is required the legislation should be forthcoming without delay.

A woman purist in New York, in search of evidence to support her charges of immorality at Camp Upton, sent a man of 40 and a girl of 16 to the camp to spy around. Barely had the pair registered as man and wife, and occupied a room together, when the camp police raided the apartment, arrested the couple and hustled them out of the camp. Even if the morals of the camp are not upon suspicion the prompt action of the police in the case shows a better grade of morality than the chief purist staged.

When the letter postage rate was increased in Canada the postage stamps were made to show that the extra 1 cent charge is a war tax and not a charge for service. That ought to be done also in this country, for it costs the government no more to transport and deliver a 3-cent letter now than it did for a 2-cent letter last week.

One of the latest branches of the war machine to apply to the vocational board for help was the shipping board. Everyone knows that "ships will win the war," and the trouble that we are having in getting them built. Now that the difficulty of iding who is to supervise the job has been setdec tled, there comes up the even more distressing problem of who is going to do it. In a word, the shipping board cannot get the labor it needs. It is in special need of ship riveters. There are lots of riveters in the country who have been trained in riveting the structural iron used in large buildings, but the structural work requires a different method of riveting from that used in building ships, and this difference of method means that structural riveters cannot generally be put on ship work without some special training. The vocational board has tackled this problem by putting into the field an agent who is to gather all possible data. He will find out how many riveters trained in building work are available and what additional training they will require to make them useful in ship building. Then the board will proceed to the organization of schools where the training can be applied.

The drafted man who wants to serve his country in a trained capacity should keep in touch with the superintendent of evening schools in his city or in the large city nearest his home. Even though no course may be offered which seems to fit his aptitudes, such a course may be offered before he is called. This is his opportunity to learn something out of war besides the art of killing, to serve with his brain as well as with his body.

People and Events

The special edition of the Red Oak (Ia.) Express, marking 50 years of continuous publication, contains 84 pages of interesting reading, gener-ously illustrated and neatly arranged. This an-niversary number reflects the material prosperity with which Montgomery county has been blessed during the years. Red Oak is notably a town of beautiful homes. Editor Carpenter of the Express has received many congratulations on the splendid showing made in the special edition of his newspaper. Among the interesting features of this big edition are articles and illustrations of men and affairs 50 years ago in Montgomery county. Typographically the edition is worth,

an amnesty to those concerned in the Garibaldian insurrection.

1870-Rome was declared the capital city of the new kingdom of Italy. -Nearly 300 persons perished

in the Brooklyn theater fire. 1892—United States, Great Britain and Germany agreed to common action in restoring order in Samoa.

1914-French aviators bombed the German aviation station at Freiburg.

1915-Bulgarians reported to have occupied Monastir, the last remaining Serb city. 1916-John D. Archbold, one of the

founders of the Standard Oil company, died at Tarrytown, N. Y. Born at Leesburg, O., July 26, 1848.

The Day We Celebrate.

C. W. Adams of the Flanley Grain

V. W. Boyles, president of the Boyles college, is 36 today. Dr. V. S. Cutter is celebrating his forty-second birthday.

Rome Miller, hotel man, is 62 years old today.

Gus Bolton, superintendent Station C. Omaha postoffice, was born at Montezuma, Ia., 42 years ago.

Paul Painleve, late premier of France, born in Paris 54 years ago topremier of

day. Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, chief of staff of the British navy, born

59 years ago today. Lord Decles, who married Miss Vivian Gould of New York, and who is now acting as press censor for Ireland, born 51 years ago today.

Isaac W. Littell, U. S. A., recently promoted to the rank of brigadier general, born in New Jersey 60 years ago today

Rt. Rev. Walter T. Sumner, Episcopal bishop of Oregon, born at Man-chester, N. H., 44 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The trial of Albert C. Karlschmidt, a German, charged with complicity in dynamite plots, is scheduled to begin in Detroit today.

An intercommunity league, to embrace the cities of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, is to be organized at a conference called to meet in Kansas City today.

The national rivers and harbors congress, which was to have as-sembled in Washington today, has been called off because of the crowd-ed condition of the capital.

a solemn service in St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, the Rev. John J. Cantwell will be consecrated today as bishop of the Catholic diocese of Los Angeles. .

A conference of prohibition work-ers is to be held in Washington today, preliminary to the meeting there next week of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Storyette of the Day.

The father of a certain charming girl is well known in this town as "a very tight old gentleman." When dad recently received a young man, who for some time had been "paying at-tention" to the daughter, it was the old gentleman who made the first observation: "Huh! So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" "Yes, sir, very much, indeed." "Um-let me see. Can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed?" "I can, sir," said the young man, "but I am not mean enough to do it."—The Lamb

HERE AND THERE.

The bread of the Balkans is made in the form of chains and sold according to length. Milk is the only complete food, contain-

ing all things that the body needs and in their proper proportions.

Potato bread is much used in Ireland, while in Iceland a favorite bread of the people is made from codfish, beaten into a powder

Milk contains, in round figures, 87 per cent of water, four of protein, four of fats, four and a half of sugar and a fraction of mineral water.

A food scientist states that one pint and a half of milk with half a pound of pea flour would supply all the essential ingredi-ants for a whole day's food.

TOUCH THE BUTTON

and it will do the rest!

It accompanies the voice as well as every instrument.

It reproduces the master's handiwork; it does the Solo work.

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entirely free, a copy of the book: "How to Remove Stains."
Name
Street Address
City



