Jerusalem

The taking of Jerusalem away from the Turk and its occupation by the hosts of Christendom after centuries of repeated but baffled effort will stir the sentiment of the world to a depth reached by no other achievement of the war. The seizure of Bagdad, the home of the Caliphs, was a picturesque exploit with perhaps more strategic importance than the capture of Jerusalem, but the latter will be hailed as the fulfillment of prophecy long deferred and the reclamation of the holiest part of the holy land from the control of Christianity's worst enemy. The world war for freedom and democracy

has already brought freedom to Jerusalem, freedom of access and freedom of worship with freedom from tribute. It raises the hope of the Zionist and opens the way for a constantly flowing stream of devout pilgrims to the cradle of our greatest religions.

The effect must be more to stimulate the morale of the forces fighting with the allies and to depress the morale of the soldiers of the kaiser and his Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish partners, and above all, it must hearten as nothing else the people at the firesides and in the churches throughout every civilized quarter of the globe. In these indirect after-effects the fall of Jerusalem must exert a more potential leverage for peace than on the surface appears.

The Republican Attitude.

While the war accentuates the need of putting patriotism above partisanship, so long as the administration in power carries the banner of the democratic party and controls the government wholly upon partisan lines, the republicans must maintain their party solidarity, using it, however, to uphold and strengthen the arm that is waging the war for the nation. The republican attitude is well defined in a statement made by Chairman Willcox of the republican national committee during a recent visit to Washington, in which he said:

"No republican members of congress or other republicans are seeking, nor will they seek, to make political capital out of the war, in my judgment," said Mr. Willcox, at the Willard. "There will be no more loyal citizens than the republicans all over the country. But the republicans are not going to permit the election next year to go by default because of the war, and I firmly believe that we shall win the next house of representatives and perhaps the senate. And we shall win because of the loyal support we shall give to the government. The republican party is for the war to the finish. If there be discord in the party, I do not know of it, and if our friends the democrats are hoping to face a divided party next year am confident they will be disappointed. There will be harmony among the republicans next year. It will be a united party that will go into the campaign to win the election, and we shall win.

The fact is that, President Wilson has had Washington news. It is worth while repeating more dependable support for his war program as a sign of more work and less conversation in from the republicans in congress than he has had from his own democrats. Had he had to rely solely on the democrats, some of the meas-More unity of action in the Nebraska state ures most vital to the mobilization of the counhouse might not advance the winning of the try's resources for the prosecution of the war war. Still, a patriotic effort toward co-ordinawould have failed. In the by-elections last tion of energies would materially conserve pubmonth spokesmen for the administration tried to make out that democrats ought to be chosen

Well, that 9-cent a pound loaf is better than to the vacant seats in congress, then being filled, at 10 cents for a 12-ounce loaf, but they in order to sustain the administration and endeavored to put the stigma of pro-Germanism or pacifism upon the republican candidates, but the resulting success of the republicans proves that the voters were not caught by the deception, but, and on the contrary, rendered the deliberate judgment that the republicans were the more to be trusted for the emergency,

Education for Wounded American Soldiers

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10 .- Not long ago a umber of patients in a certain Cincinnati hospital who were undergoing long periods of con-valescence asked the nurses and doctors to provide them with books and teachers, so that they might pass the time more pleasantly and incidentally learn something. The proposition was an unusual one, but the persons in charge of this hospital were not impervious to new ideas so they got some teachers from the public schools to give a part of their time to these men.

Most of the patients were workmen who had been working since childhood and had never had much education of any kind. They were given only elementary instructions-reading, writing and arithmetic for the most part. But they took hold of it with vim. And subsequent investigation showed that most of those men when they left the hospital got better jobs than they had had before. Some of them who had been only workmen became foremen. Others were able to pass civil service examinations.

This incident illustrates the principle upon which the government forces engaged in the task will proceed in re-educating wounded soldiers. It is not merely a matter of teaching a man who has lost a hand how to use a hammer with the help of a rubber grip, or of teaching a blind man how to make brooms. The blind and the maimed are only a minority of those who come to the military hospitals. It is a matter of using the time of the man who is convalescent to give him a better equipment of training and information for the work he will do when he gets well.

Our government in approaching this problem has the benefit of the experience of all the other belligerent governments. It knows just what the problem is. It knows that out of every thousand men who are wounded an average of 167 will have to undergo some sort of an amputation. These, of course, will have to learn to work without the limb or part of a limb which they have lost. It also knows that six out of every thousand will be deaf in both ears, and about ten out of every thousand blind in both eyes. These two classes will require yet other kinds of training to work without the senses which they have lost. But more than eight men out of every ten wounded are neither maimed, blind, nor deaf. Many of them are not wounded by shell or bullet or bayonet at all. In some of the military hospitals rheumatism, heart trouble and tuberculosis outnumber all other injuries, while nervous and mental troubles are common.

Now the advanced vocational educators and occupational therapists, as they call themselves, take the view that these ten men who are not maimed, deaf or blind need and can benefit by education just as much as those more obviously unfitted for their former occupations. In a word, they see in the war an opportunity to give to a large number of men the vocational education which they should have received when children and which the future generations of American children surely will receive.

Thus the education of wounded men takes on variety of forms and uses. The new science of occupation-therapy is only one part of it. It is the science of healing by occupation and it works upon both the mind and the body of the patient. The most obvious need for it may be illustrated by the cases of two men in civil life who had their wrists broken in cranking automoerty 1.800 dwellings for the accombiles. One of them was a desk worker. He went to a physician, had his broken wrist nicely set, residents. and gave it a complete rest for a long time. When This Day in History. he finally tried to use it he couldn't; it was stiff as a board. He had to have it rebroken, reset. Mexican and civil wars, governor of and put through a system of massages and exer-Oregon Territory, and United States cises. The other man who got his wrist broken senator from Illinois and Minnesota, was a taxi driver. Within two weeks he was born in Ireland. Died at Ottumwa, igain cranking his jitney. He had to. And his wrist healed without any stiffness. The occupational therapist would point the moral of this tale by saying that the healing of bones and muscles is hastened by functional adaptation. In order to gain this advantage the convalescent soldier will be given simple things to do. These things will be instructive as far as may be. And in addition to hastening his convalescence by functional adaptation and perhaps teaching him how to do something useful, they will take his mind off his troubles and so hasten his getting well in another way.



Right in the Spotlight.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, one of the most notable participants in the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, opening n Washington today, is the honorary president of that organization. Dr. Shaw is a woman of many distinctions. Born in England in 1847, she accompanied her parents to America in infancy. In 1878 she graduated from the theological school of Boston university and for a number of years thereafter filled pulpits in various Massachusetts towns. In 1880 she was ordained by the Methodist Protestant church, being the first woman to receive ordination by that denomination. Her active connection with the suffrage cause dates from 1885. In 1915 she was made honorary president of the national suffrage association, after having filled the presidency for more than ten years.

One Year Ago Today in the War. France chose a new cabinet under Premier Briand.

Admiral Gaucher was placed in command of the allied fleet in Greek

waters. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced that Germany and its allies proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

2900 LBS.

HOW MUCH

UNDRESSED?

killed by Swift & Company. When

The question of "Legal Prohibition" was thoroughly discussed at a session

of R. C. Patterson in the Omaha Na-

dressed it weighed 2,900 pounds.

tional Bank building.

chants National bank.

WHEN DRESSED.

.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

"Tom, dear." said Mrs. Youngbride as they sat down to dinner, "I did just as you told me to." The Omaha Turnverein held its annual election of officers at the hall of the German-American school. The "You mean about economizing" society has now about 250 members.

deiphia Ledger.

"Yes. Instead of buying sirioin steak I bought a porterhouse It isn't nearly so large, you know."-Boston Transcript. The heaviest steer of the season was

CHEERY CHAFF.

Tommy-Uncle, what's chagrin? Uncle-Well, it's what a stout man feels when he runs and jumps into a train that

start for twenty minutes .- Phila-

"At the time of the flood pa, were there such a lot of people in the world?" "Well, my son, that's hard to say, but I believe it had quite a large floating population."-Baltimore American.

HERE AND THERE.

charm to the water wagon.

in the schools.

tunate McKowns.

of old times.

doesn't

Jamie-Gee, your grandma is a spry old lady. Jannie-Well, hadn't she ought to be? Her jather lived to be a centaur and her Her jather lived to be accentaur and her mother was almost a centipede .- St. Louis Republic

"I know what Russia needs."

"What is it?" "A man of the hour." "I guess you're right. Mast of its lead-ers only seem to last about a minute"---Louisville Courier-Journat.

of the debating club L. Id in the rooms What happened when you encountered the burglar?" "He took my breath away "

Anything else-anything of value? asked the officer mechanically.-Bosto Two new schools were opened, one on the corner of Davenport and Thir-Transcript, ty-eighth streets, to be known as the

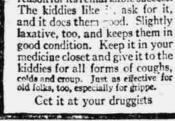
Davenport school; the other on the She-Papa says he will pay haif the cost She-raps says he will pay that the cost of furnishing a house for us. He-But how about the other half? She-Don't be a goose' Of course we'll pick out a lot of nice things, get papa's check for half of the bill, and then go corner of Fifth and Hickory streets, to be known as the Hickory school. The third annual convention of the

Nebraska Dairymen's association meets in this city today. Harry Deuel, who has been connectback and select things only half as expen-sive —Boston Transcript. ed with the Chicago, Burlington &

"Aren't you ashamed of scolding so, Quincy system for nearly twenty-eight Willie? Just see what a sweet expression Tommy Jones is wearing." "Well, he has to wear it. He has just years, resigned from his position as city ticket agent with that company and will enter the employ of the "Well, he has to wear it. He has just thrown a rock through the preacher's win-dow, and he's walting now to make the preacher believe it was done by a little boy in a blue suit who ran down the strest."-Richmond Times-Dispatch. Union Pacific company. He will have absolute control of the new city ticket office to be established at the corner of Thirteenth and Farnam streets in the office now occupied by the Mer-







Keep your Stomach and Liver Healthy A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels, if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They correct Constipation - have a tonic effect on the system-eliminate poisons through the Bowels. 25c.



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THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION

58,715 Daily-Sunday, 51,884

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Behold what a stampede a winter draft can

The early Christmas shopper has the laught

Some folks will welcome lightless nights-the

Jerusalem, the Holy, recovered from the

The shades of Richard the Lion-hearted, Peter

"Speed up!" exclaims Secretary Baker. As

Rates on federal farm loans go up a notch

But if plans go through for unifying all the

A speed record in shipyard building features

railroads of the country under national control,

what will there be left for our state railway com-

for new business. Working money, like other

industrial tools, exhibits increasing chestiness

the Hermit, and countless other crusaders must

the secretary has his hand on one of the main

Turk! The score is by no means one-sided.

burglar and the footpad, for example.

levers it is up to him to set the pace.

be holding a joyous jubilee.

erage circulation for the month, subscribed and sworn to by Dwight linams, Circulation Manager.

and Sunday

Omaha-The Bee Building Bouth Omaha-2218 N St. Council Bluffs-14 N. Main St. Idncoln-Little Building.

make.

on the tailenders.

these times.

missions to do?

lic patience.

shipping board circles.

By Carrier. By Mail. per week, 13e a'er year, 36

CEOS (hicago-People's Gas Building, New York-286 Fifth Ave. St. Louis-New B'k of Commerce, Washington-1311 G St.

Steady raids on plotters, knockers, counterfeiters and other supporters of the enemy threaten to overrun the capacity of jails. Uncle Sam much prefers dispensing with boarders entirely, but people who insist on breaking in invariably tre accommodated.

A start is being made in New York City with women letter carriers. We have had women rural free delivery carriers in several places out in this part of the country who have made good, and there is no reason why they should not do as well on city work for which they are adapted.

Godfrey de Bouillion and Richard Coeur de Lion, if cognizant of mundane affairs, may be pardoned for kicking off the lid, arousing the boys in prophet square and staging an antique celebration, in Jerusalem. A blowout once in 700 years scarcely calls for penance the morning after.

In peace times a disaster resembling that of Halifax would have shocked the world and gripped public attention indefinitely. But today, so steeped is the public mind in successive horrors that sympathetic hearts throb with pity, glance at the Halifax head lines and shun the awful details.

One by one the rooted notions of peace times go down before the driving power of war. Three years ago or less a suggestion of government price fixing in this country would qualify the author for a padded cell. Similarly conscription was a military dream, scoffed by the non-professional. Both are here and working with surprising smoothness.



General Pershing, the American commander in France, has sent a message to the people of the United States which ought to quiet the fluttering pulse of any timid person who may entertain doubts as to the outcome of this war. To Bishop Wilson, who has just returned from a Young Men's Christian association mission to General Pershing said:

"Tell the American people that there is no ground for the heresy that Germany cannot be eaten. Germany can be beagen, Germany must be beaten and Germany will be beaten."

That's the sort of talk we like to hear. Tell 't to Lansdowne, drum it into the ear of Hillquit and shout it in the senate of the United States. That is the kind of talk which inspires the men in the training camps, which heartens the sailors on the destroyers scouring the danger zone to rid the seas of the submarine "pests." It is a heresy that Germany cannot be beaten

and every red-blooded American knows it. Arrayed as it is against the civilization of the world, Germany cannot win. It "must" and "will be" beaten. The only question involved in the entire situation is how long it will take to vanquish it, and the answer to that lies with the allies to a great extent, since it depends upon the efficiency with which the war is conducted. Intelligent, co-ordinated energy may end it within a year; mistakes may prolong it to five years. But n any event the outcome is foreordained.

Pershing's message should be repeated from very pulpit and blazoned from every printed age until every man, woman and child in the inited States receives it, for it epitomizes the American spirit. The unflinching determination of the public to win this war at any cost, however great, that the world may be rid for all time of the threat of Prussianism, is reflected in the words of the American commander in France.

All it behooves the republicans to do is to keep a straight record on all the war legislation coming up this winter and to appeal to the people next fall to endorse that record.

Room for All in War Activities.

When we look back upon the activities of Omaha men and women in the various branches of war work we feel a sense of pride in the results attained. The loyalty of our people cannot, of course, be expressed wholly in dollars and cents, yet the men of money and the great middle class have not been wanting in expressions of loyalty to the nation through their contributions of money and participation along various lines of war work.

Comment has been heard here and there to the effect that the successive drives for money contributions often reveal the names of the same people who are called upon to support this and that movement time and again. When this record is made complete, as it will be at the end of the war, we shall never again hear, we hope, aspersions cast upon the well-to-do class whose generosity and true patriotism can sever be questioned.

It is a mistake to allege that the war with Germany was precipitated by the wealthy class and that the poor man will be called upon to bear the brunt of battle and to make the supreme sacrifice. If there ever was any ground for such statements elsewhere, certainly there never was any foundation for them in Omaha or in the state at large.

We do not mean to imply, however, that all elements of our citizenship have done their duty in this regard. While there are thousands of men and women in this community who merit the highest praise for the work they are doing, there are many who apparently do not feel obligated to join the ranks of the war workers or contribute money to the several organizations of volunteer agencies for whose services the war has created a very urgent demand.

The time is coming when every organization of men or of women in this city and state will be called upon to do its full duty along these lines. Every such organization should take this subject up for discussion with a view to ascertaining just what it may do for the promotion of these activities.

Eight of the nine draft law obstructors convicted in the federal court at Kansas City won a penitentiary sentence of two years each. The ninth, a mother with a baby, was spared the ignominy of a jail sentence, and for this heartening reason: "This court," said the judge, "does not desire to set the precedent of sending infants to jail. We leave the improper treatment of babies to the enemies of our country in this war."

The speed of railroad engineers at the front naturally excited surprise and admiration. A plodding old world cannot grasp or comprehend what American talent and energy can do in a pinch. Much of our commonplace achievements in the building line are looked upon abroad as boasts. We propose to show them, and the biggest surprise awaits those who scoffed at America as a factor in the war.

This is the therapeutic use to which education and occupation will be put in the military hospitals. The teaching of trades to maimed, deaf or blind men will naturally merge with it, and be an extension of it. But in addition, it is proposed to give vocational education to men who have no physical injury calling for functional adaptation and are not maimed so that they need be re-educated before they can earn a living. Thus a man who is laid up for six months with rheumatism contracted in the trenches will be taught a trade. In deciding what to teach him his entire record will be considered.

Here, too, the experience of other governments shows something of what can be done. The Germans have found that if wounded soldiers are offered vocational education after they are cured only 5 per cent of them will take it and profit by it. Most of them will want to go at once to look for work or to return to their families. But of those offered vocational education while they are in the hospitals 80 per cent accept the opportunity.

Like the rest of the social machinery that is being created to meet the war emergency, this great system of reconstruction hospitals and curative workshops need not be idle after the war. Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men are injured in industry every year in the United States. The country owes them as much and needs them as badly as it does the man back from war.



All hail the new war savings system! The quarter saved by denying oneself four ounces of candy, the two quarters and more saved by taking a street car instead of a taxicab need no longer jingle loose and purposeless in the saver's pocket. They can be set directly to work for America's cause in the war. At any of the numerous stamp stations, including all the United States postonices, the economized quarters and dimes can be invested at once in the issue known as the "thrift stamps." These are on sale at 25 cents apiece and are redeemable, in lots of \$4 worth, for one of the regular "war savings The "war savings stamps," he it said, stamps. may also be purchased outright, but the point is worthy of notice that the little thrift stamps, in 25-cent denomination, afford a means by which one's little economies can be converted on the instant into an effective call-loan to the United States government.

So much for the service which the public's purchase of these stamps will do for the government. It is not inconsiderable. The secretary of the treasury expects it to realize an extra \$2,000,000.-000 within the year for the United States in the war-an expectation which looks to Massachusetts to take \$78,000,000 of the total issue. In view of another attractiveness which the stamps. possess, that of the service they will do for those who buy them, Mr. McAdoo's anticipations do not seem excessive. When a saver's thrift stamps have been converted into the regular "war savings stamps" or when these latter have been purchased outright at a base price of \$4.12 apiece they will begin at once to bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. This means that if a saver collects 20 of the war stamps, as he should if he wishes to fill the certificate upon which he may paste them, he will receive for them on January 1, 1923, a total of \$100 upon an actual investment of \$82.40. Even though he does not huy stamps to the full number of 20-if he only buys one of the regular stamps-he may redeem it at any time on 10 days' notice for the full value of his investment plus accrued interest.

Ia., June 1, 1879. republican party 1831-National

1810-James Shields, soldier of the

minated Henry Clay for president. 1887-Senator Blair introduced a resolution in the United States senate proposing federal prohibition of the liquor traffic.

1892-A band of Mexican revolutionists under Garza crossed the Rio Grande, burned a Mexican barrack, and returned to Texas. 1895—Allan G. Thurman, Ohio sen-

ator and democratic candidate for vice president, died at Columbus, O. Born at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. 1914-Allies drove Germans from

the Yser and occupied west bank of the canal. 1915-President Wilson's note to

Austria on Ancona matter made pub-

The Day We Celebrate.

Joseph R. Wells, general agent for the National Security company, is 38 vears old.

William P. Dillingham, senior United States senator from Vermont, born at Waterbury, Vt., 74 years old today. Prof. Edward A. Ross, noted sociologist of the University of Wisconsin, born in Virden, Ill., 51 years ago today

Arthur Brisbane, Washington newspaper editor and publisher, born in Buffalo, 53 years ago today. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois

1901-5, born at Jacksonville, Ill., 57 years ago today. William K. Vanderbilt, New York

capitalist, born on Staten Island, N. Y., 68 years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is to begin its annual meeting today in Cincinnati.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels are scheduled to speak tonight at the annual dinner of the Southern society of New York.

The forty-ninth convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association will begin its sessions in Washington this afternoon.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield is scheduled to speak tonight before the chamber of commerce of Scranton, Pa., on the real reasons for America's entrance into the war. Chairmen of war service commit-

tees, representing every branch of industry in the country, have been called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to meet in Washington today to perfect plans for cooperation with the government.

The special commission of the of bishops of the Episcopal house church to inquire into certain alleged seditious utterances of the Rt. Rev Paul Jones, bistop of the missionary district of Utah, will hold a meeting in New York today, and Bishop Jones has been instructed to attend

YOUR LAD AND MY LAD.

Randall Parrish in Chicago Tribune. Bandall Parrien in Chicago Fridawarch-Down toward the deep blue water, march-lag to the throb of drum. From city street and country lane the lines of khaki come. The rumbling guns, the sturdy tread, are full of guns, the sturdy tread.

full of grin appeal. While rays of western sumshine flash back

from burnished steel With eager eyes and cheeks aflame the serried ranks advance.

And your dear lad, and my dear lad, are on their way to France.

Before them, through a mist of years, in soldier buff or blue, Brave comrades from a thousand fields

watch now in proud review: The same old Flag, the same old Faith-the freedom of the world-Spells duty in these flapping folds above long ranks unfurled. Strong are the bestts which bear along e-mocracy's advance. watch now in proud review

As your dear lad and my dear lad go on the way to France.

The word rings out; a million feet tramp

forward on the road. Along the path of sacrifice o'e; which our fathers trod. With easer eves and cheeks affame, with cheers on smiling lips. These fighting men of '17 move onward to their shire.

their ships,

Nor even love may hold them back, or halt that storn advance. As your dear lad and my dear lad go on their way to France. that sterr



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