

# PREMIER'S SPEECH MAKES PROFOUND IMPRESSION IN U. S.

### Washington Government Believes Specific Statement of Allies' Plans Will Offset German Peace Efforts in Russia Without Committing England or Entente Powers in Final Peace Conference.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Premier Lloyd George's address to the British trades unions yesterday on Great Britain's war aims created a profound impression in official circles in Washington. Comment on it, however, was withheld until officials could give it through study.

That the address was not unexpected was plain. The growing anxiety exhibited by the entente chancelleries since the beginning of the Brest-Litovsk peace conferences and the openly expressed belief that some steps must be taken to counteract the insidious attempts of the German delegates to misrepresent the aims of their enemies had convinced Washington officials that there soon must come from some authoritative source a clear, outspoken declaration of the real position of the powers fighting Germany.

#### ALLIES NOT BOUND.

"Although it has all the force of an official declaration, it was pointed out here that Mr. Lloyd George's speech after all could not be seized upon by the central powers as definitely binding the entente allies or even Great Britain to a literal acceptance of his war aims as the basis of peace.

They might, however, be properly regarded as a tentative outline of British and probably allied aims which would be broached at a peace conference at which the powers may take part as groundwork upon which peace negotiations might be founded.

One inference drawn from the premier's address was that he still hopes that the German negotiators at Brest-Litovsk can be balked in their efforts to force a humiliating peace upon Russia. In that connection it was recalled that hints had been given in semi-official organs of a willingness of the entente powers to recognize the Bolshevik government if it acted fairly toward the nations fighting Germany.

It also was regarded as possible the address might suffice to meet the demand of Leon Trotsky for a statement of the entente war aims within a 10-day period just about to elapse, without actually committing the powers too definitely.

#### President Urged to Speak.

Some exchanges that have taken place between the United States and its co-belligerents recently had pointed to a desire on the part of some of the governments that President Wilson again should speak in defense of the position he had already taken in regard to war aims. The State department felt, however, that as the president twice had outlined in the most formal and public manner his beliefs America's position had been sufficiently disclosed, for the present at least.

While it was intimated that the Washington government had not been advised in advance of what the British premier was to say, that the aims he outlined will not lead to any differences between the powers seems assured, not only by the preceding exchanges between the entente powers and Washington, but also the harmonious proceedings of the inter-allied war council in Paris, at which all the subjects treated by Premier Lloyd George today were considered.

Some officials pointed out that the British premier had taken the repeated declarations of the Italian, French and British premiers, and not only had clarified them, but had stated them more frankly and directly than they had been previously. It was noted that seven President Wilson's ideas were developed more sharply than he himself had expressed them.

#### Serves Double Purpose.

It is believed here that Mr. Lloyd George had a double purpose in mind in making his address. Only last week the British trade unions registered their strong insistence upon a declaration of entente aims and the premier's address today was taken as an answer to that demand.

A second object which the premier is believed to have in mind was to impress upon the Russian peace delegates the fact that the war aims of the entente allies are more nearly in consonance with their own altruistic aspirations than anything which the central powers can offer them.

A feature of the address which particularly interested officials here was the reference to constitutional government in Germany. While this was regarded as nearly in line with similar sentiments expressed by President Wilson, it was suggested that an underlying purpose was to direct attention to the hollowing and insincerity of the efforts being made by Chancellor von Hertling to convey the impression that Germany already had been "democratized," as shown by his invitation to the Reichstag committee to submit "to the Reichstag" as to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk.

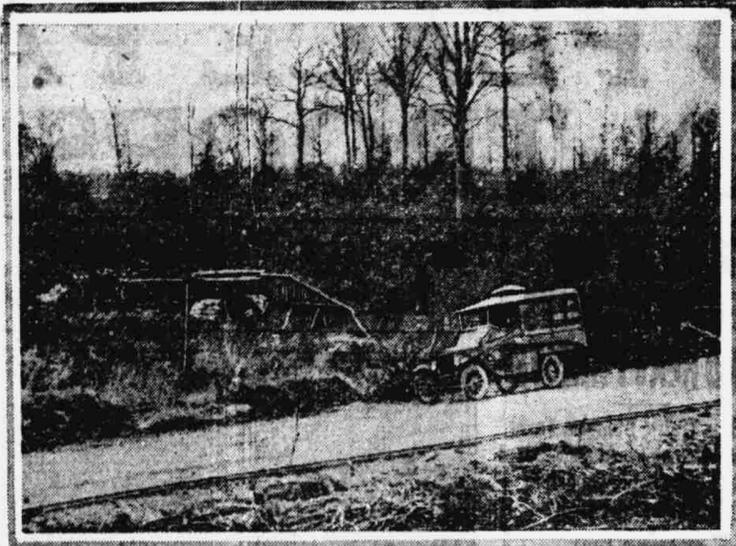
However, it has been noted that at no time did he admit the right of that body to approve or disapprove or in any way to have any responsibility for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Russia.

London, Jan. 6.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the labor party in the House of Commons, tonight stated that it was his opinion that British labor would welcome Premier Lloyd George's statement of the aims for which Great Britain is fighting in the world war. In some respects, Mr. Henderson said, it embodies the principles and the object which labor, at our recent conference denied as essential to the war aims.

Labor stands for the absolute freedom and integrity of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro, and for the establishment on a firm basis of a league of nations and peoples for disarmament and the prevention of future wars, he pointed out.

"These things," Mr. Henderson continued, "constitute our irreducible minimum, and if we secure this, we desire the fullest resumption of international intercourse and the complete repudiation of all attempts at an economic war or a boycott. So far as the premier's statement conforms

## American Ambulance Returning From Front In France With Wounded Soldiers



RETURNING WITH WOUNDED.

This photo shows an American ambulance hurrying back from the front

line trenches with seriously wounded soldiers bound for a base hospital. The photograph also gives a typical

view of the territory over which the English, French and Germans are battling for supremacy.

## U. S. Fliers Drop Bombs on Enemy Lines to Avenge Sammie's Deaths

Washington, Jan. 6.—United States aviators have flown over the German battle lines and dropped bombs, in conjunction with British and French pilots. The flight of the Americans virtually was a reprisal for the killing of two American woodcutters during a German bombing expedition a week ago.

Through the courtesy of the British and French flying authorities, the American aviators also have taken part in observation and photographic work. It is not thought advisable to name the places where the Americans flew on the bombing expedition, but it was well beyond the German air defence lines at the front.

## KINKAID PUSHES BILL FOR RESURVEY

Measure of Great Interest to Sandhill Region of Nebraska Soon Will Be Sent to Department of Interior.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Kinkaid of the Sixth Nebraska district, who has probably taken a livelier interest in the public land legislation than almost any representative from a public land state, has introduced a bill of utmost importance to every state owning public lands and of especial importance to the sand hill section of the "Big Sixth."

The bill, which authorizes the resurvey or retraction of land heretofore returned as surveyed public lands of the United States, under certain conditions seeks to liberalize the law of resurvey where the original government survey has become obsolescent, thereby avoiding useless and expensive litigation.

Under the present law, a limit is placed on the land that may be resurveyed at government expense. Representative Kinkaid's bill has been endorsed by the commissioner of the general land office. It permits a resurvey where nearly all or quite all of the lands in a certain township have been patented, providing that three-fourths of the land owners make application in writing for such resurvey.

In Nebraska under efficient administration the cost of resurveying has not been more than 2 1/2 cents an acre. Judge Kinkaid has asked the public lands committee of the house to send the bill to the Interior department for an opinion and knowing the view of the commissioner on the subject, will press the bill when the department's opinion on the measure is received.

## Central Powers Refuse to Change Place of Meeting

(Continued From Page One.)

"I meant, what weapon do you regard as the surest?"

Gasenko replied: "We consider all weapons useful."

General Hoffman then asked: "Can your army be regarded as an active army?"

Gasenko answered: "Our army is disciplined and I hope a disciplined army will show itself to be active."

Levitsky and his companions finally brushed aside all these questions by saying: "Gentlemen, both you and we are soldiers and know how to answer such questions."

No Accurate Report.

Levitsky said later: "Our general impression was that the Germans wanted peace, but what kind of peace we don't know."

It is a thoroughly characteristic weakness for leaving everything at loose ends that the Russians brought an inexperienced stenographer for their country's history, with the result they have no authentic complete record of their own, but must depend on German reports for many conversations. When the Ukrainian delegates arrived they demanded that they be allowed to examine the protocol of the proceeding already held concerning a truce, so they could inform themselves. Then it transpired that the German speeches were very fully and accurately reported by a German professor, while those of the Russians were reported in the briefest manner and frequently with an annotated "Here the Russians said something we didn't understand."

British Recapture Trench.

London, Jan. 6.—British troops last night attacked and recaptured from the Germans a trench section which the Teutons occupied earlier in the day to the east of Bullecourt, on the Arras-Cambrai front, the war office announced today.

## OMAHA TRAINS YOUNG CHEMISTS FOR WAR WORK

Local Colleges Equip Laboratories That Compare Favorably With Larger Institutions of Country.

Now that the United States has been thrown upon its own resources as far as chemicals and chemists are concerned that field of work has become a necessity to the maintenance of certain industries and to the development of natural resources.

The colleges of the country have been silently working in this line for some years. Fully a dozen chemical laboratories are to be found in this city. While the majority of these are branches of business houses, four of them are found in colleges.

Bellevue college, Creighton college, the Nebraska college of medicine and the University of Omaha have chemical laboratories where 1,000 students altogether could easily be accommodated. In addition to these the Central High school alone is able to accommodate about 200.

The University of Omaha has one of the most modern laboratories in the state. It is not so large as that of the University of Nebraska, but the number of common reagents and special chemicals used can not be excelled by any school in the state.

The laboratory was constructed to accommodate 250 students. Any chemistry from the general course to the most delicate quantitative analysis is included in the curriculum and special desks are provided for special students.

The students learn to make various colors, to analyze milk, flour, water and all kinds of foods, common soils, rock minerals, potash water, face powders, various polishes, etc., to detect arsenic and other poisons and how to neutralize such poisons.

The course in organic chemistry is the most interesting just now as that department deals with the poisonous gases now used in the war. Students of the university are looking for the mustard gas which is so deadly and invisible. They believe it to be a certain derivative of mustard oil and they expect to find it.

Students of organic chemistry are handling such compounds as marsh gas, found in swamps, and the compounds that can be made from it. Chloroform, ether, formaldehyde and iodoforn are all made in the Omaha laboratory, from the escaping and poisonous gas.

If the country advances in industrial chemistry at its present rate, it will have a full line of experts in a few years.

## Federal Agent Wounded By Mistake in Drug Raid

Kansas City, Jan. 6.—As a result of mistaken identity, John Tully and Albert Rathel, of St. Louis, federal revenue agents, are in a hospital here tonight suffering from gunshot wounds received late today in a pistol fight with city detectives in a house which the officers suspected drugs were being sold and had gone to raid. Members of each party thought the others the suspects they had gone to arrest.

Both Tully and Rathel were shot through the body and their wounds are dangerous, according to physicians. None of the detectives were injured.

More than 60 shots were exchanged and the mistake was not discovered until pistol reserves had responded to a riot call.

## Rescue Five Miners From Certain Death Under Ground

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 6.—Rescuing parties tonight freed five mine workers from behind hundreds of tons of coal that had fallen from the roof of the workings and imprisoned them early today in the Barnum mine of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Duryea, near here. The rescue of the men unimpaired was a joyful surprise to the mining officials, who had expressed doubt that they had escaped the falling roof. Fifteen men were injured, but none seriously.

## Murphy Resigns as Red Cross Head; Joins Army

Paris, Jan. 6.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, of New York, has resigned as head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe. It was announced here last night. Major Murphy will go to the United States to consult with Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross council and will return to service in the American army.

Major Murphy's intention to resign has been an open secret for many weeks, its presentation having been delayed by his recent work for the Red Cross in Italy. The newspapers editorially regret his departure, but speak of him as a distinguished man, who leaves his present work only to serve the cause of the allies in another field.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Major James H. Perkins, vice president of the National City bank of New York, now in France with the American Red Cross commission, will immediately take up direction of the commission's work and relieve Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who is to join General Pershing's expeditionary forces.

## PUSH CART 'PEDS' MAKE BIG SALES OF ARMY COATS

### New York District Attorney Reports Suspicious Dealings in U. S. Military Uniforms at New York.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Jan. 6.—Evidence of the indiscriminate sale of United States army uniforms by merchants who buy them from push cart peddlers and manufacturers, has come in the possession of District Attorney Swann in connection with an inquiry he conducted with the United States quartermaster's corps in this city, he said tonight. In a letter to Attorney General Gregory, which he made public, Mr. Swann said:

"These merchants sell to any persons who are willing to pay the price of the uniform."

It also developed today that thousands of army overcoats on sale in stores have been commandeered by United States army officers to relieve a shortage of these garments in the national army.

#### Uniformed Men Commit Crime.

District Attorney Swann, in his letter, said that J. J. Reynolds, a merchant, had testified that he retailed army uniforms at \$14 each and that the merchants "make no effort to discover whether the customers for these uniforms are in the service."

"Recently many crimes have been committed in this country by criminals wearing military uniforms," the letter continued, "and I am led to believe that they are not in the government service, but criminals who use the honorable livery of the United States army in order to facilitate them in committing crimes."

#### Contractors in Craft Game.

A clothing manufacturer was named by Mr. Swann as providing uniforms to various stores, and merchants also were said to be purchasing "from peddlers who come to their stores with pushcarts laden with military uniforms, selling them at very much reduced prices, which would indicate some irregularity in obtaining the goods."

The inquiry, which was started for the purpose of learning whether clothing contractors working for the government were also supplying private dealers, has revealed, according to the district attorney, that in a number of stores where army coats were found which bore the label "made under contract for the government." One manufacturer stated that the labels "must have been sewed in by mistake."

## URGES U. S. TO IMPORT MEN HELP WIN WAR

### Elbert H. Gary Declares Germany Is Stronger Than Ever; Oriental Countries Can Furnish Labor.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, Jan. 6.—A plea to solve the labor problem of the United States by the importation of Orientals, was made here last night in an address by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, at a dinner given by the Commercial club.

Mr. Gary, whose subject was "Business during and after the war," stated that Germany was stronger than ever and that he subscribed to the opinion of an eastern newspaper that it would be wholesome for every American business man to place over his desk the words, "Germany is winning the war."

Not that Mr. Gary thinks the words will always remain true. He thinks that two or three more years will bring a victory for democracy over autocracy—mayhap sooner, but meanwhile he insists that even optimists like himself should unblinkingly face the fact that so far the fruits of victory belong to the central powers. In touching on the labor problem he said:

"Should Import Men.

"To the extent needed the United States should immediately, under proper conditions and reasonable restrictions, draw from the islands of the sea and from Oriental countries such men, including soldiers and sailors, to meet every emergency. There should be no difficulty in obtaining within a short period large numbers of strong, healthy, intelligent, loyal men for civil or even military duty, and the number could be increased from time to time as required. All who are acquainted with the facts know that we need more men and that we can get them if we are so disposed. If legislation is required congress should act without delay."

Mr. Gary said, that although the picture of German strength, which he drew was shocking, it was not exaggerated, and he added:

"There will be more healthy and more skillful soldiers, even more competent officers, bigger and more destructive cannon, submarines and aircraft and safer entrenchment." "Germany," the speaker emphasized, "is not idle nor dilatory."

## Earl Reading Probable Successor to Spring-Rice

London, Jan. 6.—The Sunday Observer says, in regard to the appointment of a British ambassador to the United States:

"It is assumed that Earl Reading, lord chief justice of England, accepting the office in the public interest and a considerable personal sacrifice, will be the new ambassador to the United States. It is known that his appointment will be particularly acceptable to President Wilson and the American people."

## BURNING JAP SHIP REACHES HARBOR

### Freighter Makes Port After Thrilling Rescue by Warship at Sea; Fire Under Control.

A Pacific Port, Jan. 6.—The Japanese freighter Shinyo Maru No. 2, arrived here today with a fire in its hold still burning, but under control. The blaze, it was said, started in a pile of cotton rags January 2 and for a time gained headway against the streams of water and steam used in an effort to combat it. Wireless calls were sent out on the first day of the fire and were picked up by a warship which changed its course and reached the Shinyo within 12 hours. Damage to the Shinyo was heavy.

Two officers of the freighter narrowly escaped suffocation, it was said, while fighting the fire.

The Shinyo was chartered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha company and was carrying 7,600 tons of merchandise.

## Gets Washington's Picture.

Washington, Jan. 6.—As a mark of esteem for the Argentine people, the house foreign affairs committee today favorably reported a bill for a portrait of George Washington to be presented to the military college of the Argentine at a cost of \$3,000.

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