

RAGING TEMPESTS PARALYZE NATION'S RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Business Suspended in Chicago, Nine Deaths Reported; Abandon Attempts to Move Freight; Snow Plows Make No Headway Against Piling Drifts; Worst Condition Experienced in Years.

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Jan. 13.—From the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson bay the most terrible storm in more than 50 years, has paralyzed transportation and cut off entire cities and states from all communication with the outside world.

With temperatures below zero prevailing over most of this section, relief work was made impossible by high winds and drifting snow, while untold thousands battled with the grim spectre of famine with no relief in sight for days.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

In Chicago all business was practically suspended early in the day. The big department stores closed at 3 p. m. All schools were closed for a week and the 60,000 children urged to help clear the streets to avert the danger of conflagration and permit the delivery of fuel and food.

Nine deaths were reported, as a result of the blizzard.
Arctic temperatures accompanied the storm, ranging from 37 below zero at O'Neill, Neb., to 12 above zero at San Antonio. In Kansas and Missouri temperatures of 20 below were common and central Illinois points reported from 10 to 36 below. Minnesota reported 30 below in the Iron Range.

Railroads entering Chicago abandoned all attempts to operate trains. The lashing, below-zero wind made it impossible for workmen to make any headway in their efforts to clear the switch inter-sections of snow. Scores of passenger trains were reported stalled in drifts throughout the central west.

Snow Plows Futile.

Attempts to move freight were abandoned early. Passenger trains were kept running for a time as they could be moved with two engines on the front and one in the rear. Snow plows were ordered out with three engines behind them, but their work was futile. The wind piled the drifts behind them as fast as they could push it from the tracks ahead.

Sleep in Stations.

At night the usual crowd of travelers assembled at the railway stations in Chicago and being unable to get trains or hotel accommodations, hundreds spent the night in the stations, sleeping on their baggage. At the Illinois Central station the railway officials threw open fifteen Pullman cars for women and children.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway operated one train today to St. Paul. All others were abandoned this morning. A train which left for Omaha at 6 o'clock last night was unheard from until 6 o'clock tonight, when it returned to Chicago after unsuccessful attempts to plow through the snowdrifts. During the twenty-four hours it had advanced only seven or eight miles, becoming stalled at Bensonville, Ill.

Two through trains from the Pacific coast, due yesterday, are reported, "Somewhere along the line."
A through train from the west on the Rock Island has been stalled all day in the switch yards on the outskirts of the city. The Rock Island reports that many of its trains are tied up between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, but that efforts to locate them have failed. Traffic in this section is said to be the worst in history.

Throughout the southwest traffic conditions are reported desperate.
Unless tracks leading to the Chicago stock yards are cleared by tomorrow, many head of live stock, now in cars on the outskirts of the city, will be in danger of freezing or starving to death.

New York, Jan. 12.—The terrific storm raging in the west and moving eastward has made impossible the movement of freight in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan and in the territory between Pittsburgh, Buffalo and St. Louis, according to a statement made tonight by A. H. Smith, assistant director general of railroads.

"There is no prospect of improvement at present," Mr. Smith said. "The lower temperature is moving eastward. No freight trains are being moved in the territory around Chicago and very few passenger trains. No freight trains have been moved from Pittsburgh, either, and only a few carrying passengers."

Mr. Smith was in frequent communication with Director General McAdoo and kept him informed of the weather conditions which had precipitated difficulties in railroad operation more serious than had been experienced in the United States in many years.

Swift's Welfare League To Give Benefit Dance

Employees' Military Welfare Association of the Swift Packing company will give a dancing party at Keech's dancing academy Tuesday night. Proceeds will go to the boys who have gone from Swift's to serve in the army or navy.

Privates Have Improved.

Captain Colby, the recalled Argentine naval attaché, was training in Buenos Aires the American private soldier.

WOUNDED TO WEAR HONOR RIBBONS FOR FIRST TIME

Badge of Distinction Is Ordered for Men Who Shed Blood for Country; Other Insignia.

American officers and enlisted men who are wounded in this war are to wear—for the first time in the history of our armies—ribbons of honor which will indicate that they have shed their blood for their country.
Orders have just been issued that these ribbons are to be worn on the right breast and are to be one and a half inches long and three-eighths inches wide, the length to be divided into equal sections of red, white and blue.

The soldier is to wear one ribbon for each date upon which he receives a wound.

Usual in Foreign Armies.
All the foreign armies designate men who have been wounded by stripes or similar marks, usually worn upon the sleeve. These new ribbons are but one designation among a large number which have been ordered on account of the great broadening of the American armies to meet conditions of the present war. Among the new regulations as to uniforms and insignia are the following:

Aviators—To wear two silver embroidered wings on a blue background, the wings three inches from the tip, with a shield between, surmounted by a five-pointed star, with the letters U. S. in gold thread embroidered beneath.

Junior aviators, the same, except for the star.

Observers—To wear a single wing, with the letter O.

Aeronauts—Two wings with a balloon between them and the gold letters U. S.

Army Field Clerks and Field Clerks of Quartermaster's Corps—Same uniform as officers, but minus all insignia of rank, and a hat cord of silver and black silk intermixed.

Postal agents attached to units in the field, same as field clerks; but with brassard bearing words Posts, U. S. A.

Other Insignia.
Tank Service—A tank one-inch high, with number of regiment below.

Interpreters Corps—The letters INT inclosed in a wreath one inch high.

Anti-Aircraft Artillerists—Crossed cannons with AA in upper angle.

Trench mortar men, crossed cannons with TM.

Machine gunners, crossed rifles with MG.

Ammunition train men, the letter T. Intelligence police, the letters IP.

Woman Suffrage Movement Started in England, Was Organized in America, and Held First Convention 77 Years Ago

Extravagant Modes of Dress Advocated by Early Leaders Roused Storm of Ridicule.

The suffragist movement assumed an organized form in the United States even earlier than in England, where the idea originated.
It arose out of the interest taken in America by the women in the temperance and anti-slavery agitations and was fostered by the discussions on women's property rights.
In 1840 the question was raised in a more acute form by the exclusion of women delegates from the World's convention and in 1848 the first women's suffrage convention was held in Seneca Falls, the leading spirits being Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha C. Wright and Lucretia Mott.

Later conventions at Salem and Worcester, Mass., in 1850, were the predecessors of annual meetings, but the extravagant dress adopted by some of the women brought forth ridicule upon the movement, which further was thrown into the background by the civil war.

National Association in 1869.
In 1869 the National Women's Suffrage association was formed in New York City and the American Women's Suffrage association was formed in Cleveland. In 1890 these two societies were amalgamated as the National Women's Suffrage association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt became president in 1900.

The question was considered by a select committee in the Forty-eighth congress and 200 petitions, representing millions of individuals, were presented in 1900.

The leading woman's suffrage societies of the world have for their basic principles the same ideas and the same ideals. The National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies is the oldest organization of its kind. It was originated in 1867. The National Woman's Social and Political union, associated chiefly with the name of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, formed in 1906, originated the more militant policy.

Societies of various kinds multiplied, and in cities and states throughout the country there were different named organizations, each working for the same general result—to obtain the vote for women, regardless of any other minor differences that might prevail over the manner in which the vote should be obtained.

The suffrage movement, under the Pankhurst regime, found its militant methods, soon found itself being closely watched by the government of the United States and in 1910 500 of its members had been arrested and placed in jail. It undertook a widespread campaign of meetings, and though at first its speakers were subjected to an opposition of a violent character, there was no doubt that the movement received from its activities a wholly new stimulus.

Its official organ, *The Woman's Suffrage*, obtained a large circulation.
Numerous other party and non-party organizations were formed and resolutions supporting the principle, either in the abstract or as a part of adult suffrage, were adopted by various conservative, liberal and labor conferences and associations.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, declared that the laws governing women and children in Colorado are superior to those of any other state. Women receive equal pay for equal work in Colorado. They are permitted to hold any office and the education of children has been placed almost entirely in the hands of women.

Thrift Stamp Drive Starts Monday Morning
Plans have been completed for the big drive for the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates which will start on the South Side early Monday morning and continue throughout the week.

Everett Buckingham and W. B. Cheek are general chairmen for the South Side. The following committees have been appointed: Superintendents Edward Gibson, Spangler and Orchard, in charge of the drive in the packing plants; J. B. Watkins, M. Culin, John Hinchey, William Yeager, to conduct the campaign in the city; Frank Coad, L. M. Lord, J. C. French and J. L. Svoboda, banks; G. L. Degen, H. C. Kiddoo, W. E. Bavinger, the Exchange building; Roy Richardson, J. G. Walters, stock yards; Dr. R. L. Wheeler and the Rev. Father Michael Gluba, churches, and W. E. Reed, schools.

The exchange will have a booth in the rotunda, where the thrift stamps and savings certificates will be sold.

Stryker Elected Secretary.
A. F. Stryker was re-elected secretary of the Omaha Live Stock exchange at the annual meeting of the directors Friday afternoon. J. C. French was elected treasurer.

FREAK STORMS HIT COUNTRY

It is freakish weather over the whole of the United States.
Here in Omaha the mercury has gone far below zero and the cold has seriously interfered with business.
In New York the weather is spring-like and tropical and torrential rain-storms are the rule.

But consider what the telegraph reports says of the weather elsewhere: Blizzards in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Lou's. In the last named city the storm is the most severe in 45 years. In Denver a Chinook wind is blowing and in Arizona there has been a rise of 32 degrees in temperature in the last 24 hours. Asheville, N. C., has been experiencing thunder showers and snow storms during the day. Tornadoes have passed over Alabama and Georgia. Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga., was in the path of one of the tornadoes, but the extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

PEACE ONLY ON VICTORY BASIS. ASSERTS T. R.

Former President Declares Those Who Resent Criticism of War Officials Are Boosting Pro-Germanism.

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 13.—America must accept no peace except the "peace of overwhelming victory," Theodore Roosevelt said in an address yesterday at a dinner of the Ohio society of New York.

"To accept an inconclusive peace," the former president said, "would mean that the whole war would have to be fought over again by ourselves and our children. Those who demand such a peace are not only the enemies of America, but of democracy throughout the world and stand on the level of the Bolsheviks, who have betrayed both Russia and its allies to the militaristic and capitalistic autocracy of the Hohenzollerns."

"Unless both Belgium and France are restored and indemnified," Colonel Roosevelt said, "justice will not have prevailed."
Expedite War Preparations.
The expediting of war preparations was urged by the speaker, who declared that "to refuse to see and to point out," the country's failure in this respect, "is both silly and unpatriotic."

"To permit them to go uncorrected," he said, "is to play the German game in the most effective manner possible. It is no mere accident that has made all the pro-German organs in the press clamor against the men who dare to point out our short coming; for the pro-Germans know well that the ruthless enemies of this country, whom they serve as far as they dare, desire nothing so much as to see this country afraid to acknowledge and to make good its short comings and these pro-Germans cloak their traitorous aid to Germany under the camouflage of pretended zeal to save American officials from just criticism."

Advocates Military Training.
Colonel Roosevelt said America would be wise to make its ultimate aim, "such military and industrial preparedness as shall save us from ever again being caught in such shape as to be helpless to protect ourselves." In this connection he reiterated his advocacy of universal and military training. "The training camps today," he said, "are huge universities of American citizenship; and it will be a crime if they are ever discontinued."

When Hoover Whisked Hash.
Times certainly change conditions and relations, as is shown in the latest Hoover story, which comes from San Francisco. John Tait, who has made a national reputation as a dispenser of food and has one of the show places of San Francisco, used to operate a restaurant in Benical hall at Stanford university. Being called to a conference at Hoover recently and being introduced to the great food controller, Mr. Hoover said: "I know Mr. Tait well. I once worked for him."

Hoover then explained that while working his way through college as a student in 1895 and 1896 he was employed as a waiter, serving three meals daily for his board. The students were fed for \$15 a month.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Business Caution.
A shopkeeper recently loaned his grandson enough money to purchase a motorcycle. The money was to be paid back in installments, the machine to remain the property of the grandfather until the last payment had been made. One day, when out riding the boy met his grandfather and jumped off his motorcycle.

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Girl Kills Man Who Played Role of Bandit
Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 13.—Miss Mabel Brummett, clerk in a fuel company office who last night shot and killed E. F. Orr, when he told her to throw up her hands, suffered a nervous collapse when she learned later that he was only joking, and today her condition is serious.

Orr, who was a railroad switchman with a wife and several children, entered the office to order some coal. As the girl raised her arms in compliance with his demand, one hand held a revolver and the first shot pierced Orr's brain.
First reports of the police were that a bandit had been killed.

NOTICE! Folks who drink POSTUM instead of coffee Sleep Better Feel Better



RAIL TRAFFIC TO THE EAST IS AT STANDSTILL

No Trains Running Out of Chicago Because of Snow; Condition May Continue to Prevail 24 Hours.

(By Associated Press.)
Following the worst blizzard in recent years throughout the central states, railroad traffic between Chicago and Omaha is practically at a standstill, according to railroad officials.

The fierce cold winds and drifting snows through Illinois and Iowa hindered westbound trains, which are still snow-bound in isolated parts of the states. Local railroad officials have received reports that no trains will leave Chicago until those which are held up on account of the snow are well on their way.

No trains from Chicago are expected here for 24 hours on account of the tie-up.

No Trains to East.
All eastbound trains out of Omaha will await further weather reports along the lines before their departure.

The Northwestern, Burlington and Milwaukee railroad lines are hampered the most outside of Chicago by the deep snows.

Westbound Burlington trains retained their normal schedules of departure out of Omaha yesterday afternoon and reports from the western lines are that weather conditions have moderated.

Grand Island reported the temperature 16 degrees below zero yesterday. The temperatures between Omaha and Grand Island ranged from zero to 20 degrees below zero. Last night the mercury hovered near zero.

Trains Are Delayed.
The Rocky Mountain Limited on the Union Pacific arrived in Omaha last night one hour and a half late. Union Pacific train No. 10 was two hours late.

The Union Pacific lines are blocked with deep snows and trains are leaving with deep snows and full equipment of coaches. Officials say one or two days, perhaps more, will be required to bring railroad traffic to normal.

The temperature in Nebraska has moderated, though cold of moderate degree will prevail for some time according to the weather bureau.

St. Paul Bowlers Win Record Share at Sioux Falls
Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—By rolling up a total of 2,809 in the annual tournament of the Tri-State Bowling association Schmitz team No. 1 of St. Paul took the lead in the five-man event.

Schmitz No. 2, St. Paul, was second; McNellis, Minneapolis, third; Sioux City Serum company, fifth, with 2,632.

The total of 2,809 rolled by Schmitz No. 1 is the high water mark in the history of the Tri-State association. The best previous record was 2,781.

In order that outside players can return to their homes as soon as possible play was continued throughout Sunday and Sunday night.

De Oro Hangs on to His World Title by One Point
Havana, Jan. 13.—Alfred De Oro, champion three-cushion billiardist of the world, retained his title last night by just one point in his match with Charles Otis of Brooklyn, the challenger. De Oro took the third block by a score of 50 to 49 in 89 innings.

With Otis leading, 149 to 147 in the series, De Oro made a run of two, tying the score. Otis, unsteadied by his eagerness to win, missed his next shot. This cost him the chance of becoming the world's champion at the game, because De Oro ended the block and the match with his next shot.

Price-Fixing Not Part of U. S. Oil Control Plan
Washington, Jan. 13.—Price-fixing is not included in the immediate plans of the fuel administration for oil control, a delegation of producers was told today by Fuel Administrator Garfield and Mark L. Regua, head of the fuel administration's newly created oil division. A general survey first will be made of the situation to determine what measures are necessary to assure an adequate supply.

BACK YARD HENS ARE PROFITABLE-REGER

Will Tell Housewives—What Breed of Poultry to Keep and How to Raise Them.

The second lecture on poultry raising in a series under the auspices of the University of Nebraska and the Department of Agriculture will be given in the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian association Monday night. The first lecture was given last Tuesday evening, but hereafter they will be held on Monday.

The speaker will be Louis P. Reger, president of the Omaha Poultry Breeders' association and chairman of the Omaha poultry extension committee. The subject will be "What Breed of Poultry Shall I Keep?" Until six years ago Mr. Reger was a large poultry-raiser at York, Neb., and supplied the foundation stock for some of the largest and most successful poultry farms in the state.

Since coming to Omaha, Mr. Reger has been a back yard poultry farmer. Mrs. Reger has kept very accurate records of the cost of raising poultry in the back yard.
"If there is anybody in Omaha who says it does not pay to raise poultry in the back yard, let them come to my lecture," says Mr. Reger, "and I will demonstrate from Mrs. Reger's figures that the small poultry yard can be conducted at a profit. We have it figured out to the penny."

A Bogus Relic and A Greeley Myth

A wealthy steel man of Youngstown, O., is mourning the loss of a valuable collection of paintings, autographs and manuscripts by fire, one of the most prized relics being "the original letter" written by Horace Greeley, entitled "Go West, Young Man." He has not disclosed how this particular relic came into his possession, although no one questions his belief that he did it, notwithstanding the fact that Greeley never wrote such a letter and did not originate the advice, with which his name has been popularly linked.

Briefly told, the ascription of the excellent advice to Greeley came about through an argument in 1851 between Richard Thompson, later secretary of the navy, and John L. B. Soule, editor of the *Terre Haute (Ind.) Express*, in which Mr. Thompson predicted a brilliant future for Soule in the West. He told Soule he was bright enough to write an article that people would attribute to Greeley.

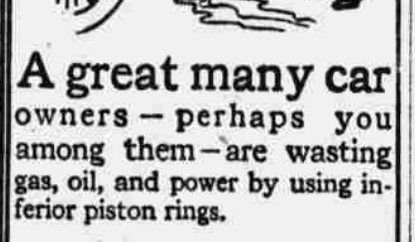
To test this Soule wrote an editorial for his paper beginning with the misleading statement that Horace Greeley could never have given a young man better advice than that contained in the words, "Go West, Young Man." This was naturally construed as a quotation from Greeley and was widely reproduced by American papers.

William S. Walsh, who investigated the matter many years ago, states that Greeley reproduced the *Express* article in the Tribune, with a footnote disavowing credit for the "epigrammatic advice of the Terre Haute Express," but "indorsing it most heartily."

How the wealthy Youngstown collector came to imagine he possessed this mythical relic is easily explicable. The illegibility of Greeley's chirography is a tradition of the craft and printers tell all sorts of illustrative tales. One is about a discharged reporter passing Greeley's letter of dismissal as an enthusiastic letter of commendation, winning a new position by the imposture. It would have been easy to pretend that any sort of letter written by Greeley contained the famous advice. The collector must take chances in buying things he cannot possibly read.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

His Punishment.
An angler died and went to his "right place," which, of course, was also the residence of his good friend Baron Munchausen. Oodles of time skittered along, and one day at the big box was going by the angler said: "Please, your estate manager, can't I try my luck somewhere else? I've been fishing from this blasted place for 200 years and I haven't had a bite." "That's the hell of it," explained the big boss and passed on.—Boston Transcript.

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You can't afford to be without them.

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HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BLOODED HOGS

Sales in Iowa Net Large Sums. Showing Farmers Anxious to Better Their Herds.

"Hogs are hogs, now, and the wishes of Mr. Hoover for increased production of this breed of live stock are being fulfilled," said H. A. Sexsmith, of the Twentieth Century Farmer, upon his return to Omaha from a tour of pure bred hog sales in Iowa and Minnesota. He attended six sales of pure bred hogs and reports the prices being paid the highest in the history of the hog industry.

"At a sale of brood sows from the herd of Vipand & Son in Algona, Ia., the 60 animals sold brought to their breeders an average of \$234 a head. This is the highest average ever made at a sale of pure bred hogs in the entire west. At the six sales he attended he sold 122 hogs sold for a total of \$64,800.

"Breeders are anxious to buy the best hogs on the market this year," said Mr. Sexsmith, "and as the sale season is just starting, I expect to see these records broken many times." "Everywhere they are planning on increased production of pork and it will certainly be the largest year in the swine industry."

Religion Achieves Many Things During the War

"Religion has accomplished three great things in the war. First, it has emphasized anew the ideals of freedom, righteousness and good faith, three fundamental ideals of faith; second, it has given us a new type of soldier. In the Canadian and American armies, especially, the old soldier type of the Crimean and Peninsular war times has passed away, and credit for this new type of warrior must be given to the Young Men's Christian association, which is recognized by every high command. And, third, religion has steadied and encouraged thousands of people and has given them a new and higher view of what sacrifice and service mean."

"The Kaiser has taken God on his staff and made him his adjutant general. Well, he has his theory of God and we have ours. The true test of God is how He affects man, what the Godlike influence is upon the people. Our claim is that every person making up the sum total of humanity has his individual rights.

"The Kaiser's god is a state. He has no regard for individual man. He will sacrifice hundreds of thousands of men to gain his ends, as he did at Landreux, in the retreat from Mons, when the attacking Germans became mixed up with the opposing forces of English and Irish regiments and the guns of the German artillery were turned upon the whole mass, friend and foe alike. To the German state, men mean nothing. There is a verse in the Psalms which may exemplify my point. It is, 'Precious shall their blood be in his sight.' The right government is the one that is distinguished by that as the final test. The religion that is not merciful and pitiful to men is the one that the world will reject. Humanity is the big thing, and when the war is over, all governments must stand or fall by their attitude toward the welfare of humanity."

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