

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Everybody will be glad when the pilot signals "Full speed ahead!"

Another I. W. W. leader has been locked up, and the danger from that source is correspondingly lessened.

Illinois came out of the five-day shutdown with its fuel deficit doubled. This is putting reverse English on conservation.

General Pershing says the boys in Europe are sober and hard working, and he ought to know, for he is right there in charge.

Lecturers on the income tax explain the law in all its workings, save one, and that is where to get the money to meet the bill.

Interest in the war has been switched for the time from the battlefields to the capitols and our own is showing capacity for keeping up with the busiest of them.

More self-denial on the use of food is asked by the government, that greater saving for the war may result. Voluntary contributions are more effective than those enforced.

The reckless automobile driver has survived the hard winter and is still a menace to safety on the public thoroughfares. Some genius ought to devise a means for doing away with this nuisance.

All flour mills are to be operated under a federal license hereafter, bringing control of the food supply a little nearer to the goal of completeness that must yet be reached before conservation is made perfect.

Other evidence to the contrary, this has been the shortest winter in our national history—we have been short of wheat, short of meat, short of fuel, short of clothing and short of about everything but hope and courage.

A Chicago expert gives Nebraska retailers good advice in urging them to practice war economies, but not by cutting off things that cost little and do much to help along business. Each storekeeper knows what he can best dispense with, and they may be trusted to manage so that the savings will count most because they hinder business least.

A Real Roll of Honor.

Omaha Central High school has unfurled a service flag that is a most impressive evidence of the contribution Omaha has made to the world in answer to its call for men. More than 500 of the young men who as boys went through the course of training there provided now represent Central High "in khaki." These do not by any means make up the total enrollment of Omaha youth who have joined the colors and are now scattered over the world, wherever the American flag flies, but they form a group that is impressive for a reason that must readily occur to any who will but think of what is involved. They are young men of ability and character; most of them attended some college or university after leaving high school, and not a few of them have been granted degrees by the higher institutions of learning. All were employed in business or professional life and gave up their immediate prospects when asked to make the sacrifice. In this they have exemplified the best traditions of the Americanism, and by so doing have vindicated the service of the state in providing them with the educational training that is now being turned to advantage in the way of bringing to the soldier's duty a mind already disciplined. The Central High school roll of honor is one in which all its long list of attendants and the citizens in general may take pride, for it shows that foundations for good citizenship have well been laid there.

Famine Getting in Its Work in Europe.

Details are lacking, because of the rigorous censorship, but enough is known to establish, the fact that Austria and Russia alike are suffering for want of food. In Russia the situation is almost entirely ascribable to the effect of the Bolshevik movement. Cessation of all the normal productive work, and the stoppage of distributive traffic, while workmen and soldiers debated social and political problems, has found the inhabitants of northern Russia overtaken by winter with no provisions. This was foreseen months ago, but the proletariat proved its condition by taking no thought of the morrow. In Austria the shortage is due to the exhaustion of the kingdom's resources. Hungary yet has food, but refuses to share it with its less fortunate neighbors. In both cases the result is the same. Intense suffering is endured by the poor, who have no stomach for further war. The general strike in Austria scarcely can be appraised by the promises that a separate peace with Russia will bring relief, for the only element of Russia's population that seriously is proposing peace is starving also. The only inference to be drawn from this is that Austria is verging very close to physical collapse, and that Germany must face the coming spring campaign with little or no help from its chief ally. Famine is doing much to force peace on Europe just at present.

Coal and Commerce.

Fuel Dictator Garfield admits that his drastic step for relieving the fuel situation has only partly improved the condition, chiefly for the reason that while coal has moved readily enough to ship bunkers and domestic consumers, empty cars have not been returned to the mines as rapidly as needed. To remedy this, he proposes to Dictator McAdoo that an embargo be laid on all freight save food and fuel until the congestion is removed. Mr. McAdoo does not see his way clear to grant this request, although he has established such an embargo on the great coal roads from the Alleghenies to the seaboard.

The serious interruption to business occasioned by the Garfield order would only be extended by an embargo on freight traffic. While the fuel situation is no longer so critical as it was a week ago, it will not be brought to normal until the stress of abnormal winter weather has passed and railroad operations have cleared up tracks and restored traffic to a basis that will permit the regular passage of trains. When cars are furnished to the idle mines, sufficient coal to meet all needs will be forthcoming. Just now the shut-down in the mines is the most eloquent comment on the weakness of the system of control.

The country already has borne an enormous loss in general production, estimated at a billion and a half dollars, with \$225,000,000 in wages stopped by the enforced idleness. This is a high price to pay for administrative inefficiency. Our people have submitted with becoming patience to the mandates of the authorities, and will put up with even more in the way of inconvenience and privation, but a better way of setting things right than stopping productive activities should be found.

Pershing's Message to the Mothers.

No more grateful or welcome message could come to the mothers of America than that sent from France by General Pershing, regarding their sons who are serving Old Glory abroad. "American mothers may rest assured that their sons are a credit to them and their nation," says General Pershing, "and they may well look forward to the proud day when on the battle field these splendid men will shed a new luster on American manhood." This praise can no more than confirm what all mothers and fathers have really felt concerning their sons. It applies equally to those of the boys who have not yet gone abroad, and the common sense of our people teaches that it must be true.

General attacks on the morals of the young men who have taken service in the army, lately made by shortsighted supporters of the prohibition propaganda, have amounted to a deplorable scandal. Surely, plenty of reason to urge restriction or prohibition of alcoholic liquors can be found without indulging in the intemperate comment that has sweepingly accused our soldiers of wholesale drunkenness and moral laxity. These verbal extravagances are unsupported by any known facts. On the contrary, the evidence of authority shows directly the opposite to be true. In the Journal of the American Medical Association, the leading publication of the profession in America, a study of 460,000 physical examinations of drafted men is presented. This shows rejected for reasons traced to alcohol to be but .77 of 1 per cent.

Such testimony ought to silence the slanders that have been heaped on our soldiers by the zealots. The boys in the army are representative of American manhood, and deserve more even from the most devoted of prohibitionists than the accusations that they are become victims of dissolute and unsavory habits.

One hundred members of the Butlers' association spent an evening in New York debating how to conserve food in the homes of their wealthy employers. This is positive proof that what Sherman said of war is more than justified by an utter refusal on the part of Ulster to

Red Cross World Relief Work Gigantic War Fund Spurs Operations on a Huge Scale

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The work of the American Red Cross is going forward on both sides of the Atlantic on an enormous scale. The last detailed report of the organization on November 1, showed appropriations totalling \$40,000,000. Since that date the sums approved for expenditure have risen to a figure estimated at \$80,000,000. Certain items in this total will eventually be credited again to the war fund; for example, the money spent for articles for re-sale at local chapters, and a sum of \$4,000,000 which represents supplies for France, included in the budget of the French commission, but the size of the net appropriations is a significant index of the magnitude of the work being carried on.

The public has backed up the Red Cross in a way that exceeded expectations. The total membership today is over 22,000,000. It has become "everybody's Red Cross" to a greater extent than even the sanguine hoped for, and everybody is being put in the way of doing his part.

The record of the work done at home and abroad is such that criticism, which has for the most part confined itself to such picaresque matters as the mediocrity of a pair of knitted socks, is pretty effectively silenced.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the appropriations is the fact that more than half of the money is spent in France. This is due partly to the fact that the needs of the French civilians in the war zone are particularly great, and partly because of the continually increasing number of American troops in that country.

The work in Poland, for example, has only called for a sum of \$200,000 so far, although conditions in Poland are perhaps the worst in the world.

The serious interruption to business occasioned by the Garfield order would only be extended by an embargo on freight traffic.

Expenditures in France so far have been quite evenly between civilian and military relief. The care of the war orphans and homeless children of the northern provinces,

and the fight against tuberculosis are the most striking features of the civilian work. Both of these are of vital importance to the future of France. Even before the war, the French birth rate and death rate were approximately equal. In 1916, the death rate, even aside from war casualties, had reached 20 per 1,000, and the birth rate had fallen to eight per 1,000. There was a net loss in population of almost 2 per cent in a single year. This was largely due to the enormous mortality among young children—a circumstance at once the most pathetic and the most serious economically that the war has brought to France. The Red Cross is taking charge of great numbers of "repatriated" children from the occupied northern districts, gathering together their little tots living in caves and ruins—and establishing relief centers. This is a feature of the work that is sure to grow with time, and is certainly deserving of all the support that American money can give it.

Civilian relief work has 1,000 other branches, all of them important. The rebuilding of ruined villages, for example, has called for a large sum. The branches of military relief are better known, including hospitals, canteens, ambulance work and so forth. Altogether, \$40,000,000 will probably be needed in France up to April 30 of this year. By that time the organization will be operating on a scale which will require large sums for its upkeep, in addition to what may be necessary for expansion, but there is little doubt that any necessary funds will be forthcoming when the American people realize the need.

The most important recent development in the Red Cross program has been the increase of money appropriated for Italian relief. The recent Italian retreat made hundreds of thousands of civilians hungry and homeless. An emergency appropriation of almost \$5,000,000 was made to meet the situation, and the work was rushed to the greatest possible extent.

Not only was physical relief provided, but an indirect result of the work was the dispersal of the propaganda. This was the political effect of the presence of American relief workers, American ambulances and American food. The entire Italian nation was honeycombed with German propaganda. One tale that the Germans spread was to the effect that the United States would not stand by Italy because we feared to antagonize Austria-Hungary. American Red Cross work was the only means available for countering this falsehood, for no American troops could be sent, and congress was not in session to put the question on record.

Prospective Failure of Irish Convention

Boston Transcript.

It is to be feared that no great hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the Irish question was held out by the Irish national convention at any time, in spite of the friendly and conciliatory manner in which so many elements entered into its deliberations. The mountain of Ulster resistance to any form of Irish national control of Irish soil was squarely across the path of agreement, and evidently it is there still. The Ulster representatives, at the moment when the work of the convention trembles in the balance, are out with this statement: "We cannot and will not be ruled by a Dublin parliament. The implication is that the report of the grand committee of the convention hinges upon a form of national organization which covers Ulster, and that Ulster will not have it. Although it is too early to say that the convention has failed, the collision of its plans with this obstacle is made clear by the Ulster representatives' declaration, and it is hard to see how any agreement can be reached.

All this in spite of the sober and conciliatory efforts of the moderate and unionists outside of the Ulster irreconcilable crowd to reach an honorable and equitable basis of settlement. The nationalist party heartily seconded the effort at compromise. Catholics and Protestants co-operated earnestly toward a settlement, and the Roman Catholic church read the riot act as against the Sinn Fein partisans of eternal rebellion. The nationalists were willing that Ulster should have exceedingly liberal provincial guarantees and privileges. But the Carson crowd will make no compromise with anything or anybody. They are bound to act as if they were on English instead of Irish soil, and as if there were not a single Irishman in Ulster province.

The prospect of a breakdown of the convention's attempt will put a serious question up to Lloyd George. It must not be forgotten that he has on his side the advantage of a law on the statute books which establishes home rule for Ireland, with Ulster in it. The operation of this law was suspended at the outbreak of the war, and nationalist Ireland accepted the suspension through loyalty to the empire and the great cause in which we were all engaged. But a highly anomalous position was created by the evident unwillingness of the people of the country, as evidenced in the repeated election of irreconcilable Sinn Feiners to the House of Commons, to submit to what was likely to pass into a permanent nullification of the victory which was won with the help of the people of the whole of Britain. Considering the fact that this great battle had been fought and won by constitutional means, and that the people of the sister kingdoms had put the seal of their approval on Irish home rule, the convention idea, which involved some surrender of the full right gained in the home rule law, was in itself a notable concession, and that it should now be blocked by an utter refusal on the part of Ulster to

concede anything is a most discouraging circumstance. If the world knows anything of Lloyd George, he will use the power which the home rule law places in his hands to bring the Ulsterites to reason. His course may involve the dismissal from the cabinet of Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the great recalcitrance, and a consequent rupture of the coalition in so far as it involves the participation of the extreme unionists, but the stamp of popular approval which has already been put upon his action in granting home rule should warrant him in applying pressure to the obstructionists.

If the convention breaks down as the result of Ulster's intransigent position, the people of England, Scotland and Wales are likely to stand by the premier in enforcing the law of the land. They have accepted, with all the rest of the allied world, the principle of the self-determination of peoples. So far as Ireland is concerned, that self-determination means autonomous dominion under the British flag. There can be nothing less than that without treason to the great cause of world freedom.

Nebraska and Flight of Time

New York World.

Although it was admitted into the union in 1867, Nebraska is considered in this part of the country a new state. True, time does not stammer there; things move; the wind blows; the corn grows and the farmer steps on the "gas" and whirls out on the road to town. It seems but the other day that William Jennings Bryan with flashing eye was the boy orator of the Platte. Yet Nebraska's claim to antiquity is more valid than some of the places where crumbling ruins in the antebellum days were stared at by trippers from Omaha under the kindly guidance of Mr. Cook, or where, across blowing sands, the Pyramids and the Sphinx rear themselves.

The Nebraska husbandman of today driving his tractor plow sun-up across his endless prairies followed the prairie schooner as the prairie schooner followed the Indian. A "new" country truly.

Well, the American Museum of Natural History has just exposed to the public the skeleton of one of Nebraska's earliest settlers, the moropus. This pioneer was a relative of the horse, the tapir, the giraffe, the camel and the rhinoceros, favoring the latter in size and gracefulness. His lineage is further complicated by the presence of prodigious claws. He is, in fact, a sort of gigantic platypus—unclassifiable.

So it is to be hoped that any careless thinking person who is disposed to dismiss Nebraska as "new" will pause and consider the moropus. Tall Troy fell 1183 B. C., but in an age before, so dim that no man can know its beginning, that strange, amorphous Nebraska gave his final grunt, bellow or whatever farewell a dying moropus made and sank back dead in his fossil bed while heedless time began to count off more ages.

Twice Told Tales

Waters' Wit.

Count D'Adhemar at the Newport horse show was praising American wit. "One must understand English—or rather the American—to appreciate your wit," he said. "Take your waiter's wit. It's quite lost on the foreigner."

"I heard of a wonderful waiter in a cheap lunch joint—I believe 'joint' is the world—the other day. A guest came in and asked for mutton broth, adding that he was in a hurry. "Baa-baa in the rain! Make him run!" the waiter roared. "Another guest asked for a chicken croquette. "Foul ball!" roared the waiter. "Then a guest ordered hash. "Get the hash!" roared the waiter. "Wants to take a chance. "A second guest ordered hash. "Another sport!" the waiter yelled."—Boston Globe.

Made-Over Husbands. One afternoon two acquaintances chanced to meet, and during the gabfest that followed one of them took the other to task for the attitude in bearing the man whose wife he had just divorced. "Say, Jim," said he, "why on earth do you permit your wife to go around telling the other woman that she made a man out of you? You never hear my wife say anything like that."

The Bee's Letter Box

Omaha, Jan. 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: Replying to a letter published January 21, which gives me some free advertising, which is not sought for, please note that my original letter specifically stated why I wrote and also that no names were mentioned. However, the coat evidently fitted somebody, for he replied and made some most pertinent statements about "things of momentous importance which were impractical," and some misleading statements about the cost of local power which anyone can check up by investigating for themselves. All such advertising statements usually need mighty careful investigation, and all the conditions must be understood in order to estimate what the actual costs will be.

I am always glad and ready to prove any statements which I have made and my office is quite accessible and comfortable. A. C. ARFEND, Consulting Engineer.

Appreciate Assistance. Omaha, Jan. 15.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Young Women's Christian association wishes to express their sincere thanks for your hearty co-operation and assistance in service rendered during their recent campaign for raising \$35,000 war fund and local budget.

MRS. W. E. RHODES, Chairman. ETTA S. PICKERING, General Secretary.

Thanks From the Scouts. Omaha, Jan. 21.—To the Editor of The Bee: The first year of organized scouting in Omaha closed with a very successful record of development and accomplishment both as an organization and to the individual scout. A very large part of the success which the boys have had in the community and in national service, are: Liberty bonds, Red Cross, Air-Save-Birds, etc., etc. It is due to the publicity which you have given to their activities through your paper. You have served us in stimulating the interest and enterprise of these boys in their various undertakings, and have acquainted the people of Omaha with the value and work accomplished by the scouts; and by generously giving a large amount of space almost daily, you have also helped headquarters to meet emergencies, announcing through your columns prospective campaigns and activities when it would have been impossible to reach the boys in any other way.

Scouting has had a substantial growth through the year and must now be considered a permanent institution of public service in Omaha. This junior industrial and professional group of young men will soon take their place in the business life, and they will not forget the courtesies which you have extended to them in their preparatory education for useful citizenship. The executive board and council, the scoutmaster, and a thousand scouts join with me in expressing appreciation of your co-operation in the past, and in trusting that our relationship in the future will be as helpful as it has been in 1917. C. H. ENGLISH, Scout Executive.

One of the Causes of Unrest.

Omaha, Jan. 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: Someone has written that "the influence of the war on the religious thought of the world is a most tremendous. It has made us discontented with all the main institutions of society, the church or organized Christianity, because it has revealed their weakness and their hypocrisy. The man who is accredited with having brought about the French revolution by his writings is Rousseau, but there was also Voltaire and Diderot. It was an age of severe criticism of the church and the state, and they called these men atheists in those days by way of opprobrium. They are more polite now and call them agnostics.

Rousseau was not originally a atheist, believing in a personal God, separate from the world, but having relation with His creatures, and also that this God was as described by the Bible and revelations from such, for that is the theme of Christianity. He was no friend of Voltaire and Diderot broke with him also, for Diderot hated the dogmatism of Christianity and its hypocrisy. Men were bold enough in those days to doubt the old dogmas of Christianity, a science. Think of affirming the dogmas of the Nicene creed as comparable to the truths of astronomy or any of the concrete sciences gained by experience (or the understanding of the world in its use) or of abstract mathematics. When his famous encyclopedia and his life work was about done, poverty-stricken Diderot had brought to light much scientific knowledge that the common people and because the clergy was afraid of that great work it was suppressed.

It did not hinge well with their dogmatics. All he had in his declining years was his library and his pen set up for sale to help his only daughter, but there were no bidders in France. But from out of Russia a voice is calling and it is that of Catherine II, the empress of the Russian Empire. She had sent a courier to Diderot, offering the equivalent of \$5,000, and that he should stay and be the librarian at a salary also and to come and see her. There was another voice from Russia and it was the voice of a man from the socialist of the world: "Why be continually making apologies concerning the uncertainties, in-

No matter what was the original teaching, war has been part of the game in all ages of Christianity. If this war brings about a new and better religion, one more of the brotherhood of man, it will have a glorious ending. This thing of splitting hairs over theological questions should end, for it keeps up unrest and division.

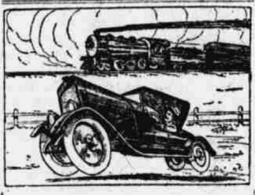
Why be continually making apologies concerning the uncertainties, in-

consistencies and contradictions of Christianity? Logically it must be either true or false and there is no middle ground. It is yes or no. God evidently means that we cannot know Him other than in His works in nature, and that is where He reveals Himself and that is the first great revelation and the only revelation we know anything about. All other revelations the people will find to be false one of these days.

One can be just as religious and more so without the religion of a personal God who through some mortal man has revealed Himself. There should be nothing to apologize for in religious matters, since they should fit in with our reasoning powers. The church is evidently up against the horns of a dilemma just now. Do you hear Trotsky saying anything about Christianity in order to get the common man away from the murderous trenches of war? GEORGE P. WILKINSON.

GIRL OF THE CALENDAR.

New York World. Blue are the eyes that seem to look down on me softly by day, by night. Winking thoughts from paper or book! Roses red of the June-time bright. Clustering, dock her bonnet of white! Autumn's brown of winter's bright! Seems she to look as they speed their flight— This is the Girl of the Calendar. Days of winter and ingenuosque. When night's shadows to dreams invite: Days of springtime's parting brook. Summer's fields with daisies bright. Autumn's brown of winter's bright. Over them all with gaze afar. This is the Girl of the Calendar. Never a breeze those roses shook. None of them ever escapes her sight! All of their gladness in her unit. Faithful to them as sun and star! Visions sweet she brings as I write— This is the Girl of the Calendar. Friend, why longer need I recite? Charms of the year's bright avatar! She is Time's shepherdess of delight— This is the Girl of the Calendar!



Locomotive Auto Oil The Best Oil We Know 55c Per Gallon The L. V. Nicholas Oil Company

BAD BREATH

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous calomel does without any of the bad after effects.

All the benefits of nasty, sickening, griping cathartics are derived from Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets without griping, pain or any disagreeable effects. Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after seventeen years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint, with the attendant bad breath. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color. Take one or two every night for a week and note the effect. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.



Kesinol healed that skin trouble

When you think what a source of annoyance and suffering that eczema has been to me in the past three years, do you wonder I am thankful that the doctor prescribed Kesinol? The very first time I used it, the itching stopped for good, and the eruption began to disappear. Kesinol Soap usually is used with Kesinol Ointment to prepare the skin to receive the Kesinol medicine. Kesinol Soap and Kesinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Kesinol Soap helps to clear poor complexion.

Let the Family Enjoy Cerva Have it at dinner tonight. See how it will help digestion and add to the pleasure of the meal. Cerva has the food value of the best grain. And containing little fat. Flaming, Sparkling, Non-Intoxicating, Absolutely pure. At groups, or for individual use, Kesinol Soap and Kesinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. H. A. Steinhilber, Distributor 1517 Nicholas St., Doug. 3642, Omaha, Neb.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C. Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, "The Navy Calendar."

Name..... Street Address..... City..... State.....

OLAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Germany pushed Russians back over Riga. United States government accepted Germany's offer to investigate condition of deported Belgians. Bonar Law of British cabinet, replying to President Wilson, said allies must enforce peace, as neutrals failed.

The Day We Celebrate.

R. E. Schindler, physician and surgeon, born 1870. Mrs. Edith Wharton, novelist, born in New York City, 54 years ago today. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, head of the division of women and children, United States Bureau of Immigration, born in Stafford county, Va., 60 years today. Beatrice Harraden, author, born at Hempstead, England, 53 years ago today. Moses P. Kinkaid, sixth Nebraska territorial, born in Monongahela county, West Virginia, 64 years ago today. This Day in History. 1712—Frederick the Great, founder of Prussian militarism, born in Berlin. Died at Sans Souci, August 17, 1786. 1743—General Benjamin Lincoln, who commanded the southern army in the revolution, born at Hingham, Mass. Died there, May 5, 1810. 1895—Lord Randolph Churchill, celebrated English statesman, died in London. Born February 12, 1849.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

A match between Prince and McCurdy will be made for \$5,000 and take place in this city.

Omaha Bricklayers Benevolent Protective Union No. 1 of Nebraska will give its seventh annual ball at Exposition hall.

R. J. Hanley of St. Joseph, Mo., has accepted a position with Paxton & Gallagher company and enters upon his new duty today.

Dr. O'Leary is delivering a series of very useful and entertaining lectures on medical service at Exposition hall.

A joint meeting of Methodist ministers of Omaha was held in the parlors of the Millard hotel, Rev. J. W. Phelps presiding. Captain J. O'Donohoe of the police force of this city was married to Miss Mary L. Smith.

Fateful Opposition. "Why don't you marry her?" "Opposition in her family!" "Her father!" "Herself!"—Boston Transcript

Bootlegging in Dry Belt

York News-Times: The underground railroad between Jesse and Council Bluffs and Omaha is doing a good business. No collectors are needed; the demand is too great.

Nebraska City Press: Omaha is now having its first real tussle with bootleggers. A test of liquor smugglers has been discovered and it is quite possible that it may be broken up and disbanded. And in the meantime the reputation of "Saint" Joseph as a community further than that there is not gaining any considerable prestige. Nebraska has been remarkably free from illicit booze, taking everything into consideration, and it would be the desert of thirst the people of the whole of Britain. Considering the fact that this great battle had been fought and won by constitutional means, and that the people of the sister kingdoms had put the seal of their approval on Irish home rule, the convention idea, which involved some surrender of the full right gained in the home rule law, was in itself a notable concession, and that it should now be blocked by an utter refusal on the part of Ulster to

Kearney Hub: Winking at violation of law, closing one's eyes, and crookedness is being committed, and condoning offenses for that or "good fellow," will very shortly undermine the moral foundations of a community. Further than that there is tragedy in the air when unlicensed and unsuspected booze is permitted to circulate. The evils are bad enough where it is licensed and liquor must stand a test of "liquor" but the chemical product (rotgut) trickling into a community, there is insanity, and unspeakable forms of tragedy in the brewing. So we say to all Kearney people, stand by the authorities, hold up their hands, and foster a public sentiment that will make short shift of whisky traffickers, and bring their patrons to a realizing sense of their own responsibility.

Peppery Points. Minneapolis Journal: In the matter of baby boads, every family may have twins. New York World: Kentucky's legislature having ratified the prohibition amendment, the state will have to find a new breakfast food. Brooklyn Eagle: A West Point cadet has actually been dismissed for lying. The determination to keep German pragmatism out of our army courtesies. Baltimore American: An official German statement in denying that American captives are to be treated brutally says they will be given the same treatment as other prisoners. And that is just what we are afraid of! Minneapolis Tribune: We are impatiently waiting for an order from Director General McAdoo abolishing the ambulance-chasing law, which was one of the expensive by-products of the old system of railroad operation. St. Louis Globe Democrat: Perfumery in imitation of the odor of cheaply made whisky has been the vast quantities that one may yet encounter the automobile tearing down the street leaving a suggestion of lovely spring behind it. Brooklyn Eagle: "What a treacherous hold your present government has over a kaiser in talking direct to downtrodden peoples! We offer to the common run of humanity in Europe what we have all been enjoying here. A hard offer to beat.