

REV. TITUS LOWE WRITES FROM BATTLE FRONT TO OMAHA CONGREGATION

Pastor of Methodist Church "Somewhere in France" Preaches the Gospel to Soldier Boys; Conducting Religious Services Under Difficulties Amidst Great World War's Alarms.

At the services in the First Methodist church Sunday morning, a letter from the pastor, Rev. Titus Lowe, written "Somewhere in France," was read. It was addressed to the members and friends of the church.

Rev. Mr. Lowe some six months ago was granted a leave of absence and soon thereafter sailed for the war zone of Europe, where he has since been with the American soldiers, administering to their social welfare.

The letter, which was dated December 27, last, follows:

GETS PAST CENSOR.
"There are so many things that one may not write about, and the subjects one may write about are so limited in extent, that it is rather difficult to know just what will pass the eagle eye of the censor. But, indeed, the time left for writing is so very scarce that possibly it is just as well that the censor is rather rigid."

"However, some few things I have experienced lately I think will interest you and I think will pass the eagle-eyed critic of all epistolary effusions. Ten days ago, on Sunday afternoon, I went with the chaplain to visit a section of this regiment some miles east of where we are now. That carried us appreciably nearer the actual battle front. We visited with the officers for a little while in a rather fine chateau, then went to a well constructed glass bottle factory for a service. It was a bitterly cold day and the factory floor was of cement. There were no chairs of any kind. We improvised a sort of pulpit out of a couple of boxes and draped it with the church flag and the stars and stripes. The soldiers and officers stood up during the service in the form of a hollow square. But it was so bitterly cold that it was an act of mercy to cut the service to the shortest possible time.

Religion Under Difficulties.
"I suspect it is possible to be religious very much easier in churches like the first church with its organ, choir, comfortable seats, and satisfactory temperature, and its hallowed surroundings and memories that it is under the circumstances I have been recounting."

"Of course we gave a short word of good cheer and tried to show the boys that the life of the spirit was after all the really vital thing. The next Sunday morning I went to another community to conduct a service. The hut where the service was to be held was stone cold, only one small stove which seemed only to emphasize the coldness of the rest of the hut. Possibly 150 men were present. The pianist was not present, so I officiated at that cut-of-tune instrument. The choir master was not present, for there is no such being there, so I led the singing. One man was intending to lead in prayer, but begged to be excused, saying he did not feel like it, so I led in prayer. Some boys in the rear stopped smoking cigarettes at my request and we continued with the service."

Hold Real Service.
"Notwithstanding these untoward surroundings, we had a real service. I preached for a few minutes on 'God's choicest gift.' You see it was the Sunday before Christmas and preaching was not difficult to men who were thinking tenderly of the folks back home and all the blessed associations which circle around Christmas time. We had a tender cheering, even melting time, and almost forgot the bitter cold."

Religion, to be worth anything at all out here under these circumstances, must be absolutely real and wonderfully vital. Those who have merely a formal religion are badly off anywhere, and here they must be desolate.
"When I think of the beautiful impressive service you must have had on Christmas Sunday morning, and the splendid musical program, prepared by Mr. Carnal for both morning and evening, I feel devoutly thankful that the dread hand of war has not touched our own beloved land. But in another way, it has touched our land, for after all a country is made up not of geographical divisions, but of the people."

Have Paid the Price.
"And already some of our people have laid down life itself. No man can do more and none of us dare offer less when we are called on."
"I watched recently a triple funeral wending its way to the little cemetery in a near-by town. I stood at the salute as the cortege went by and uttered an earnest prayer for the three desolated homes somewhere in America. Then in thought I gathered in the whole of these war-swept countries and prayed that the piteous All-Father might be exceedingly merciful to all stricken hearts even in the lands of our enemies. This war will be a tragedy second only to Calvary, unless it means the end of all war and the establishment of peace among men of good will."

Reminders of Death.
"We are constantly reminded that death is not far from us. The buzz of a big aeroplane is always a matter of intense interest, for it may obtain the greatest possible menace. We move about our duties in the day and retire to our rest at night with the thought that our times are in God's hands, and we are content to have it so. Sometime since, some enemy planes passed over us, but evidently had some other objective, for they did not drop amongst us any of their death-dealing messages. Naturally we are devoutly thankful."
"I am glad to report that I am in good health and spirits. In a few days I shall have passed the middle point of my six months service abroad, and I shall more and more be thinking of resuming my service with my own people."

Will Pave Red Cloud.
Red Cloud, Neb., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—District Judge Dorsey today gave a decision dismissing the injunction suit by which the mayor and city council restrained from levying tax against their property to pay for paving in the business district.

COUNTY FOOD CHIEFS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Administrator Wattles Outlines Work of Committee to Sixteen Members; Says Must Enforce Law.

The first meeting of the Douglas county food administration committee under Chairman Oscar Allen was held Saturday when State Food Administrator Wattles outlined the work to the members at the offices in the Union Pacific building. Sixteen of the members were present for the first meeting. They were Oscar Allen, A. M. Jeffrey, David Cole, G. F. Beavers, Arthur Metz, J. C. Robinson, Wayland Magee, W. R. Wood, John Rosicky, Mrs. F. H. Cole, Martha Powell, Mrs. Charles Leslie, Mrs. F. J. Birs, Mrs. Rose Ohms, Mrs. Ida Hanchett and Mrs. J. C. Dahlman. Mr. Wattles told the committee members that henceforth they are the direct representatives of the people of the United States in this food conservation movement, and that they individually have as much authority as President Wilson himself in enforcing the law regarding the conservation of foods. He urged them to make themselves individually feel responsible for the observance of the laws governing conservation of foods, and to report any breach of the law to the administration for immediate action. He urged them also to keep in touch with the situation as how closely the hotels and restaurants are observing the wheatless and meatless regulations and report these facts.

Food Conservation. The most serious question in the United States today in its relation to winning the war, said Mr. Wattles, "and it is part of the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to bring the general public to realize this, and to realize that every bit the individual saves adds to the sum total conserved and thus available for the soldiers and the allies who are fighting our battles."
"By November 1, last, we had exported all our available supply of exportable wheat, and this means that any wheat we export between now and the harvesting of the next crop must be made available by saving it. We are now trying to export 100,000,000 bushels to feed the soldiers of the allies and make it possible for the allies to keep up the fight. We cannot export this unless everyone denies his or herself some wheat all the time in order to make up the great total."

Packers' Slush Fund Is Used to Stop Probe of Big Meat Concerns

(Continued from Page One.)
the packers to control the nation's food supply, long have been charged by the live stock growers in their demands for governmental inquiry into the business. E. C. Lasater of Fairbury, Tex., a leading figure in the American National Live Stock association took the stand to tell of conferences requested by the packers to promote better feeling between the producing and purchasing ends of the business.

He said little was accomplished, as the packers were insistent first of all that the proposed inquiry should be tracked entirely or confined only to economic questions with all criminal aspects eliminated.
"I told them that if conditions continued unchanged, my holdings could go to any man who would pay the remaining indebtedness," he asserted, "for I did not want to leave my children a heritage from which they could obtain only what they were allowed by five outsiders controlling the market."
Colin H. Livingstone, representative of Washington for Armour & Company in handling questions affecting their foreign trade and a business associate of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia, Charles W. Morse and the Guggenheims was the only other witness during the day. His testimony ended abruptly when Mr. Heney produced evidence of a letter he had written Armour & Company and which was not included in the correspondence Livingstone furnished the commission. One of the commission's agents accompanied Mr. Livingstone to his office to search for the missing letter.

Seven Taken to Jail For Violating Liquor Law
Seven violators of the prohibition law who still harbor an unquenchable thirst for J. Barleycorn, alias whisky, wines, beer or cordials, diluted or concentrated, failed to follow the straight and narrow path, and consequently were haled into the "hotbed-dub" via the Black Maria yesterday.
They are charged with unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor. The names and addresses of those arrested yesterday for illegal possession of intoxicating liquor, which were given to the police, are: Louis Ebstein, Sam Ebstein, both living at 2723 Cuming street; Simon Ebstein, 633 South Thirty-sixth street; Laura Hanley, 718 North Sixteenth street; Ella Perkins, 609 North Sixteenth street; C. K. Cornell, 123 North Tenth street and C. J. Graham, Ottumwa, Ia.

HEAVY PENALTY TO BE IMPOSED ON ARMY DOCTORS

Medical Officers at Camp Funston and Beauregard Dismissed; Secretary of War Recommends More Severe Punishment.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 27.—A heavier punishment than mere dismissal from the service was recommended by the War department last night for two army medical officers recently convicted by courts martial of mistreating sick soldiers.
After reviewing the records, Secretary Baker returned them to the trial courts with the suggestion that sentences of dismissal be reconsidered and that more severe penalties be imposed.

One case was that of First Lieutenant John G. Dwyer, medical corps, on hospital duty at Camp Funston. Evidence brought out at his trial showed that a soldier in the advanced stages of pneumonia who reported for treatment was reprimanded for failure to salute and sent back to duty. In fact, it was shown that the doctor urged that the sick man, who died a few days later, be given double duty.
No Room for Men.
The other case was that of First Lieutenant Charles W. Cole, Camp Beauregard, in charge of the base hospital. An ambulance loaded with sick men came to the hospital from the regimental infirmary, it was shown at the trial, and the officer kept the men waiting for nearly an hour outside in the cold and rain before he went out to look at them.

Clancy Is Held As Prisoner at Camp in France

(Continued from Page One.)
western front, in France and Belgium, when Wilhelmstrasse and Potsdam gave orders to "break through at any cost." First it was Calais and then Verdun, with hellfire the full length of the line continually in an effort to find a weak spot in the allied front.

Troops were poured in by thousands and the world's greatest armies were engaged during that time and Clancy was in the midst of it. He was a Texan and a fighter and he never shirked his duty.
It was at Vimy ridge, where Von Hindenburg made one of his most trying efforts, that Clancy attached a silk American flag to his bayonet and scampered "over the top" with thousands of others, fighting for their very lives and for freedom of the entire world from militarism.

Clancy does not speak of this incident in his letters, other than to intimate he was wounded "somewhere" and put in some time at a hospital where Ambassador Page honored him with a visit. But the boys who went over the top that morning all did their bit and the Texan was one of them.
Hit By Bursting Shell.
How far he advanced is not known, but a bursting shell cut him down in mid of the charge and he was removed to the rear and later to a base hospital, where he suffered three months from shell splinters and shock. The British authorities, in appreciation of the daring of Clancy, permitted him thereafter to wear a small American flag on his left sleeve.

This was mighty comforting to the American fighter, as indicated by the broad smile which he wore when pictures were taken of him later with the Stars and Stripes he carried over the top, four months before the United States entered the war.
Shortly after Clancy was dismissed from the hospital the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany and began to speed up its program. The boys in khaki started across; men were being recruited here by thousands to fight under the Stars and Stripes and when congress realized that this country's needs in men could not be filled by voluntary enlistment the selective army bill was passed.

Loves Old Glory.
The Texan appealed to his division commander for transfer to the American expeditionary forces, but was refused. He was advised that he might ask for a furlough, return to the United States and there enlist. But he could not get a furlough. England needed men as never before and Clancy was admittedly 'some fighter.'
But the American could see only one flag and he was persistent. The British officers were firm and Clancy, in a fit of desperation, finally declared that under no circumstances would he again fight under the English flag as long as his own country was at war.

That was in June of 1917 and for the act of insubordination the Texan was placed in prison to await court-martial. He was tried and found guilty and sentenced to serve one year at hard labor. He writes that during the first three months as a prisoner he "worked from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., with one and one-half hours for lunch."

Why He Is Prisoner.
Clancy, in another letter says in part: "I think that every man should be put in a position where he can exercise the best of his ability. This is the reason I asked for a transfer to the American army. It is where I rightfully belong and it is the only place where I can put my heart and soul into the remaining months of this struggle. But I am a prisoner because of that."
"Yes, I have refused to do another stroke until I am transferred to the American side of the fence. In consequence of which I have been put under guard and remanded for court-martial." The writer concludes by stating:

THIS CORN FOOD CUTS DOWN THE BREAD AND BUTTER BILL, SO PA STATES — says Bobby

SUFFS, APOLOGIZE TO WOMAN'S PARTY

Beg Pardon for Former Denial of Alice Paul's Statement That Wilson Would Support Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 27.—As a result of open support given by President Wilson to the federal suffrage amendment resolution recently passed by the house, the national association for woman suffrage tonight made public an open letter of apology to Miss Alice Paul of the woman's party and to socialists for accusing them of circulating misleading reports as to the president's attitude on the question.

The letter addressed to Miss Paul, chairman of the woman's party, said the association had publicly questioned the truth of the statement that an emissary of President Wilson visited Miss Paul in the Occoquan jail and promised that the president would secretly assist the passage of the resolution and added:
"That the president of the United States would, under cover, assist a proposition which he had publicly and unqualifiedly repudiated, seemed to us unworthy of his high office and we felt justified in defending him from what seemed an unwarranted and unbelievable accusation."

"However, the president's subsequent public support of the federal suffrage amendment, his announcement coming on the eve of the vote in the house of representatives, indicates the truth of your original assertion and we, therefore, deem it incumbent upon ourselves to apologize."
Copies of the letter were sent to the president and to members of congress.

Fritzies Flee in Terror Before Tommies' Tanks

(Continued from Page One.)
There, on the hill, don't you see? It was quite true. There was a white trail of smoke on the slope of Bourlon hill, and just as the dark outline of a ship emerges from a fog at sea, here and there a dark crawling monster was visible.
"Then indeed even the most hardened veterans were anxious. 'Good heavens! These are monsters! Everyone looked down the street. The tanks would have to come down if they wished to get through the village. At the barricade a signal man went up. Nobody spoke. Everyone held their breath. 'Tanks in front. They are coming straight toward us.' was the next message. Their number was feverishly counted. 'Six,' stuttered one soldier; 'eight, nine, 12,' stammered another, with fixed eyes. 'Look, there are more still; they have overrun our forward position.'"
The Silesians ducked their heads, for German shells were firing straight at their heads. Hurrah! One was hit and then another and another. The others came on without a sound and now one heard the rattle of machine gun fire, and the Silesians sniffed the sweetish smoke of the sugar-white smoke which they breathed. The foremost of the riflemen on the barricade was rooted to the spot like a man who has caught his foot in the railway and sees the express approaching.

Sourry to Cover.
"And now the first tank is so close that one feels oneself already crushed and smashed into a pulp. But the Silesians—they showed some smartness—fled from their posts into the houses and gardens. One moment the village was like an ant's nest on which a man trod, and the next, when every man had found his retreat, everything looked like a place of the dead."
"One of the tanks came stamping into the village. There are moments even in the bitterest fight when there

stating that this letter was written under observation of a guard.
Friends of Clancy are making every effort to have him released from prison and open the way to him to enlist in the American army. The War department has been appealed to, but these appeals have met with no response. R. R. Clancy, his brother, has endeavored to interest executives of the government, through Governor Capper of Kansas.

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is a ray of humor, like feeble sunlight flickering through fog. There was such a moment in the midst of the horror at Fontaine. Was it not amusing to watch the stupid monster roll up the high street, where there was not a single living Silesian left? It went up, it went down. It grunted wickedly from sheer rage because it could find no victim. The horses of its small guns snouted around, and fired as if they could find something living, but always too high. And so they went clip-clap up and down the street, like the festival car at carnival time. The Silesians peered out into the side streets. As soon as a tank

showed its snout at a street corner they showered it with bullets.
Germans Bomb Tanks.
"But where are the Tommies?" asked one of the Silesians. Indeed, Tommy seemed to have lost his tanks, for no English infantry ventured into the village. But was it not suspicious that the terrible monsters should wander up and down like this—were they blind or were they? Yes, that was it, they were afraid of the Silesians. And now arrived one of those critical moments when neither generals nor gun matter, but only the heart of man. If the Silesians had withdrawn from the village—which no one could

have taken amiss under the circumstances—the village would have fallen into enemy hands at the first rush.
"But no, the Silesians began to match their wit against the monsters. They grew bolder and bolder, firing and bombing the tank as it wended its way hither and thither, probably waiting for infantry which did not come. The Silesians fired rifle bullets down the barrels of the tank's guns and threw bombs into every aperture. It was finally captured. But if the tank, as no doubt was the intention, had been supported by infantry, the village would have been taken in the first rush."

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