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VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

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Things along the Potomac are not enveloped in a holy calm, but the fuss is quieting down considerably.

Packers testify they are willing to pay living wages, but the point to be settled is on what sort of "living" the wage rate is to be based.

Wait till the fiction writers break into bolshevized Russia-but can they invent anything more incredible or fanciful than is coming over the wires from there?

Plans to add another million to the men now under arms for America ought to quiet any apprehension that the war will be over before soldiers now being trained get to France.

Lord Northcliffe has been named as director of propaganda among the Germans. If he goes after them as vigorously as he did after the Britsh incompetents the kaiser will learn what a real "roast" is like.

The \$4,000,000,000 fine placed on Russia by Germany may serve to vision what would be required of America in event of the kaiser coming out on top in the war. Liberty loans would bok like "car fare" in comparison.

What else did Trotzky expect when he began his farcical "peace" negotiations with Germany? Did he think the kaiser would yield anything to supine and spineless Russia? Germany releases only what it cannot hold by force.

Douglas county also has the distinction, unought but present, of paying the biggest sum of noney in taxes under the heaviest rate of the state. Omaha's contribution to this is such as might warrant a little inquiry on part of the tax-

Government ownership of the railroads after the war is not the question just now. What the public is vitally interested in is having the railroads brought up to a point where they can perform the service needed. In good season we can thresh out points involved in public owner-

Seattle made a record recently that ought to spur the eastern shipbuilders. Three ships, totalling 18,800, were launched in one day and one of them, a 3,500-tonner, took the water with steam up and engines ready to turn and did not stop going after she started on the slides until her trial voyage was completed and the vessel pronounced good. That is efficiency plus and makes a mark for the east to follow.

Two More Compensation Decisions.

The Nebraska supreme court has handed down two more decisions affecting the application of the workmen's compensation. Each involved the question of assumption of risk and in each the decision was in favor of the workman. In one case, from Lancaster county, the question arose over the death of a man killed while trying to secure a heavily charged electric wire. In this case the court holds that even though the act was voluntary it was necessary for the safety of others and the employer is liable if the employe exercised ordinary precautions for his own safety. It also is held that in such case the master is held for the act of the servant, if that act be within the scope of the customary service for which he was employed. In the other case, from Franklin county, the village of Naponee is held liable for the death of a laborer killed by a caving trench. In this the assumption of risk was set up, but is denied by the court, which holds the employer should not only have warned, but should have made provision to protect the workman from the danger. These decisions are of importance as additions to the law of compensation for injury incident to employment and indicate how the fabric is being constructed in Nebraska as elsewhere.

Germany, Austria and Russia.

Granting the self-evident fact that Germany is to have its way in Russia, unopposed so far as the Russians themselves are concerned, the affair assumes a more interesting phase because of the reported stand of Austria. From Vienna come rumors that the renewal of the kaiser's advance across the Dvina in carrying out the threat made at Brest-Litovsk has aroused considerable resentment. Austrians seem to have the idea that when the other fellow quits fighting it is time for them to stop. Moreover, they realize that acquiescence in the German policy in this regard will serve to confirm to the outside world the belief that Austria really has been reduced to the condition of a German dependency. It is scarcely probable that any objection from Vienna on this point will be seriously considered at Berlin. Some polite expressions of regret might follow, but the seizure of Livonia, Esthonia and other Russian provinces will be made secure by the kaiser.

It would be quite in keeping with the surprising turn the war has taken in other ways if the collapse of Russia should be the cause of a split between the Teutonic allies. It was Russia's interposition on behalf of Serbia against Austria that brought on the war, Germany getting in to protect its ally. Russia brought in France and this gave Germany its pretext to attack through Belgium, which involved England, and finally the world. Russia is first to quit, abandoning all obligations and agreements, and may indirectly be the means of establishing a genuine breach between the central powers. If so, the bolsheviki will have performed a service they are incapable of comprehending.

Goethals as Munitions Director.

Out of the carefully guarded inner councils of the administration of the War department comes news that another and greater reorganization is under way. Most important of the rumored announcements is that Major General Goethals is to be made director of munitions, in fact if not in name. He will continue to bear the title of quartermaster general of the army, but under him and subject to his order only will be all the purchasing and distributing agencies of the army, the supply and transportation services and, in fact, everything that properly pertains to the quartermaster or commissary service, no matter how widely scattered at present. To some extent this depends on the passage by congress of the Overman bill, which clothes the president with power of a dictator. Opposition to this measure is disappearing, some of its more radical features having been modified to meet views held by senators who could not go to the full extent proposed by the president. Its early passage will remove statutory obstacles, just as was contemplated by the Chamberlain measure, and will permit both consolidation and co-ordination of functions now independent and even clashing. With General Goethals in control of the important work of providing for the supply, maintenance and movement of our forces, the element of efficiency, hitherto so sadly lacking, will be provided.

England and the Versailles Council.

Opposition to Lloyd George has nearly forced an exposition of the plans adopted by the interally war council at Versailles. The movement to this end was predicated on the resignation of General Robertson as chief of staff, seized upon as a pretext by the combination of extremists who seek to overthrow the present cabinet. The premier, in his speech to the Commons on the incident, reveals the fact that General Robertson's resignation was due to his unwillingness to be bound by a program adopted by the war council and which was formulated almost entirely by the Americans. It was presented as a substitute for a plan that had been found to be unworkable, although meeting approval of both Marshal Haig and General Robertson. While not saying so flatly, the words of the premier support the inference that the British field marshal is content with the new plan, although it did lead to the change in head of the staff. Finally the entire matter is, in Lloyd George's own expression, one of policy and not of personality. Lack of unified control has cost the Entente Allies dearly and to continue independent or loosely connected operations would bring only unsatisfactory results. America's entrance into the war has developed more strongly the need for closest of co-operation and with attempts at home to centralize control of all military activities the extension of that policy to the relations of all the armies is reasonable. Lloyd George is wholly pledged to the Versailles council and this very likely means that opposition to him will be compelled to seek some other excuse for at-

tack on his government, Senator Underwood's assertion that it was financial and not war conditions that led to the taking over the railroads by the government deserves some consideration. One of the first points to be taken up in this connection will be the effect of the Underwood tariff on the industries of the country. The railroad's financial troubles antedate the war by some time and not a little of the difficulty in which all business found itself in the second year of the Wilson administration was the result of Underwood's tariff

An Englishman's View of Washington Tribute Written Many Years Ago by the Essayist Charles Phillips

Washington I have ever seen. It is taken model and the perfection of every master. from an old school reader and you will note its punctuation is for special readings. It was written by the great English essayist, absence of experience; as a statesman, he Charles Phillips, and coming from that enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the source at that time gives added value to the most comprehensive system of general adestimate placed on him. "Thrice armed are those whose cause is just." FRANKLIN POPE.

It matters very little what immediate spot may be the birth place of such a man as Washington. No people can claim, no country can appropriate him: the boon of providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms and the disgrace of our policy. I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin.

If the heavens thundered and the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared! How bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet which it revealed to us!

really appear as if Nature was endeavoring to improve upon herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the Thou more than soldier and just less than

Individual instances no doubt there were, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Caesar was merciful, Scipio was content. Hannibal was patient; but it of heaven yielded to your philosophy! The was reserved for Washington to blend them temptations of earth could not seduce your all in one, and, like the lovely chef-d' oeuvre patriotism.

York, Neb., Feb. 14 .- To the Editor of of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow The Bee: Find enclosed the finest tribute to of associated beauty the pride of every

As a general, he marshalled the peasant into a veteran and supplied by discipline the vantage; and such was the wisdom of his views and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soldier and the statesman he al-

most added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood; a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and his country called him to the command.

Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained, victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might have doubted what staion to assign him, whether as the head of her citizens or her soldiers, her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowns his career and banishes all hesitation.

Who, like Washington, after having emancipated a hemisphere, resigned its crown In the production of Washington, it does and preferred the retirement of domestic life to the adoration of a land he might be almost said to have created?

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page, sage?

All thou has been reflects less fame on thee. Far less than all thou has foreborne to be.' Happy, proud America! The lightnings

International Law Overthrown

Judge J. B.-Winslow, Chief Justice Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Few probably appreciate the profound and passenger ships without warning, and shock to civilization that would result from regardless of whether they were carrying contraband of war or not. a general overthrow of international law.

International law is civilized morality applied to the relations between nations. The horrors which attended barbarian warfare are well known. Such warfare knew no law and no restrictions upon frightful-

ness. Every person, armed or unarmed, in the enemy's country, was regarded as a comhatant and was subject to torture, slavery, or death. All property was subject to plunder and destruction. Rapine, murder, pillage, and ruin marked its progress everywhere. During the last three centuries, however, civilized states have come to recognize cer-

tain fundamental principles which may be truly called the very foundation of international law as applicable to a state of war; namely. (1) that independent nations have equal rights regardless of size, position, or resources, (2) that treaties between nations are to be observed until properly abrogated, (3) that war is waged only by armed forces of the nation, not by or against civilians, and (4) that only such destruction of life and properly as is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the war can be justified. These principles have been embodied in

treaties, and within the last half century have been analyzed, codified, and specifically applied to war-time conditions, by world conferences held at The Hague in 1899 and in 1907, in which practically all the civilized nations of the world, including Germany,

participated. To all of the important conclusions Germany gave her assent. That she has grossly violated many of the principles laid down there can be no doubt. Let us set down the gravest of these violations, passing by, however, the sickening charges of murder, rape, and fiendish cruelty to defenseless civilians, though the proof seems very convincing.

Let us take rather the violations which are either admitted or proved by impregna-

First and foremost stands the violation of the neutrality of Belgium which Prussia forts. and other great powers had guaranteed in 1839. Here we have no need of proof. The plea of "guilty" has already been entered. Bethmann-Holweg, the imperial chancellor, said to the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, "Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps have already entered Belgian territoy; Gentlemen, this is a breach of interna-

Second-The bombardment by ships and Zeppelins of unfortified and undefended towns, villages, and even hospitals. Article 25 of the chapter on the laws and customs of war on land, adopted by The Hague conference of 1907, and assented to by Germany, forbids such bombardments.

Third-The use of poisonous gases and liquid in direct violation of article 23 of the rules which forbid such methods of warfare. Fourth-The levying of vast fines and penalties upon cities, towns, and villages, amounting in many instances to millions of dollars, in pretended punishment for the most trivial acts of individuals, in violation of article 50 of The Hague rules which pro-

hibits such penalties. Fifth-The destruction by fire of villages and cities, and the killing of their inhabitants, young and old, men and women alike, because (as was claimed) some of their inhabitants had fired upon German soldiers. The best known case is the destruction of Louvain in Belgiun, and the murder of hundreds of its inhabitants, in August, 1914. But this was only one outrage of many. Even if in any of these cases the German claim should turn out to be true the German government would still be without proper excuse. For the punishing of an entire city by fire and sword for the acts of individuals is contrary to the rules which that government

had solemnly agreed to obey. Sixth-The forcible removal of a quarter of a million of men and women from Belgium and France to Germany, and compelling them to work in factories and labor camps at work of direct or indirect military

Seventh-The sinking of neutral freight teeth.

zance of the government.

Eighth-The murder (for this it is) of civilian neutrals rightfully traveling on passenger ships; whether the ships be enemy or neutral, all the laws of God and man require that the lives of passengers and crew

be first protected. Ninth-The destruction of fruit trees and of all private property in the evacuated portions of France, rendering it a desert of death, even when no military advantage was gained thereby.

Tenth-The destruction of the choicest cathedrals and other treasures of medieval architecture, in violation of article 56 of The Hague rules.

Eleventh-The wholesale robbing of the funds and property of banks and private individuals, in violation of article 53 of The Hague rules. Twelfth-The carrying on of plots and

conspiracies by their diplomatic agents in this country while we were still at peace, not merely against other countries, but against our own country as well.

If these crimes are crowned by final victory in the war, international law necessarily ceases to exist.

Why? Because never again can confidence be placed in a nation's promise. This means the turning of every state into an armed camp, and a world in which perpetual dread of one's neighbor reigns supreme.

Results of Food Saving

There are those in Great Britain who have doubted that the people of the United States would make any food sacrifices on behalf of their allies in the war, and they have made themselves known by periodical outcries of about which there may be controversy whether the American people are asleep or only half awake to these exigencies of the situation. And there are those in the United States and in its congress who have not only doubted the efficiency of the federal food administration but have ridiculed all its ef-

Both of these noisy flocks of birds are thrown into a flutter by a little statement of fact from Sir William Goode of the British food ministry. He says that early last month Mr. Hoover cabled that as a result of the American food conservation campaign he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,-000,000 pounds of frozen meat to send over in excess of what the British representatives here had thought available; and it later developed that the amount of frozen meat available was "thousands of tons" above the

Hoover estimate, Which teaches all concerned two or three things. The United States food conservation law is not a failure, Mr. Hoover's administration of it is not a failure. The voluntary responses of the American people to the efforts of that administration are not a failure. They have been almost surprisingly effective, as this incident shows. But we can all do even better, and with a renewed feeling of confidence that Mr. Hoover is working out this vital side of the great war problem, let there be no question that we shall do even better.—New York World.

People and Events

The depths of home grown patriotism in this war will not be stirred until the government takes over dishwashing.

An American cafe in London has been closed because it charged too high prices. The ousted owner admits that home is the one safe place for the game.

Spring and summer circuses as usual this year. So says Railroad Manager McAdoo, who will arrange moving facilities. Cheer up, dad! Your's be the joy of chaperoning

With a few tubs of Halsted street "suds" under his belt Frank Engel of Chicago shouted, "To - with American schools, I'm going back to Germany after the war." A

stiff fine and term in the House of Correction will be ample for replacing his shattered

Right to the Point

weekly forecast of the weather is even more daring than a daily one. Minneapolis Journal: Russia is trying the old flu-fitsu tactics, the 'winning-by-yielding" game, on Germany.

Washington Post: In circles where that tired feeling prevails, shiftless days are observed with accustomed

Louisville Courier-Journal: "After being tortured with hot irons," the An order has been placed by the government for 5,000 dozen safety Tennessee negro confessed what the mob demanded that he confess. The mob demanded that he confess. The Tennessee inquisition has all of the be forwarded to the soldiers doing diabolism and doubtless all scruples of the Spanish inquisition. Minneapolis Tribune: "Every Ger-

man realizes," says General von Liebert, "now is certain that an end must who announced his intention of getting drunk said, "Gosh, how I hate

Baltimore American: The Germans are vexed with the spy hunt over here as a childish and poisonous in No wonder they are vexed: citement. the hunt has interfered with one of their most valuable activities on this Naturally, they would prefer side. a free hand.

New York Harold: For some things the world should be grateful to the bolsheviki. Not only have they shown us the beauties of government



"Acre Day" to Increase Food.

Riverton, Neb., Feb. 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have thought a great deal of how we home folks the small towns can help win this war by a higger food production.

What I mean by this-we men and boys of the small towns who are idle so much of the time during the summer months must raise more food of a substantial nature and also lend our assistance to the farmer during the summer when the biggest harvest in the history of the United States will have to be taken care of, and so I have thought of a plan that will work out in many ways and I wish to designate it as "Acre day."

We are told by men who are posted on the food problem, that if this war continues two years, the whole world will starve. These statements-no doubt true-should bring us all to the most urgent necessity of raising

more food-stuff. With millions of acres of tillable I believe it possible to raise sufficient food stuff to feed the whole world. You may say this is impossible with millions of our men folk gone from the world are triplet and a rag are the sufficient for a triplet and a rag are the for a triplet and a rag are the land now lying idle in this country, the workshop and the farm to become consumers, rather than producers and then too, you speak of the allies with their millions to feed and all de- The one was coarse with blatant speech; pendent upon us. This is all true and past history tells me that the American people have always met an impending crisis when it arrived and triumphed in the undertaking. With of patronage, they, of course, grew friends; us there is nothing impossible. The And a happier couple you never met writer is in business in a small town of less than 1,000 souls and I have noticed that during the summer months when the farmers are sowing and reaping their crops, the business men of the towns could easily do a

week's business in four days. We have in the state of Nebraska alone more than 900 towns with a poppopulation of these towns is about 500,000. Why not close up all places of business one day each matter. ulation of 2,000 and less. The combined of business one day each week? We will strike an average of say 50 men and boys from each town who can go out and work. Here we will have 45,000 men and boys in the state of Nebraska alone, who can and will farm one acre of tillable land each, that is now growing up to weeds.

The possibilities are great. Here they are: We can raise potatoes, onions, beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, and poultry. Pota-toes, 550,000 bushels. Beans, 100,000; tomatoes, 100,000; onions, sweet corn to be dried, 100,000; sweet potatoes, 100,000 bushels. These estimates are not high and can be raised under good crop conditions and with irrigation where possible via pumps and streams. By closing all places of business one day each week we will marshal thousands of young men able and willing to go out and assist the farmer to raise and harvest his crop that must be saved to the last

So, while it is possible for the busi-ness and professional men of the towns to raise sufficient food stuff to supply the home needs, it will release thousands of freight cars that are now required to carry this food stuff to our small towns. These extra cars that we of the small nonproducing towns will not need, can be used where over-supply demands immedate shipment to points of requirement. If every state in the union would close up shop one day each week, from April 1, to August 1, and adopt this "one acre" day plan, I believe we will have solved the food and transportation problem in an easy, simple way.

So I say again-the possibilitie along this line are big. Give us town folks a chance. Make it a "National One Acre Day" and watch us roll up our sleeves, face the summer sun to sow and reap and feed the hungry nations. JOHN WICKSTROM.

Bread Weight and Prices.

Omaha, Feb. 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: There is one thing that I. and I firmly believe the public at large, would wish to see the bakery investigators take up, now while the investigation is on,

We are supposed to receive a 16 ounce loaf of bread for our money, but we are in no case getting it. have weighed two dozen loaves of bread during the last month and found them all from one and one-half to four ounces short. These loaves came from at least four different bakeries and not a single loaf came up to the required full pound weight. One bakeshop, located in the south part of town (not the South Side) is especially strong in short weighting.

Customers and consumers our bread. If you have no scales buy them. You poor people are compelled to pay more for your bread because you only are paid once or twice a month for your labor yourselves and you therefore have not the ready cash-get your money's worth! As for myself, I pay my grocery bill every 30 days-and my payments are like clockwork, but I am charged 10 cents for a 10-ounce loaf of bread, although I have never had a nickel's worth of groceries delivered to my house, and I have given this particu-

lar grocer my trade for years. Every ounce of stuff I purchase is carried home, but as I do not "cash over the counter," I must suffer this

This last is Mr. Wattles' ruling, so we must graciously submit; Mr. Wattles' ruling through the request of the retail grocers' organization. But to come back to the matter in The bakers, like everybody else in the food business (and nearly all other businesses, today, for that matter) have become so accustomed to enormous profits that they think these wide margins for them, must prevail, must go on forever, no matter what the present situations be. Witness the testimony of the master bakers as to their unprecedented salaries, and still they expect these colossal dividends

The sooner these ideas, which these people now have so concretely fixed in their minds, that profits must remain at these broad figures, are eliminated, the sooner things will begin to assume their proper shape and course. But they must be satisfied with smaller gains and legitimate profits, producers, wholesalers and retallers.

In a drug store the other day I heard the proprietor remark that our government had all they could do to keep the people down-what rot!and at the same time I saw him sell a man a package of cigarettes for 18 cents—a package of cigarettes actually worth but 10 cents at I wonder if he ever stops to think that by such as this he is contributing to the general dissatisfaction himself, provided there is a general dissatisfaction.

But let use have our 18 ounces of bread for our hard earned money and

let us see that we get it as the food administration has ruled we should. And let us hope Mr. Wattles sees that we do. It's up to him! A. H. WALUND,

SMILING LINES.

"I'll bet my wife can make money go

further than any woman in this town."
"How's that?"
"She shops on foot as long as she can, and then takes a taxkesb."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Patience-Why is your dog making such a

noise running around that tree?
Patrice—Oh, he's just trying to peel of some bark.—Yonkers Statesman.

She—How is your youngest daughter get-ing on with her music? He—Spiendidly! Her teacher says she

self would never dream of .- Boston Tran-

Church—Well I see Dr. Garfield, the uel administrator, is getting there."
Gotham—Yes, but see where he's leaving

us!-Yonkers Statesman.

"We must cut out all the nonessentials."
"Why not begin with the heads of some
of the departments?"—Life.

THE SHOWCASE QUARREL.

John D. Wells, in Buffalo News, Extremes of verse-tility;

The other chasts as a Georgia peach—
But, eddly enough, when they came to scan,
They both were penned by the self-same man.

United thus by these mystic ends Than the ragtime song and the triolet But they quarreled at last o'er their natal

The man who wrote and who loved them

The "rag" indulged in some profane noise; But the triolet kept her dainty poise; Which angered the "rag" in a scandalous And finally prompted the cad to say: "Ain't I his bread?" "But you quite f



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active bowels and liver. Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil to act on the liver and bowels, which he gave to

his patients for years. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, are gentle in their action yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities. You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per



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and at that was paying two of its then no enemy could either. As I anarchists in the name of socialism, officers salaries of \$250 per week, was then shown, the battery was but they also have proved to our satisfiers, we are some to say a class on the world war. La Follette ought to be given a scholarship to en-1871-District of Columbia given able him to attend this course. profiteers, we are sorry to say. flage." territorial government.

by Italian artillery. Seventeen thousand Krupp workmen at Essen reported on strike for increased food ration. British blockade tightened to compel all neutrals to call at examining ports on penalty of ship's confisca-

Rome reported increased activity

One Year Ago Today in the War.

R. S. Horton, lawyer, born 1866. Ross B. Johnson of the Nebraska Telephone company, born 1887. William H. Garratt, assistant general freight agent of the Union Pa-cific railroad, born 1857. Ernest A. Nordstrom of the E. A. Nordstrom Grain company, born

The Day We Celebrate.

Thomas L. Davis, vice president of the First National bank, born 1882. Thomas Sterling, senator South Dakota, born in Fairfield county, O., 67 years ago.
Otto H. Kahn, financier, born at

Mannheim, Germany, 51 years ago. This Day in History. 1847-American army under Zachary Taylor arrived before Buena Vista and engaged the Mexicans in battle

the next day. 1868-President Johnson removed Secretary of War Stanton from of-

Just 30 Years Ago Today An adjourned meeting of the alli-ance convened at the Young Men's The commit-Christian association. tees appointed to district the city and superintend the visiting of every home therein reported progress and were continued as standing committees.

The police shot fourteen dogs during the raid upon unlicensed canines

with the understanding of getting 50 cents per dog. Bishop O'Connor has returned from a trip to St. Louis and the east, covering a period of about three weeks. The question of wages between con-

tractors and bricklayers will come up

again today for consideration at a meeting of the brick contractors in room 439, Paxton block. Opportunity Beckons. The department of history of the University of Wisconsin has

Aimed at Omaha

Plattsmouth Journal: The newspapers, many of them, owe numerous

apologies to the Omaha police force. York News-Times: Omaha's graft exposition surprises some people. No old timer in Omaha is surprised in

Harvard Courier: The Omaha Commercial club has followed the lead of similar bodies and changed its name to the Chamber of Commerce. It has decided to spend \$50,000 this year to advertise Nebraska.

Norfolk Press: The Omaha Commercial club has followed the example of most of the women changed its name. It will be here-after known as the Chamber of Commerce, but it will still be the same old bunch of live wires that will keep Omaha in a prominent place on the

Norfolk Press: Some of the Omaha bakeries claimed they could not by the food administrator and threat-

Sidelights on the War

Two London department stores sold \$25,000,000 worth of British war bonds in connection with a lottery scheme recently conducted with full cogni-

The Canadian government exempted the Doukhobors from conscription because of their religious views. In acknowledgment the Doukhobors prepared 15,000 jars of jams for the Ca-

The largest service flag in the country, bearing 19,135 stars, was swung as a canopy in a hall at Indianapolis where the United Mine Workers re- be made in 1918." cently met, each star representing a coal miner who has enlisted.

A writer in the Atlantic tells of

walking up a hill near Verdun, hear-

ing a battery of French 75s. looked around to see where the guns make bread at the price laid down were and I could not discover any thing. The hillside, as far as I could ened to shut up shop before they see, was simply a desolate waste of would do it. Mr. Wattles ordered an pock-marked earth, one shell hole investigation and brought out the after another. Finally I saw wisps of fact that one bakery that made a faint smoke, that was all. My comshowing that they were doing business panion smiled and asked if I couldn't at a loss was found to be making a see the guns. I said I could not, and profit of more than \$3,000 per month he replied that he was glad, because

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: