## THE OMAHA BEE

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Garden regiments are being enlisted. The drive is on.

ried. That much is certain. The Bee's suggestion to the grand jury

The democratic senator from Omaha is wor-

Throw the whitewash brush away. Mr. Baker's peep over "No Man's land" ought to enable him to reconstruct some of his views

It is definitely settled that there are more loyal people than disloyal people in Wisconsin. It will be the same in Nebraska.

Mr. Heney expresses satisfaction with his visit o Omaha. Others interested must withhold comment till they see what comes of it.

That grand jury can, if it will, do a whole lot o help Omaha with its spring housecleaning. Get busy and let no guilty man escape.

Still, William Jennings Bryan never championed the kaiser's bill to make America helpless by shutting down our munition factories through in embargo which Senator Hitchcock sponsored.

One thing Mr. Heney did develop in Omaha s that the old misunderstanding between buyer and seller is not much nearer settlement now than it was at the beginning. Each wants the long end of the bargain.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that Willard and Fulton be permitted to settle their differences in private. Second the motion; the public has something more important before it

Late returns from Wisconsin indicate that the kaiser has lost his first real engagement on American soil. Lenroot went over the La Follette trenches behind a perfect barrage of ballots, and has consolidated the captured positions or loyalty and Old Glory.

Our "kiddies" are coming through in grand style with their organization for the summer's garden campaign. Enthusiasm now rampant should be well conserved, to make it last through the hot days, when the swimming hole will heavly outweigh the hoe handle as a source of pleas-

## One Legislative Task Simplified.

An order from the War department has simplified one of the tasks set for the Nebraska legislature, that of collecting the soldier vote. It has been announced from Washington that no effort will be made to gather the votes of soldiers serving in France. Here would have been greatest of the mechanical difficulties in the way of collecting the ballots of the voters who are with the colors. Delay and uncertainty of mail communication would make it almost impossible to distribute and collect the official ballots within the time limit prescribed by the law. In Nebraska it is possible to change names on the ballot up to within eight days of the election. If the official ballot were mailed to a soldier in France it scarcely could reach him until two weeks after election had been held here, and he could not return it much under a month longer. Experience so far is that mail communication with men in the fighting line in Europe is most uncertain, and therefore the decision of the War department seems wise. Soldiers in the United States may be reached more readily, and are to be allowed to vote. Those who are outside the country will know that only physical obstacles are interposed to prevent their participation in the election, and will fight on with the assurance that all their rights and interests are being looked after by the folks at home.

## WHEN FRIENDS FALL OUT.

The renewed outbreak of the deep-rooted vendetta between those two eminent and distinguished Nebraska democrats, William Jennings Bryan and Senator Hitchcock, may be expected to afford exciting diversion to republicans viewing the spectacle from the bleachers. The senator's personally-owned and proxy-edited hyphenated newspaper publicly lays these charges up against the former secretary of state:

"Intolerance! 'Insolence! "Ignorance!

Insincerity

"Using epithets which are the weapon of

Embittered and revengeful! 'A monomaniac!

These are the endearing terms now applied by the hyphenated World-Herald to the man who for nearly two years was its editor with his name at the masthead and whom that paper ostensibly supported three times for the exalted office of president of the United States.

Still, under the circumstances, we have no doubt Mr. Bryan will be quite able to take care of himself in the comeback, which should be worth waiting for and listening to.

### More Power for the President.

Agreement by the judiciary committee of the senate to modifications in the Overman bill, clothing the president with extraordinary powers for the conduct of the war, presages the closing of a debate that had shown some signs of acrimony. The controversy between the executive and the congress was overshadowed by the unpopular proposal, made last spring, to name a congressional committee for the conduct of the war. This failed of approval among members, who could not consent to anything savoring of interference with the constitutional prerogative of the president.

When the Chamberlain bill, empowering the president to name a board of three, to be confirmed by the senate, who would be charged with full authority and responsibility under the president, was being considered, it was objected to by administration leaders and by the president himself, because it seemed to thrust a board between the president and his cabinet officers. In lieu of this, the Overman bill in its original form was brought in, presumably at the instance of Mr. Wilson. By its terms the authority of the executive was greatly extended, so much so that some members of congress felt that it was an intrusion on the legislative branch. Advocates of either measure have recognized the impossibility of securing its passage as presented, and the fact that the judiciary committee has come to an agreement on the terms of the Overman measure, while the Chamberlain bill still is held by the military affairs committee, may be accepted as a sign that the needed compromise has been reached.

With the passage of the proposed bill, and the additional legislation recommended by the War department for the control of private property, Mr. Wilson will be invested with the greatest authority ever conferred on one man.

## Pigs and Potatoes.

Experiments recently made in the feeding of pigs on potatoes have given results so satisthan a dispute between two professional bruisers | factory that the new combination is recommended as a possible solution of one angle of the food problem. Compared with corn, the potato ration produced meat and lard quite as abundantly and of equally good quality. In the experiment reported on, 403 pounds of corn and tankage at the rate of 6 to 1 was fed to produce 100 pounds gain in live weight. Potatoes and tankage at 6 to 1 required 698 pounds for 100-pound gain; potatoes and oil meal in same proportion took 584 pounds, and potatoes and fish meal required but 428 pounds. The time of feeding was 56 days; the corn-fed lot gained an average of 87.77 pounds in that time; the lot fed on the first potato ration gained 45 pounds; the second, 51.33 pounds, and the third, 74.33. Comparison of the cost of feed is not reported, but market prices suggest that the potato ration was far the cheaper, per pound of gain. The point is that pork production need not be confined to the corn belt region, if farmers elsewhere take up the matter seriously. For the matter of that, pigs and potatoes can be profitably combined in Nebraska, just as pigs were mixed with alfalfa to create a really toothsome quality of breakfast bacon. In another way the feeding experiment is interesting. Demand has been made that the price of hogs be fixed on the ratio of 13 bushels of corn to 100 pounds of live weight. According to the figures here furnished, the ratio is but a little more than six bushels, assuming that the ration was apportioned on weight.

> And Omaha high school boy has made the supreme sacrifice for liberty and a gold star will shine for him on the service flag, throwing its radiant rays along the path of patriotism on which the young feet are pressing forward. Our schools are the fountains from which flow the love of country, and there will be treasured the memory of the lad who helped hold the line that dreadful day at Badonvillier. Corporal Russell G. Hughes should have a tablet to commemorate his fidelty to his cause.

Spring's advent hereabouts was most delightfully gentle. May it be accepted as an omen?

## A Wonderful Worker in War Efficiency of France in Fighting Equaled in Food-Getting

belligerent nation, America excepted. And ration the population. that despite the enemy's occupation of a sources of agricultural as well as industrial riches. Civilians in France are only just beginning to feel the pinch of war-in a material way. I mean, for all the world knows population of France, spreading death and bereavement in every town and village.

A Parisian returning to his city things much as they were then. For his fee and milk (unrestricted) and a generouslycalculated quarter of a pound of bread with butter and jam ad lib. His appetite revived by a walk in the Bois, or a stroll along the busy and astonishingly cheerful and animated boulevards, thronged by a military medley of races from the ends of modification since then. the earth, our Parisian enters his favorite restaurant for lunch. Here he has a shock, The menu is varied, complete, tempting. All the succulent dishes he knows so well are enumerated: Hors d'oeuvre, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, entrements, wines, all are there. But the prices, unless his pockets are exceptionally well lined, are likely to make him feel uncomfortable enough to spoil his digesion of an excellent meal. In a general way, almost everything in France, except bread, has doubled in price since the war.

The returned Parisian is perhaps accustomed to take a cup of tea in the afternoon. So at 5 o'clock he walks down the Rue Cambon, and is surprised to see in the windows usual heaps of cakes and pastry, but a dislets and cabbages. He can have his cup of tea, and vegetables if he likes, but no pastry. still maintained. A government order issued some weeks ago forbids the serving of cakes, pastry or sweets of any kind in cases, tea rooms, bakeries, or confectionery establishments. In certain shops you may buy cakes, but you must take them away with you, and not eat them on

Until a fortnight ago there was no restric- recently the number of private motor cars tion on bread whatever, although measures for limiting the consumption were often discussed. The necessity of releasing as much shipping tonnage as possible for the transport of troops finally decided the government to institute bread cards. The minister of supplies, M. Boret, recently explained that while France required for her consumption cannot be denied that the restrictions in 6,800,000 tons of wheat for the year, she had only produced 3,100,000 tons. The deficit are actually lacking. Only scarcity of labor,

### Paris Letter in London Chronicle. I imagine that economists, even of the | made it impossible to maintain the regular most optimistic nature, have to confess their flow. For instance, during the last three surprise that France, has been able to get months of 1917 only 694,000 tons were imthrough three and a half years of war with- ported instead of 1,566,000 as had been arout enduring any serious privations. For ranged. On March I the wheat imports would

it is a fact that in the matter of food France | be 2,685,000 tons below the original estimates. still is in a better situation than any other There was no alternative therefore but to The bread card system adopted is very is entitled to 300 grammes per day, which is equivalent, roughly, to 10 good English ounces. Agricultural and other laborers may have this ration increased on application.

number of her departments which were simple. Everyone of whatever age or sex, how terribly the war-scourge has struck the In restaurants each customer is entitled to 100 grammes, or a little less than a quarter of a pound. In practice the quantity allowed is generally greater. It should be mentioned after an absence of three years would find that the French bread ration of 300 grammes per day is bigger than that of other countries, petit dejeuner he would enjoy his usual cof- even neutral, the Swiss ration, for instance, being only 225 grammes.

Sugar restrictions were enforced here a year ago, the monthly ration allowed to each person being at first a pound and a half. This, however, was reduced last October to one pound, and there has been no

There are no restrictions on meat for the present. Two meatless days a week were instituted in 1916 and maintained for six months or so, after which the cattle supply being declared satisfactory, the restrictions were withdrawn. Previously, as an experiment, restaurants were forbidden to serve meat for dinner, but this never worked well. Butcher shops are closed now on Mondays, but there is nothing to prevent people buying ahead, and restaurants continue to serve meat every day.

With regard to pastry, restriction measures had been in force long before the last decree abolished it almost entirely. Two of one of the English tea rooms, not the days a week the pastry cooks were obliged to close their shops. On the same day no play of carrots, potatoes, bacon, button-cut- chocolates, jam or sweets of any kind could be sold anywhere. The latter measure is

Milk has become searce but can be obtained in moderate quantities with comparative ease by everyone. No cards are required, and there are no restrictions, but cards are given on application in order to en-sure children and invalids getting a sufficient quantity

Petroleum and lamp oils and spirits of all The situation of householders in the mat- kinds are now almost nonexistent for the ter of food restrictions is not very different ordinary public. It is true that until quite seen about the streets and in the country was a constant source of indignation.

The scandal has ceased, for no petrol can now be sold to private citizens. The government promises to allow a pint occasionally to people who have no gas in their homes, but no more. For the moment, however, it France are still very light. Few foodstuffs could have been made good by importing transport difficulties and profiteering make foreign wheat, but transport difficulties had everything phenomenally dear.

## Taking Over German Property Uprooting Junker Industrial Power in This Country

New York Journal of Commerce.

Germany having investments here. are large financial organizations within the empire, in close association with its government or its rulers and under their influence, which absolutely control large properties engaged in manufacturing, some of them producing munitions and war supplies at a large profit that goes to the real owners to help their country in war against the United States. Their employes are for the most part presumably American subjects, though some are not naturalized, and some have in no sense given up their allegiance to their native country. The worst of it is not that they use their opportunities here as a means of helping financially an enemy country, but among them have been plotters working directly against the rights and interests of this hation, helping to destroy the property and the lives of loyal Americans on land and sea.

While the intended effect of the proposed provision is to enable the government to put these business properties and their operation out of the control of Germans in Germany, so far as circumstances may show reason for it, it is not the purpose or the likely effect to put them out of industrial and commercial activity here or to deprive those employed in them of their occupation. It is to transfer their capital control and their management to American hands and to place and make them safe so long as they are loyal to the country in which they live and faithful in their service. It will be an advantage and a benefit to them as well as to the communities in which their work is done and to the nation as a whole, and it will in no way prejudice those of German birth or origin or even of German sympathy so long as they are guilty of no offense as "enemy aliens." Already congress, as is well known, has provided for an alien property custodian, authorized to take control of these properties and in a sense to supervise their operation. To do that in any effective way would be a heavy and expensive task, requiring a large number of special employes, and it would not change the financial control from Germany or the profit derived from the business by those subject to that empire. Many among the investors in these properties are said to belong to the ruling class there, including

the kaiser himself. Alien Property Custodian A. M. Palmer, in his statement before the senate finance committee, gave convincing reasons for disposing of the taken over properties to American owners who would keep them in opera- and far beyond.

It should be understood that the provision | tion. Those taking them would not have adopted by a unanimous vote of the senate to pay the government for them, as it would as an amendment to the urgent deficiency retain financial responsibility for any obligabill, authorizing the government to take over tion to the original owners, who may or may German property in this country and dispose not be reimbursed according to circumof it, applies to no property owned by Germans living here or even by individuals in settled one way or another hereafter, but not iereafter There while the war is going on. During that period all financial responsibility will be with the government

Among the properties involved are not only shipping docks and munitions works. but manufactures of rails, of cloths and clothing, dyes and chemicals, lumber, sugar, tobacco, beer, etc. Getting this property as property is not the object, but, as Senator Underwood said in his speech, "we are fighting an autocratic power that has spread its roots of influence into our very industrial life here," and we must "stamp it out." must extinguish every vestige of junkerism from America forever," he said, and so far as this property is concerned, not "a particle of should go back to German hands "until Germany has paid for the American ships she has sunk and for other deliberate injury to American property during this war.'

In a separate bill, amending the "Trading with the Enemy Act," also unanimously adopted by the senate, the president is authorized to take over and dispose of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken. Both of these steps are distinctly war measures and they transfer implements that have been used against the United States in war to the hands of Americans to use against the power that has made itself their enemy. There can hardly be a doubt of its legitimacy and it may be an important factor in bringing about peace and determining the terms on which it may be secured and perpetuated.

## People and Events

The Bankers' club of New York struck the names of four pro-German members from the rolls. All four are doing the goosestep at an internment camp.

Mrs. Sally Gold, 102, of Brooklyn, cast ner first vote at the recent special election for a congressman. Did she tell her age? Sure, Sally boasted of it.

It is estimated that 150,000 Germans who have not perfected their citizenship will be disfranchised in Missouri under the ruling of State Attorney General McAllister. Should the estimate prove correct it means a huge slump in the "wet" vote. Whereat the "drys" threaten an immediate drive which they confidently believe will put them over the top

State Press Comment

Washington Post: Secretary Baker is said to have taken refuge in a Paris vine cellar during the air raid. Those higher ups always do have the luck! Baltimøre American: A Belgian relief ship laden with grain and under

are turning pirates as well.

Minneapolis Journal: The fact that
the author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" has been slain by the bomb of a Hun air pirate ought to add some

taken to a German port. The Huns

for religion in the schools is perhaps subject to the mental qualification of Froude's epigram: "The Lord was the author of religion, but the devil invented theology."

New York World: General Gorgas

need neither explain nor apologize for the use of transports instead of hospital ships to bring wounded men home from France. The Germans would sink one just as quickly as the other: other considerations only need

Louisville Courier-Journal: A German paper exclaims that for the presof the United States to invite course, in the Potsdam view. For in that the kaiser has a copyright on the very name of God; he uses it as a trade mark on all his atrocities and infamies; and for anyone else even to

# The Bee's

Chicago, March 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee;, In accord with the sug-gestion of various newspaper editors, am pleased to discuss the meat price situation. I regret, exceedingly, that office seeking demagogues have been able to stir up bitterness toward men and an industry which is doing its full share in prosecuting the war. War time prices on foodstuffs are sufficiently burdensome to enable agitaors to arouse the public with their charges of graft and profiteering. Meat packers are the especial targets of these defamers.

It is not true that there is an undue margin between the price of meat on the hoof and meat on the hook. It is not true that enormous profits are the cause of high prices. It is a falsehood to charge that meat is being hoarded

to keep the price up.

The malicious or ill-informed person notes that live hogs sell at 17 cents a pound and that bacon sells as high as 60 cents a pound and cries out to heaven to witness how the peo-ple are being robbed. From live hog at 17 cents to bacon at 60 cents is too big a jump, he says, to be justifiable. "Profiteering," he cries and the public is prone to believe.

Sixty-cent bacon from the 17-cent hog does not spell profiteering to the man who investigates. So far as the packer is concerned there is no such thing as 60-cent bacon. The finest grade of bacon turned out by Armous & Co. wholesales at 46 1/2 cents per pound in the current price list. Other grades sell as low as 32 cents pe pound. But for the purpose of this discussion, let's speak of 50-cent bacon as coming from the 17-cent hog and see if it gives ground for the charge of extortion.

If 50-cent bacon from 17-cent hog indicates profiteering, what conclusion follows the discovery that from that same 17-cent hog comes liver at 6 cents a pound, feet at 7 cents, backbones at 5 cents, sweetbreads at (11 kidneys at 12½, snouts at 12½, brains at 13, tails at 17, melts at 6, knuckles at 11 and various other cuts and products which sell, dressed, for less than they cost alive?

Is it profiteering to sell pickled pigs feet at half what they cost standing in the mud of the pig sty? Is it profiteering to sell pig hearts which are ready for the pot at less than half of what they cost when they were busily pumping blood through the hog? Is it good business to sell 17 of the 32 separate cuts and products on the pound of the living hog?

Whether it be good business or not, the fact remains that a considerable portion of the porker has to be sold for less per pound dressed than it cost per pound alive. It ought to be apparent to anyone why this is true. More people want hams and bacon than want pigs' feet or hearts. But no way has been found to raise hogs that consist only of hams and bacon.

In the beef field much the same circumstances exist. People want siricia steaks, tenderloins and porterhouse But every time we kill a steer to get sirloins, we put a beef heart on the market, too. Likewise do we make it necessary to dispose of chucks, flanks, neck, rounds and the various other cuts that are less in demand but which figure in the poundage of the live animal for all that. Our wholesale price list shows lungs selling at 3 cents a pound, although we pay four or five times that much for them. If consumers were willing to pay a higher price for lungs, the price of sirloins could be reduced.

Including every branch of our industry in the United States-and some of them are more profitable than are the strictly food lines-we made, last year, a profit of 3.8 cents when we sold a dollar's worth of goods. On that basis, a good sized hardware store doing a business of \$50,000 would pay its owner \$1,900 and the corner grocery doing \$25,000 a year would show a profit of \$950.

On strictly food products of all kinds, Armour & Co. earned at the rate of 2.21 cents on the dollar last year. A tobacco store conducted on that same basis and doing a business of \$10,000 a year—and that is a pretty good business for a small tobacco store-would show a profit at the end of the year of only \$221.

On meat and meat products alone our company earned only 2.07 cents on the dollar. The government says that the average citizen eats 230 pounds of meat in a year. At the current price of fresh beef in the carcass —the way we sell most of it—230 pounds is worth \$39.10. That is what the retailer paid us for it. Out of that sum, 80 cents was our profit.

Meats cannot be cheap when hogs are selling at \$17 per 100 pounds live weight and when steers on the hoof cost from \$13 to \$15 per 100 pounds My knowledge of the stock raisers problem prevents me from blaming high prices on them. We have high prices for meat because the world is at war and because there is a greater demand and a smaller comparative supply than was ever the case before. And the wonder is that prices are not higher. Civil war days found them higher, despite the fact that there was then no world war and no world shortage,

No one realizes better than do I the absolute impossibility of explaining in a few short paragraphs the whole truth about the meat situation -truths that completely disprove the charges of profiteering and which into a cocked hat the pack of lies, inferences and innuendoes which have been put in circulation by irresponsible political aspirants. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

## SUNNY GEMS.

Junior Partner-What's your idea in employing elderly men.

Senior Partner—They're too old to go in for joy riding, dancing parties, girls or tennis, and that makes 'em fine for work.— Boston Transcript.

"Tell you what, old man, this sugar shortage is getting serious."
"Doesn't affect me. I've got 126 pounds of it at home."
"Great Scott, man! How did you manage to get it?

"Oh, I married it."-Judge. "There's a new superstition current."
"To what effect?"
"If you strike a muddy crossing you're sure to see a gir! in white spats."-Louis

ville Courier-Journal. "Speaking of faire hair."

'I suppose no woman ever admits that she wears false hair."
"No: she keeps that under her hat."Kansas City Journal.

Yeast-They say that "over there" they always play a favorite march before the fighting begins. Crimsonbeak-So they do over here. Didn't you ever hear 'em play Mendels-sohn's March at weddings?—Youkers

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ole and recommend it to their patients, They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, paint and aches of the back or joints, sprains sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.



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## French and British columns con-United States formally recognized the new government of Russia. German admiralty reported return of the raider Moewe from a second

The Day We Celebrate. Charles W. Parks, chief of the bu-reau of yards and docks of the Navy department, born in Massachusetts,

One Year Ago Today in the War.

65 years ago. Frank W. De Wolf, state geologist of Illinois. born at Vall, Ia., 37 years Edith Barnes Mason, opera singer, born in St. Louis 25 years ago.

Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino insurrection, born at Cavite, P. I., 46 years ago.

This Day in History. This Day in History.

1765—The stamp act, one of the chief causes of the American war of independence, signed by George III.

1782—Congress granted five years' full pay to officers in lieu of half-pay or life, promised in 1780.

1832 — Johann Wolfgang von Joethe, whose name is one of the few mrolled in the front rank of the poets of all nations, died at Weimar. Born august 28, 1749.

1848—The Austrians were forced to withdraw from Venice.

1850—Italy was annexed to Sarfinia by vote of the people.

**Jus**t 30 Years Ago Tod**ay** At a meeting of the police and fire commissioners the committee on property reported the purchase of two new orses for the patrol wagon. South Omaha will sport an athletic

club. It will be called the Sporting Sons of Erin club and already has on its membership roll Thomas Rowley, IONS OF ERIN

James Fleming, Pat McMahon, John Sexton, Pete Hagney, John McSorley, lames McInerny, John Morey, Thomas Fleming and Rody Redmond O. E. Shannon is spoken of as a law

and order candidate for city clerk of South Omaha. At the last meeting the Ivy Leaf club held its regular election of offiers and the following were elected: John Kuhn, vice president; T. F. Broderick, secretary; Edd Doe, treas-

of trustees.

Marienne Brandt, the gifted and charming vocalist who sang at the Apollo club concert, was tendered a reception at Uto Brachvogel's

"Oh, no, you haven't," was the gallar farmers thanked the city gentry very politely but very earnestly for anticipating that they had time for a school of instruction. It became, the rather,

## Twice Told Tales

Too Late. The taking over of the railroads and the cutting down of certain sixfigure salaries led Senator Tillman to

"I am reminded of a young fellow who applied for a job on the Oil City and Millville line. "'Well, young man, what can you do?' said the superintendent.

Nothing,' the young man replied. "'Humph,' said the superintendent. All those high-salaried positions have been done away with since the gov-ernment took us over."—Washington

## Gallantry.

One afternoon some time since young woman weighing about 250 pounds was gracefully waddling down the street, when she suddenly stepped on a banana skin in front of a grocery store. Immediately the young woman began to fly in all directions at the same time, and finally landed in a crate of fresh country eggs that were on exhibition beside the door. "How very unfortunate, madame!"

solicitiously exclaimed the groceryman, hastening to her succor. trust that you are not badly hurt." "Not the least bit, thank you," answered the other as she arose to her feet. "But I greatly fear that I have

urer; Charles Stacy, chairman board broken some of your eggs."

Hastings Tribune: Winter wheat at this time of the year never had better prospects than it has today. Beatrice Express: The home guard

organization proposes to work along the line that he who isn't with the United States in the fight for world democracy will bear watching. And it's the right idea. Plattsmouth Journal: Just a few

fellows in each community are stren-uously trying to make it possible for

other fellow to carry their gun.

Wonder if they will ever know just who is carrying it. Beatrice Express: The Omaha papers are pointing with considerable pride to the number of ladies em-ployed in the banks of that city. Beatice-banks, too, are taking advantage of the opportunity to call to their assistance members of the fair sex and find that the ladies, naturally, are

Grand Island Independent: The Bee

calls attention to the fact that several

weeks ago it suggested the mobiliza-

bankers, and are making good.

tion of boys for farm work and that the idea has "been responded to most heartily by a group of business men.' From the experience of the past one can very readily give complete credence to the claim. But, also by the experience of the past, it is with some anxiety that one awaits the reception of the proposition on the part of "a group of farming men." Last year the

## Right to the Point

Washington Post: "Mud Rains from Sky in Ohio," reads head line; and the fall elections six months off! safe conduct promise was seized and

fuel to the flame. Brooklyn Eagle: Dr. Cadman's plea

divine judgment is blasphemous.