

STATE DEMOS ARE ON ANXIOUS SEAT OVER CHAMP CLARK

Coming of Speaker of House is Viewed With Alarm by the Democrats of the Wilson School.

The invitation extended by Art Mullen to Champ Clark to be present at the democratic state convention in Hastings July 29 is "viewed with alarm" by the democrats of the Wilson school.

The presence of Speaker Clark at the state democratic convention is being viewed as a danger signal by these men. They are seeking to have men of a more pronounced Wilson type also at the convention, and Richard L. Metcalfe has telegraphed Mr. Mullen to have Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi at the convention, if possible. Mr. Metcalfe's telegram is as follows:

"Newspaper dispatches say that you have extended to Champ Clark invitation to address democratic state convention to be held at Hastings July 29. I am sure there will be general rejoicing among democrats that the greatly beloved Missourian has accepted the invitation. May I suggest that you extend similar invitation to John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. Senator Williams has so distinguished himself as the outspoken champion of Americanism and the supporter of the president, and his speeches have been so generally read in Nebraska that I am confident democrats would be glad to have you extend an invitation to Senator Williams. The Nebraska democracy is so strong in support of Woodrow Wilson that democrats will be anxious to hear from the administration's leading champion in the United States senate, and I believe that the announcement that Senator Williams, as well as Speaker Clark, will address the convention will result in the biggest gathering in all the history of Nebraska democratic conventions."

More Open Sugar Bowl On Cafe Tables in Omaha

No more the open sugar bowl on cafe, restaurant tables and lunch counters.

No more may the patrons of such places pour three or four teaspoons of granulated sweetening in coffee or tea, or heap up their bowls of oatmeal, breakfast cereals, dishes of strawberries or raspberries, sliced oranges or grapefruit with powdered sugar.

The ukase has gone forth that this all not be done in future and places are that hotel and restaurant will serve sugar in future in two tin capsules, the kind used as containers of quinine.

A. C. Lau, deputy food administrator of Nebraska, and E. M. Fair, director of enforcement, returned Friday morning from Kansas City, where they went to participate in the meeting of the new zonal food administration district, composed of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, whose food problems are similar.

The administration and enforcement authorities of the five states adopted the ruling at the meeting after July 1 all owners and operators of public eating places of any character be prohibited from placing open sugar bowls for the service of guests and patrons on tables or counters where such bowls will be readily accessible.

Omaha Man is Married to New York Woman in Gotham

E. O. Ames, 1618 Locust street, president of the Omaha Alfalfa Milling company was married Monday night in New York to Mrs. Margaret Graham Smith of New York.

Report That 5,000 Loaves Of Bread Fed to the Hogs

Attention of the food administration has been brought to the report that the Jay Burns Baking company of Omaha had turned 5,000 loaves of bread over to a man named McCarthy, living at Bellevue, to be fed to the latter's hogs.

Information as to the truth of the report was sought by a reporter of The Bee, but Mr. Burns could not be found.

An employee of the bakery, who seemed to be in a position of authority, denied there was that much bread spoiled in the baking in years.

"I know that we have not had 5,000 loaves of bad baking," said he. "How much bread was there turned over to the hog feeder," he was asked.

"You will have to get your answer from Mr. Burns," was the reply. Under conservation of food rulings all bread is supposed to be used for human consumption if at all fit, as there is an alarming scarcity of flour in the country at present.

Natives of Kansas City Want to Buy Omaha's Tank

Omaha Rotarians held the center of the stage of the national Rotarian convention at Kansas City this week, says Arthur Thomas, who has returned from the convention.

The big tank used here in the last Liberty bond drive and borrowed by the Rotarians for the Kansas City convention put all other exhibits "in the shade." All the Kansas City papers had pictures of it and the natives there are now negotiating to buy it and keep it there. A tractor brought from Peoria, and with a small superstructure on it, failed to get much attention in comparison to the much bigger and more businesslike tank from the Gus Renze factory.

Memorial Service Sunday For Dr. Herzl, Zionist Leader

Memorial services for the 14th anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl, leader of the world Zionist affairs, will be held Sunday at 3 p. m. in the synagogue at Nineteenth and Burt streets. Rabbi Morris Taxon and 200 children of the Talmud Torah, or Hebrew school, will participate.

A review of the life and achievements of Dr. Herzl will be given. Delegates to the recent convention of the Federation of American Zionists held in Pittsburgh will give reports.

Widow of Late Dr. Allison Files Petition With Court

Mrs. Katherine C. Allison, widow of the late Dr. Charles Allison, who died June 19, filed a petition in county court Friday morning asking that she be appointed administratrix of the estate. Dr. Allison left no will and she asks the appointment in order to settle the estate. In her petition Mrs. Allison names, besides herself, Miss Katherine Allison and Charles Allison, jr., as heirs. She states that Dr. Allison was possessed of property valued in excess of \$5,000, but divulges no stipulated sum.

Four Divorces Granted.

Four divorce decrees were granted in district court Friday. They were: Ila A. Anthony against Cormi F. Anthony, on grounds of non-support; Henry Riddlebarger against Emma Riddlebarger, on grounds of desertion; Samuel A. May against Wau-neta B. May, on grounds of abandonment; and Dorothy E. Rumbaugh against Jay V. Rumbaugh, on grounds of cruelty.

Dingman to Pay Alimony.

Judge Troup in district court Friday issued an order against George L. Dingman requiring him to pay \$50 monthly as temporary alimony, pending the trial of the divorce suit brought by his wife, Gladys V. Dingman. He was further ordered to give \$100 to his wife as attorney's fees.



Harry Lauder in the War Zone

A Minstrel in France Tells His Personal Experiences on the Western Fighting Front

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CHAPTER XXVII. 'Twas a Labor of Love.

There had been, originally, a perfectly definite route for the Rev. Harry Lauder, M. P., Tour—as definite a route as is mapped out for me when I am touring the United States. Our route had called for a fairly steady progress from Vimy Ridge to Peronne—like Bapaume, one of the great unreached objectives of the Somme offensive, and, again like Bapaume, ruined and abandoned by the Germans in the retreat of the spring of 1917. But we made many side trips and gave many and many an unplanned, extemporaneous roadside concert, as I have told.

For all of us it had been a labor of love. I will always believe that I sang a little better on that tour than I have ever sung before or ever shall again, and I am sure, too, that Hogge and Dr. Adam spoke more eloquently to their soldier hearers than they ever did in parliament or church. My wee piano, Tinkie Tom, held out staunchly. He never wavered in tune, though he got some sad jouncings as he clung to the grid of a swift moving car. As for John-son, my Yorkshireman, he was as good an accompanist before the tour ended as I could ever want, and he took the keenest interest and delight in his work, from start to finish.

Captain Godfrey, our manager, must have been proud indeed of the "business" his troupe did. The weather was splendid; the "houses" everywhere were so big that if there had been standing room only signs they would have been called into use every day. And his company got a wonderful reception wherever it showed! He had everything a manager could have to make his heart rejoice. And he did not, like many managers, have to be continually trying to patch up quarrels in the company! He had no petty professional jealousies with which to contend; such things were unknown to our troupe!

All the time while I was singing in France I was elaborating an idea that had for some time possessed me, and that was coming now to dominate me utterly. I was thinking of the maimed soldiers, the boys who had not died, but had given a leg, or an arm, or their sight to the cause, and who were doomed to go through the rest of their lives broken and shattered and incomplete. They were never out of my thoughts. I had seen them before I ever came to France, as I traveled the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, singing for the men in the camps and the hospitals, and doing what I could to help in the recruiting. And I used to lie awake at nights, wondering what would become of those poor broken laddies when the war was over and we were all setting to work again to rebuild our lives.

And especially I thought of the brave laddies of my ain Scotland. They must have thought often of their future. They must have wondered what was to become of them, when they had to take up the struggle with the world anew—no longer on even terms with their mates, but

Planning Board Submits Scheme to Widen Harney

The City Planning board has prepared for submission to the city council a plan for widening Harney street. Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first streets. It is proposed to extend the street 14 feet on the south side to make an 80-foot thoroughfare. In connection with this it also is proposed to make a diagonal connection between Harney street and Dewey avenue at Thirty-third street. Property owners have petitioned for this improvement,

handicapped by grievous injuries that had come to them in the noblest of ways. I remembered crippled soldiers, victims of other wars, whom I had seen selling papers and matches on street corners, objects of charity, almost, to a generation that had forgotten the service to the country that had put them in the way of having to make their living so. And I had made a great resolution that, if I could do aught to prevent it, no man of Scotland who had served in this war should ever have to seek a livelihood in such a manner.

So I conceived the idea of raising a great fund to be used for giving the maimed Scots soldiers a fresh start in life. They would be pensioned by the government. I knew that. But I knew, too, that a pension is rarely more than enough to keep body and soul together. What these crippled men would need, I felt, was enough money to set them up in some little business of their own, that they could see to despite their wounds, or to enable them to make a new start in some old business or trade, if they could do so.

A man might need £100, I thought, or £200, to get him started properly again. And I wanted to be able to hand a man what money he might require. I did not want to lend it to him, taking his note or his promise to pay. Nor did I want to give it to him as charity. I wanted to hand it to him as a free-will offering, as a partial payment of the debt Scotland owed him for what he had done for it.

And I thought, too, of men stricken by shell shock, or paralyzed in the war—there are pitifully many of both sorts! I did not want them to stay in bare and cold and lonely institutions. I wanted to take them out of such places, and back to their homes; home to the village and the glen. I wanted to get them a wheel chair, with an old, neighborly man or an old neighborly woman, maybe, to take them for an airing in the forenoon, and the afternoon, that they might breathe the good Scots air, and see the wild flowers growing, and hear the song of the birds.

That was the plan that had for a long time been taking form in my mind. I had talked it over with some of my friends, and the newspapers had heard of it, somehow, and printed a few paragraphs about it. It was still very much in embryo when I went to France, but, to my surprise the Scots soldiers nearly always spoke of it when I was talking with them. They had seen the paragraphs in the papers, and I soon realized that it loomed up as a great thing for them.

"Aye, it's a grand thing, you're thinking of, Harry," they said, again and again. "Now we know we'll no be beggars in the street, now that we've got a champion like you, Harry."

I heard such words as that first from a Highlander at Arras, and from that moment I have thought of little else. Many of the laddies told me that the thought of being killed did not bother them, but that they did worry a bit about their future in case they went home maimed and helpless.

"We're here to stay until there's no more work to do, if it takes 20 years, Harry," they said. "But it'll be a big relief to know we will be cared for if we must go back crippled."

I set the sum I would have to raise to accomplish the work I had in mind at £1,000,000 sterling—\$5,000,000. It may seem a great sum to some, but to me, knowing the purpose for which it is to be used, it seems small enough. And my friends agree with me. When I returned from France I talked to some Scots friends, and a meeting was called, in Glasgow, of the St. Andrews society.

I addressed it, and it declared itself in cordial sympathy with the idea. Then I went to Edinburgh, and down to London, and back north to Manchester. Everywhere my plan was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and the real organization of the fund was begun on September 17 and 18 1917.

This fund of mine is known officially as "The Harry Lauder Million Pound Fund for Maimed Men, Scottish Soldiers and Sailors." It does not in any way conflict with nor overlap any other work already being done. I made sure of that, because I talked to the pension minister, and his colleagues, in London, before I went ahead with my plans, and they fully and warmly approved everything I planned to do.

The earl of Rosebery, former prime minister of Britain, is honorary president of the fund, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh is its treasurer. And as I write we have raised an amount well into six figures in pounds sterling. One of the things that made me most willing to undertake my last tour of America was my feeling that I could secure the support and

co-operation of the Scottish people in America for my fund better by personal appeals than in any other way. At the end of every performance I gave during the tour, I told my audience what I was doing and the object of the fund, and, although I addressed myself chiefly to the Scots, there has been a most generous and touching response from Americans as well.

We distributed little plaid-bordered envelopes, in which folk were invited to send contributions to the bank in New York that was the American depository. And after each performance Mrs. Lauder stood in the lobby and sold little envelopes full of stamps, "sticky backs," as she called them, like the Red Cross seals that have been sold so long in America at Christmas time. She sold them for a quarter, or for whatever they would bring, and all the money went to the fund.

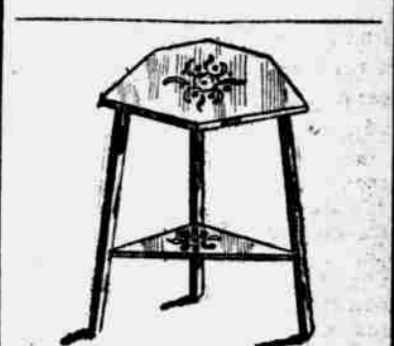
I had a novel experience sometimes. Often I would no sooner have explained what I was doing than I would feel myself the target of a sort of bombardment. At first I thought Germans were shooting at me, but I soon learned that it was money that was being thrown! And every day my dressing table would be piled high with checks and money orders and paper money sent direct to the instead of to the bank. But I had to ask the guid folk to cease firing—the money was too apt to be lost!

Folk of all races gave liberally. I was deeply touched at Hot Springs, Ark., when the stage hands gave me their money they had received for their work during my engagement. (Continued Tomorrow.)

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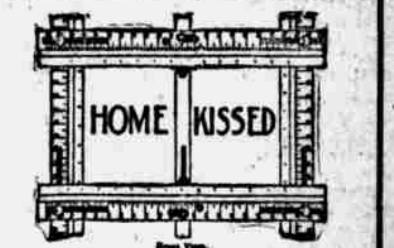
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