

ROUMANIA FEELS IRON HEEL OF HUN AS FOOD VANISHES

Germany Seizes Oil and Wheat and Makes Country Pay Cost of Restoring Order.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Take Jonesou, the Roumanian statesman, is coming to America to tell us what the Germans have been doing in his country. Washington has already heard part of the story. And while so far, Russia has been the standing example of what happens to a land which, in Germany's own words, "bows to its will," it appears that Roumania can teach us even more. It was smaller, it had not so much as a Lenin and Trotsky to defend it, and as a result in Roumania Germany has been able really to work its will.

It has executed at will hundreds of the principals in the war. Bratiano, the war premier, is at present awaiting trial. And with him are most of Roumania's pacifist-socialist leaders, a majority of whom opposed the war. "The occupation of the country diminished the population by about 800,000," writes Dr. Fritz Karl Mann, in a recent official report to Berlin. And in another place we learn that this decrease in population means just plain deaths since Germany entered the country, most of them from disease and starvation. Also, even in one of the richest food countries in the world, the starvation is easily explained.

Germany Takes Oil.
In the Treaty of Bucharest, Germany did not, on the surface, demand any money indemnity from Roumania. As the German secretary of state expressed it, "securities in natural products better corresponded to German interests." Which meant, first of all, oil and wheat. And Germany is now taking Roumanian oil at the rate of some 11,000 cars a month. But of the wheat it has taken far more.

Since March it has virtually been taking all the food that it could move, and it has seized the whole Roumanian transportation system, by rail and on the Danube, with which to move it. It has taken the root and fruit crops, compelling the owners to dry them, where possible to make their preservation and handling easier. It has seized the fisheries, and put them under forced labor. As for the wheat, from the harvests of 1917, 1918, and 1919, Germany demanded a minimum of 2,000,000 tons, or about 66,000,000 bushels.

Though the harvest of 1917 was almost a failure, the Germans claim to have been able to take enough of it to feed all Germany for 37 days. In 1918, of Roumania's wheat lands less than 15 acres in the hundred have been productive. But none the less Germany is now arranging to remove Roumanian wheat and other food stuffs at the rate of 20,000 cars a day. And Roumania is facing a famine that may be absolute.

Roumania Pays for All.
Finally, in the "no indemnities" clause of the treaty of Bucharest it now appears that there was a joker. Germany was to pay for the food it took. But it is paying for it at prices averaging one-fifth of those offered in the open market, and it is estimated that by the end of 1919 this will be equal to some \$2,000,000,000 a year. Also Roumania is now to pay all expenses Germany was put to "in restoring order." When, recently, this was made clear to the German Reichstag, it was made clear with a laugh of cynicism. "If the Roumanians are conscientiously to fulfill these obligations," commented Von Kuhlmann, "they will have to make serious exertions."

Germany is soon to make another peace drive. Those who intend listening to it should do so with the treaty of Brest-Litovsk framed on one wall, and the treaty of Bucharest framed on the other.

"America's Answer," Government Film, Will Be Shown in Omaha All This Week



"America's Answer," the second of the series of United States official war films, with the object of showing to the people of the country the details of America's participation in the great war, will be presented at the Brandeis theater this afternoon by the division of films of the committee on public information, George Creel, chairman. The engagement will be limited to one week, with performances twice daily.

The eight reels making up the feature, "America's Answer," have been selected and assembled from over 30,000 feet of film, made under orders from General Pershing and photographed by the Signal Corps of the American Expeditionary Force in France under the direction of the general staff. The film has been viewed by General Pershing and has his approval and he is the authority for the statement that it is a comprehensive accounting of his stewardship during the first year of the war.

The picture will show the embarkation of American troops, the United States transports conveyed to the other side and the effective work done by the navy. It will show the enormous docks, refrigerating plants and industrial assembling plants in France; the marvelous feats of the engineers in forestry, arranging port facilities, constructing miles of railroads, and performing achievements that have astounded the French and British. An interesting feature of the film is that showing the arrival and landing of the American expeditionary force, their movements to the camps and their daily life in the trenches and rest camps. Highly interesting scenes are shown of the American troops engaged in actual warfare. From conveyed transport to the first line trenches the activities of the American army in France are vividly portrayed. The real purpose to make America's participation the deciding

American balloon squad in France with automobile winch. These boys were trained at Fort Omaha Balloon school.

Salvation Army women making doughnuts for American soldiers in France.

Army Orders

Washington, Sept. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—The following appointments have been made in the United States army: Phillip P. Reese Melcher, Iowa, captain engineer; Byce Hutchinson, Des Moines, first lieutenant engineer; James B. Graham, Rock Falls, Ia., second lieutenant, quartermaster corps; Bernard H. Herger, Cheyenne, Wyo., Thomas L. Dougherty, Clinton, Ia.; Roy McKee Polman, Keokuk, Ia.; John H. Mackel, Lincoln, Neb.; Warner H. Meredith, Lynn, Ia.; Byron J. Schvinn, Red Oak, Ia.; Harold K. Wette, Des Moines, Ia., second lieutenant, quartermaster corps; Albert E. Booth, Dubuque, Ia.; James F. Cole, Osweeta, Ia.; Claude B. Rogers, Earlville, Ia.; captain medical corps; Orestes A. Brownson, Dubuque, Ia.; Charles B. Cole, Wakefield, Neb.; James H. O. Stratton, Scottsbluff, Neb.; first lieutenant, medical corps; Jerome P. Magee, Omaha, captain motor transport corps; Roy F. Wilcox, Council Bluffs, Ia., second lieutenant, air service; Lawrence J. Kline, Beatrice, Neb.; Edward G. Mansfield, Cedar Rapids, Ia., second lieutenant, air service; John E. Jennings, medical corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the general of the army, Washington, D. C., and will proceed to Des Moines, Ia.

Inspected Hospitals.

Mr. Reavis inspected all the base hospitals at Paris during his several weeks' stay abroad, and nothing, he said, made a stronger appeal to him than the work of the army nurse. "I have seen nurses in the Paris hospitals," he said, "who have worked themselves to the point of exhaustion in their efforts to relieve the suffering of American soldiers. I have talked with nurses who were suffering from nervous shock as a result of the German bombing of their hospital. I know that many of them live hourly in danger of their lives, and I know that some have wrecked their health from overwork."

Inspected Hospitals.

"I am very frank to say that any reasonable request from these young women who are performing this wonderful work in France would be won-

OFFICER RANKING FOR NURSES URGED BY NEBRASKA MAN

Representative Reavis, Back From Front, Supports the Lewis-Raker Bill in Congress.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Representative Reavis of Nebraska has come back from his trip to the battle front prepared to urge the immediate passage of the Lewis-Raker bill granting military rank to army nurses.

In an interview given out in Washington today he paid a remarkable tribute to the work being done by nurses for our soldiers and urged that military recognition be given them by congress, without delay.

"In the light of their service to our country," he said, "the American congress cannot afford to deny any reasonable request made in their behalf."

Other congressmen, whose inspection of military hospitals in France and England has given them the opportunity to observe the work done by army nurses, uphold Mr. Reavis in demanding for them a place of dignity and authority in the military establishment. Their contribution to the war and the enormous demands

on them were also described by Representative Bland of Indiana.

"In one hospital," he said, "I spoke with a nurse, hardly more than a girl, who told me she was then taking care of 169 patients. When I asked her whether she didn't want to quit such a difficult job, she replied quickly, 'No, indeed, I wouldn't quit for the world. Besides, I'm too busy to have time even to think about it.'"

Benefits Described.

The passage of the Lewis-Raker bill would have two effects, according to Mr. Reavis, both of them beneficial to hospital conditions in France. In the first place it would encourage the enlistment of more nurses, and in the second place it would give the nurse greater authority to enforce her commands over the orderlies and attendants who assist her in the hospital.

"I was impressed," he said, "with the very apparent necessity for more nurses to relieve those now in charge. If additional nurses are required when comparatively few soldiers are engaged, it is easy to forecast much greater additional need next spring when there will be a million and a half men in the front line. If the Lewis-Raker bill will encourage the enlistment of nurses, as I believe it will, and will give nurses greater authority to enforce their command over orderlies and attendants who assist them, it should be passed without delay."

The provisions of the bill mentioned by Mr. Reavis, which is now before both houses, are that ward nurses shall be made second lieutenants, chief nurses first lieutenants, and the few nurses occupying positions "higher up," captain and major. Only one nurse, the superintendent of the army nurse corps, would occupy this last position.

Authority Limited.

The rank given by the bill is relative, which means that no increase of pay is involved, no commission, and only limited authority. The nurse is permitted to give orders only within the line of her hospital duties, and in them, she is subordinated to the doctor.

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Japan Will Make Big Salary Raises to Meet Increase Living Cost

By Associated Press.

Tokio, Sept. 14.—The astounding increase in the cost of living continues to affect all aspects of life, and is generally attributed to the overwhelming excess of exports. The government has decided to meet the grave economic problem by increasing all salaries 50 per cent and private employers are following the government's lead.

The government has inaugurated a far reaching investigation into economic, labor and social problems. Having adopted all practical measures of relief the impression generally is that the cabinet will soon resign and this is expected further to relieve the internal situation.

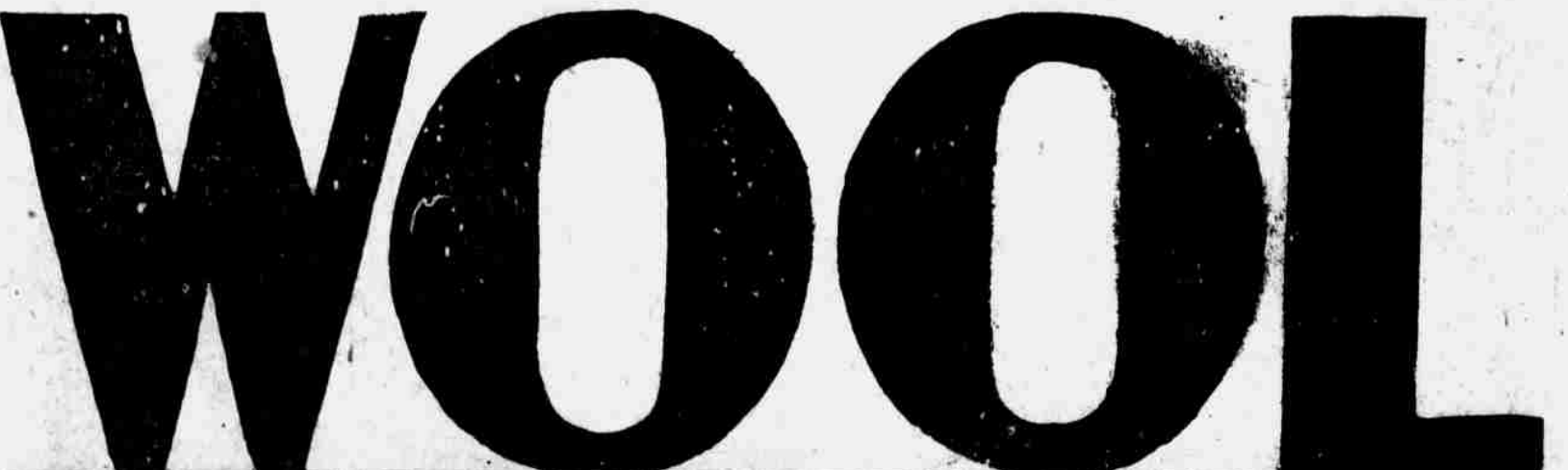
Representative leaders and the conservative newspapers emphasize their belief that Japan, affected by the current of world thought, has entered a new era of development that the masses of the people are beginning to perceive their power and that all questions must be faced and met squarely to avoid further trouble.

Department Orders.

Washington, Sept. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Florence Stateros of Fairbury, Neb., has been appointed clerk in the Department of Commerce.

Don L. Bare, Monona City, Ia., has been appointed special agent of the Department of Labor.

Civil service examinations will be held October 16 for presidential postmaster at the following places: Highmore, S. D., \$1,100; Buffalo, Wyo., \$2,000; Buffalo, S. D., \$1,100.



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