

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

"BELLE HOPS" TO GIVE WAY SOON TO "BELL HOPS."

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A movement to replace girl "bell hops" in hotels which employed them because of the war labor shortage was begun today by A. B. T. Moore, national secretary of the Gideons.

Acting on a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the organization, Mr. Moore today addressed a letter to the American Hotel Men's Protective association pointing out that the necessity for intensive use of female help has passed and urging that girls be released from these positions which, he said, subjects them to improper moral influences.

CHAMPION PAT STEER SOLD FOR 60 CENTS POUND.

Denver, Jan. 22.—Sixty cents a pound was paid today by a buyer for the Brown Palace hotel of Denver for the grand champion individual fat steer at the Denver Stock show. The same buyer paid 2 1/2 cents a pound for the grand champion carload of steers exhibited by M. E. Rhinesmith of Centennial, Wyo.

KRUPP GUN PLANT NOW WORKING FOR U. S.

Coblenz, Jan. 22.—The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States government Tuesday. The task undertaken by the Krupp consists of making parts for 72 incomplete cannons, rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice.

CHICAGO SCHOOL TO BE NAMED ROOSEVELT.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Chicago board of education by a rising vote today adopted a resolution declaring the next public school building erected shall be named in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

MANUEL AWAITING RECALL TO THRONE

London, Jan. 22.—The Evening News says it learns from authoritative Portuguese sources that former King Manuel is ready to return to Portugal whenever the people wish him to return.

WOULD RATHER STAY IN JAIL THAN QUIT TALKING

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Imprisoned for attacks on the government while the nation was at war, Mrs. Ruth Slight-hill today was offered by Federal Judge Carpenter freedom on her own recognizance if she would keep quiet, but she said she would "rather stay in jail than to quit talking."

TACOMA STRIKERS ORGANIZE COUNCIL

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 22.—Formation of a "soldiers, sailors and workmen's council" by striking shipyard and metal workers was the predominant development in the shipyard strike here today.

At a meeting in the labor temple it was voted unanimously to form an organization designed to enroll the returned soldiers and sailors as well as workers in the city, lend assistance to the former army and navy men until they are again enabled to prevent them from taking the places of organized men on strike.

A committee on organization consisting of five representatives each from the socialist, Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor organizations was appointed.

MRS. METZ FUNK GUARDIANSHIP KEPT IN FORCE

Witnesses Testify Woman Is a Spendthrift and If Left Alone Would Squander Fortune.

County Judge Crawford yesterday afternoon denied an application for the discharge of the guardianship appointed for Mrs. Louise Metz-Funk, on July 23, 1918, Herman Metz, brother, and Theodore Baumer, half-brother, were appointed as guardians.

The testimony, related chiefly to the ability, or inability of Mrs. Funk to look after her affairs. Judge Crawford stated that he did not believe that the condition under which the guardianship was ordered had been materially changed, but he did not deem it necessary to order that Mrs. Funk should be placed under restraint.

Evidence was offered to show that during the last two years Mrs. Funk has spent an average of \$1,000 a month, and that during the last five years she has depleted her share of the Metz estate from approximately \$60,000 to \$30,000.

Drs. F. E. Coulter and F. J. Wearne testified that Mrs. Funk suffered from nervous disorders and that in their judgment she was not capable of managing her financial affairs.

President to Visit Brussels Next Monday

Paris, Jan. 22.—President Wilson, according to present plans, will go to Brussels next Monday, January 27.

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"—SPARKLING SOCIETY NOVEL—READ IT IN THE BEE FROM DAY TO DAY.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. 48—NO. 188.

Entered as second-class matter May 25, 1908, at Omaha, Neb., under act of March 3, 1879.

OMAHA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

By Mail (1 year) \$10.00; (6 months) \$6.00; (3 months) \$3.50. Single copies, 10 cents. Outside Neb. postage extra. TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Thursday.

| Hour | Temp. | Dir. | Hum. | Wind |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|
| 5 a. m. | 33 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 6 a. m. | 33 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 7 a. m. | 34 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 8 a. m. | 35 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 9 a. m. | 36 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 10 a. m. | 37 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 11 a. m. | 38 | 3 | 85 | 10 |
| 12 m. | 39 | 3 | 85 | 10 |

PROPOSE THE PEACE

POWERS APPROVE WILSON'S SCHEME

Recognize Slav Revolution and Seek Conference; Decide to Dispatch Mission to Poland.

By the Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Led by President Wilson, the supreme council of the great powers today moved to unite the factions of distracted Russia and bring them into the peace congress.

They unanimously adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson, asking all the Russian factions, including the bolsheviks, to meet the allied and associated governments at Prince's Islands in the sea of Marmora on February 15, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations.

The joint commission of the associated governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal which was communicated to them by wireless tonight.

Gen. Pershing Summoned.

Gen. John J. Pershing, the American commander-in-chief, has been called to Paris, and it is expected that he will be the American military member of the joint commission.

Aside from the importance of the conclusions reached, it was especially notable as being the first time that the voice of the United States had taken the direction in the aspect of European powers on the new proposal.

The final result came after three days' continuous discussion of Russia which did not crystallize until the final hours, when President Wilson presented in writing the plan he had elaborated.

There was little opposition and that which was based mainly on doubts whether the proposition would be accepted.

In reply, it was pointed out that the contending factions were well nigh at the end of their resources and that their needs likely would lead them at last to a combined appeal to the associated powers.

Four conditions stipulated. Besides the definite proposal as given in the communique, the joint commission of the associated powers will lay down four conditions: First, peace at all points; second, removal of all economic barriers which restrain the free circulation or exchange of food and commodities between the warring nations and the outside world; third, general elections on a representative basis and, fourth, some adequate arrangements for the payment of debts.

Even if the proposal is not accepted, members of the council expressed the view that their proposition was before the world and that it would pave the way for such other measures as their own action had brought about.

The Prince's Islands were chosen for the eventual meeting because they are outside the zone of any of the contending factions.

Sends Mission to Poland. Besides the decisive action taken with regard to Russia, the council today also provided a joint commission of two each from the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy to proceed immediately to Danzig and Warsaw for consideration of the entire military, economic and political situation of Poland.

A plenary meeting of the full conference was announced for next Saturday when the plans of President Wilson and David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, dealing with a league of nations will be the first order of business.

Today's action on Russia and Poland, however, goes into effect without presentation to the full conference and is taken as the action of the great powers.

Official Communication.

The official communication issued by the supreme council this afternoon reads: "The president of the United States, the prime ministers and the

Wickersham Says World Getting Insight Into Way Peace Congress Directed

Quick Backdown from Policy of Secrecy Reveals What Tremendous Influence Great Mass of People Wield Since War Has Ended; But Censor Still Remains On Job.

By G. W. WICKERSHAM.
Special Cable Dispatch.

Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.

Paris, Jan. 22.—Returning to Paris after an absence of five days spent in visiting some of the battlefields in eastern France, one finds the absorbing topic of conversation here is the very last that naturally would have been anticipated, namely, whether the world, whose future destinies it is proposed to settle at that conference of powers which opened on Saturday, is to be allowed to know what determinations have been reached before it is too late to make an effective protest.

Did Not Expect More. The first decision of the conference that no press correspondents should be present at its sessions and that no information of its proceedings should be given out except in officially prepared daily communications was so amazing a violation of public sentiment that it was quickly withdrawn in the face of the unanimous protest of assembled American and English press correspondents.

This Mr. Wilson should have concurred in the proposed regulation has shaken confidence in him, even on the part of those who have been believing in the sincerity of his program. If there was one principle which he has emphasized more than any other, it was that embodied in the first article of his famous fourteen points and repeated in varying form in his later addresses dealing with conditions of peace.

Councils More Unified. "It is a peculiarity of this great war," he declared in New York on September 27 last, "that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, have grown more and more unclouded and more and more certain of what they are fighting for."

National purposes have fallen more into the background, and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place; councils of plain men have become as straight and more simple and more unified than councils of sophisticated men of affairs who still retain the impressions that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes."

So far as these councils of plain men have come to express their views, they have done so in a direct and unadorned way, and in the face of the dark and sinister interests of the bartering away of their first claims without adequate return.

Under ordinary conditions it may be conceded readily that better progress will be made if the agents of the respective principals involved negotiate in private under conditions which permit a give and take without loss of prestige and before the principals can accurately understand the significance of the provisions proposed or agreed upon in their relation to the entire agreements.

Wilson's Principles. But the present situation is unique and therefore outside all ordinary rules governing treaty negotiations. A great war into which every great power and many small powers have been drawn has come to an end and the cobelligerents are meeting to determine the conditions of peace they are to impose upon the vanquished. They propose more: They propose to reorganize the world so as to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of a renewed war.

To this end, President Wilson formulated certain principles which have been accepted alike by vanquished and victors as those whereupon the agreement among nations will be based.

But many other questions are suggested which are not included within these 14 points and the latter, couched as they necessarily are, in general language and ambiguous as they also are in some instances, demand for their actual meaning and effect upon the interpretation which may be put upon them in the conference, and find definite expression in ultimate agreement.

These final open covenants of peace, so President Wilson declared, must be arrived at openly, not framed in secret session by four or five statesmen, and then submitted in complete form to be taken by the peoples affected, subject to only one alternative, namely to reject the entire agreement.

McCormack Praises Omaha Audiences; Plans to Stay Over and Not Rush Program

Celebrated Irish Tenor Makes Himself at Home in Gate City Where He Has So Many Friends; Promises Some Favorite Folk Songs at Auditorium Concert.

John McCormack celebrated Irish tenor, likes Omaha, particularly Omaha audiences. He places Omaha in rank with St. Louis, Boston and New York as a music-loving city. He arrived in Omaha none too soon for he met with inconveniences at his last stopping place, Des Moines, he said. And he will remain in Omaha until the day after his concert at the Municipal auditorium, Friday night, January 24.

Little of Mr. McCormack's spare time is passed in rest. He practices nearly beyond endurance. At his room in the Fontenelle hotel, immediately upon his arrival here, he donned negligee and sat at a baby-grand piano, that had been arranged for him. He has his own accompanist. Not even the interruption of an interview hindered the tenor's rehearsal. He kept on until he had gone over all the songs he had planned to sing. Then he turned to the reporter.

Loved Music as a Child. "I like to work for success," he said. "From my childhood in dear old Ireland, I have loved every note of music, and I have put unlimited endurance in attempting to perfect those notes into beautiful melody."

"And why shouldn't I be serious as a student of music? It is the spirit of my whole life. After having spent much time toward vocal perfection, I love to place it before

such enthusiastic audiences as I have had in Omaha. My hurried departure from here a year ago was necessary to fulfill other engagements. This year, I will remain over a night for the pleasure of my audience."

The greater part of John McCormack's spare time is spent practicing in reference to the "Dream of Gerontius" by Algran, which he will present before the public next year. The singer's accompanist on the present tour are Edwin Schneider and Flight Lieutenant Donald McBeath, violinist.

Charles Wagner, McCormack's manager, who was here as advance agent for Galli-Curci, is extreme in his praises of Omaha audiences. "Omaha audiences want real artists. They do not tolerate mediocrity in talent," he said.

Reference to the present status of Irish government, Mr. McCormack told his interviewer: "Ireland has expressed herself. She knows what she wants. If 75 per cent of the people of Ireland have voted for freedom from English rule, I take that she is striving for that purpose."

McCormack, Friday night, will sing some of his favorite Irish folk songs, as "The Light of the Moon," arranged by Hughes. His opening number will be an aria, "To Alceste," from the opera "Alceste," by Handel.

AMERICAN POSITIONS IN RUSSIA SHELLED

Bolsheviki on Offensive on Archangel Front Boast They Will Drive Allies into White Sea.

By Associated Press.

Archangel, Jan. 22.—Bolsheviki troops are heavily shelling the farthest south positions of the American and Russian armies at Ust Padenga, on the Waga river, 30 miles south of Shenkursk. They also are showing considerable activity west of Shenkursk on the Tania river. It has been impossible to determine whether the attack will develop on a greater scale. The enemy has mobilized the peasants in the vicinity of Vilsk and apparently is preparing for a general offensive in the Shenkursk sector.

Allied Outposts Withdraw. Sunday the enemy, under cover of heavy bombardment, attacked with infantry the American and Russian positions at Ust Padenga. The allied outpost withdrew, but the bolsheviki attack on the main positions was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been no infantry action, though there has been a constant rain of shells on the village. The American artillery is vigorously replying.

Yesterday, flying in a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, one American airplane bombed the enemy and secured direct hits on important bolsheviki positions.

The fighting is going on in cold, clear weather, but the temperature is so low it is difficult for the infantrymen to remain in the open any length of time.

Bolsheviki on Offensive. The bolsheviki also are shelling the American positions on the Volodga railway. With the exception of a few days early in January, when the allied forces attempted to improve their positions southward on the Kadish railroad, and on the Omega sector, the offensive on the Archangel front for several months has been in the hands of the bolsheviki. They are boasting that in the vicinity of Kadish they will "drive the allies into the White Sea in March."

Along the Murmansk railway front the Russian and allied troops yesterday raided the village of Ruzozerska, 50 miles southeast of Soroka, where they either killed or captured all the bolsheviki garrison. They took 110 rifles and other equipment and numerous documents. The allied forces did not suffer a single casualty.

Bolsheviki Suffer Defeat. London, Jan. 22.—The bolsheviki forces in northern Russian have suffered a severe defeat, according to advices received by the Exchange Telegraph company from Copenhagen. The dispatch adds that great peasant revolts have been reported from many parts of the country since the bolsheviki commander ordered his troops to surrender the town of Sinoveff, without a fight.

Welcoming Party Couldn't Answer All Questions

The Omaha welcoming party of Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross people couldn't answer the questions fired at them on the train coming to Omaha quick enough. "Who is the mayor of Omaha now?" O. V. Mayfield wanted to know.

"How did they settle the street car strike?" some one else sang out. Red Cross workers mentioned that soldiers would be accommodated at the Conant hotel for the night.

"Conant hotel? That's a new one on me. Where's the Conant hotel?" another asked.

"Well, the old Union station looks the same as it did 19 months ago," a soldier boy exclaimed as they pulled into the trainyard.

New Irish Parliament Names Prime Minister

Dublin, Jan. 22.—The parliament held a private session today. The official report says that 24 deputies were present. A temporary prime minister was elected unanimously, and four other ministers, nominated by the speaker, were approved by the parliament.

BOYS OF 127th COME HOME FROM THE WAR TO JOYOUS WELCOME

Men Wildly Happy as They Leap From Train to Arms of Dear Ones Here; Thousands at Union Station Sing Patriotic Songs As Young Soldiers Appear.

A multitude of 10,000 cheering, waving "home folks" welcomed home, just after midnight Wednesday, the first home-coming detachment of Omaha soldiers from overseas—500 men of the 127th field artillery, the "sandstorm division," trained at Camp Cody.

The Union station and trainyards and Tenth street viaduct above was lined dozens deep with parents, sweethearts, families and just friends and other loyal Omahans who had waited from 6 o'clock Wednesday evening to give the boys a welcome home.

Bands played, groups sang and cheered, there was kissing and embracing and glad greetings on every hand. Never except when President Wilson arrived in Omaha or during the Peace Day celebration have such crowds gathered as that which was on hand to greet the first home-coming soldiers.

Though all plans for a parade had been abandoned on account of the late hour, a detachment of soldiers from out of the state who had no relatives here to meet them started a snake dance down Tenth street which wound up downtown where the boys sought rest for the night.

Train Too Slow. Before reaching Omaha, the boys on the train sensed the welcome awaiting them for they couldn't make the wheels of the train move fast enough for them on the last lap of their journey, after an absence of 19 months.

As the Rock Island train pulled out of Council Bluffs, "The next stop is the best stop in the world" some sang out and a chorus of "Oul' Ouis," that deafened the noise of the engines gave eager assent.

All heads were out of the car windows for the first glimpse of "dear old Omaha," from across the river.

No Place Like Home. "We've traveled half across the world but there's no place like home for us" the homesick soldiers told members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, canteen corps and others of a committee of 18 who met the train at Atlantic, Ia., and gave the boys the first greeting from home.

"Welcome Home" buttons issued by the Chamber of Commerce, smokes, fruit and candy were distributed. W. H. Hall of the War Camp Community service and Miss Scoville of the Red Cross civilian relief department went through each train offering room accommodations and any attention the boys might desire.

The Welcoming Party. Randall Brown, H. H. Lovell, Penn Fodrea, W. A. Ellis, J. T. Dygart and A. D. Marriott of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Charles T. Platt, Mrs. E. A. Wickham, Misses Reba McNamara, Mary Marston, Clara Helms, Dagny Hansen and Clair Van Vleet of the Red Cross canteen corps; Lt. Rowsey and V. E. Hollquist of the soldiers' employment bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and newspaper folk made up the welcoming party which met the train at Atlantic.

"Beaucoup France," The Charm. All quilms of the "home folks," especially the "best girls" will be set at rest with the return of the Omaha lads. They have no room in their hearts for the French girls or France.

"How do the French girls compare with the Americans?" Why, they don't compare at all. The French girl doesn't stand an show with us at all," they all avow.

But the French girls liked us pretty well. They thought we had "beaucoup francs." Walter Roos, 2102 South Thirty-fifth avenue, confided to a reporter for The Bee.

One Takes French Bride. All the talk about American soldiers marrying French girls is "made talk," the boys declared. Only one man of the sandstorm division, Sgt. Joseph Richie, of Red Oak, Ia., who enlisted in Omaha, is the richer with a French bride. He married a French girl in St. Lawrence, and Richie was on the train which arrived last night. He was ill with influenza at Camp Dodge when the boys left. His little French bride will follow him to America, the boys said. Richie was interpreted with the headquarters company.

Let the Bugle Blow. "I'm going to put my feet under another's table until spring," exclaimed George Neigh, 665 South Twenty-sixth avenue, as the boys returned their Thanksgiving dinner (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

"Tin Hats" Great Curiosities to Surging Crowds at Station. When Joseph Barrett, 2431 Camden avenue, saw the crowd surging forward in the Union station, he shouted: "Just merely a little service around here, but we were ready to give 'em hell." He said he valued his helmet as he valued his only uniform. Barrett's most harrowing experience was his trip across the rough sea, he said.

"Me for Omaha, all the time," shouted Harry Gould, 425 Park avenue, as he stepped from the second coach. "We were too busy for much enjoyment in France, as we were training too intensively." Gould saw service on the Mexican border before he went overseas.

Sergeant L. S. Farley, 217 South Thirtieth street, was with Battery F of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh field artillery. He broke all speed records breaking through the populace to meet his wife, of whom he caught a glimpse through the railing. "There's no place like home," he said in a hushed greeting.

The first two boys off the train were John and Samuel Cades, brothers, Norfolk, Neb. No sooner had the long line of coaches pulled into the station than these two troopers struck Omaha territory. "Hurray, France is alright, but give me Nebraska," John Cades shouted. And he swung along the platform in infantry style. Both boys afforded the thousands of people who were clamoring at the station fence, their first sight of the helmets the boys had.

Ernest and Arvine Bromberg, two brothers from Oakland, Neb., were (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

Another Big Treat in The Bee Next Sunday. Unique Balloon View Panorama of Omaha. Our Rotogravure Section Special Feature next Sunday is an enlargement of an exceptionally unique photograph taken by Fort Omaha balloon school officers at a height of 4,000 feet immediately over the heart of the city. All the tall office buildings and public edifices can be readily distinguished and picked out. This is just the picture of Omaha you will want to save or send to out-of-town friends. Edition is Strictly Limited. If Not a Regular Subscriber Place an Order at Once, or Better Still, Subscribe. Phone Tyler 1000.