

NO HELP GIVEN TRANSPORT WHEN HUNS ATTACKED

Failure of Cruiser Galveston to Protect Ticonderoga Explained in Report of Commander.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Published reports that the cruiser Galveston had failed to give adequate protection to the American transport Ticonderoga, sunk by a German submarine September 30, last, caused Secretary Daniels to issue a statement tonight describing how the ship was destroyed as reported by the commanding officer of the cruiser, and stating that a court of inquiry was investigating.

The statement set forth that the Galveston, acting as escort for 14 vessels, 1,400 miles off the British coast, was ahead on the right flank, and that the cargo carrier Ticonderoga was in two miles south of the convoy. Shortly before daylight the Galveston, seeing a gun flash on the starboard side five or six miles away, and thinking the Ticonderoga was being attacked, changed her course, ran toward the flash and opened fire with the five inch gun.

The commanding officer reported that a few minutes later the Galveston saw a second set of gun flashes which were very close together and made it dangerous to continue firing due to the possibility of hitting a friendly vessel. Immediately the cessation of gun flashes the cruiser quit firing.

Many Civilians Enjoy Farewell Dance Given by Army Post Officers

Nearly 2,000 Omahans danced with the officers and soldiers of Fort Omaha at the Municipal auditorium Saturday. It was a farewell dance and entertainment given by the officers of the army post in recognition of the attentions of Omaha people to the boys at the fort and of the co-operation given the army officials in various important matters.

To the lively tunes of a jazz orchestra, majors, captains, lieutenants and privates stepped lightly over a waxed floor. All were in smiles. The Auditorium was decorated gayly and refreshments were served. Eleven young pupils of Professor Chambers entertained the crowd in dancing. They were: Martha Doty, 5 years old; Loretta Boroff, Josephine and Norma Mach, Bernice McGimpsey, Martha McAuley, Charlotte Brant, Georgia and Eva Wilson, Ruth Rigdon, and Miss Brillhart. Miss Agnes Britton was accompanist to the exhibition dances.

The committee in charge consisted of Major Crockett, chairman; Captains Townsend, Wiedemier, Wise, and Lieutenants Powell and Harrison. Gus Renze assisted the officers in the decoration of the Auditorium.

Prospect Good for Abundance of Wheat, Opinion of Houston

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—David B. Houston, secretary of agriculture, today in explaining why the government is not urging farmers to plant larger crops of wheat next spring, pointed out that the crops planted in the spring will not be available for the market until next fall, when food conditions will be changed.

"The farmers planted last fall 7,000,000 more acres of wheat than they did at any previous time, and the indications are that the spring plant will be on a very large scale," he said. "The question is, can the crop be disposed of at the guaranteed price of \$2.25 a bushel on No. 1 winter wheat?"

"The prospects are that the yield will be at least 1,000,000,000 bushels, of which about 650,000,000 bushels will be needed at home. Will Europe take the surplus after a season of producing on her own account, and with Australia and Argentina in the market?"

Commercial Stock of Wheat Twice as Large as Year Ago Washington, Jan. 26.—Commercial stocks of wheat, 191,775,417 bushels held by 9,303 firms, January 1, were more than twice as large as reported a year ago. There was a reduction in the amount of corn and oats and an increase in rye and barley.

Americans Losing Heavily Because of Depreciation of French Paper Currency

Purchasing Power of Yankee Gold Is Cut in Half by Reduced Value of Foreign Money. Problem May Be Solved by Supplying Europe With Foodstuffs.

By ROBERT L. OWEN, United States Senator from Oklahoma. (Written Especially for Universal Service.) (Special Cable Dispatch.)

Paris, Jan. 26.—American interests are profoundly affected by the conditions in Europe. The purchasing power of American gold and dollars does not function as it exchanged for paper that cannot be redeemed in gold. The purchasing power of gold is seriously reduced by excess issue of paper money.

If the pay of American soldiers is exchanged to French francs at the normal exchange, the purchasing power of that monthly wage has become so impaired that the soldiers are unable with this currency to buy two good pears each day in France, because pears cost 80 cents apiece.

The prices of other foods and all commodities likewise are very high. The abnormal prices are due to numerous causes, such as high freight rates, deficient freight accommodations, and defective methods of distribution.

\$150 Per Capita. But at least half of this loss is due to the inflation of the paper currency. France has issued \$1,000,000 francs in paper currency with a gold cover of less than 20 per cent. This means a circulation of over \$150 per capita, being nearly four times the amount per capita circulation in the United States.

Therefore, if we spend \$200,000,000 monthly for our soldiers in France, or for other other American purposes, the net loss would result approximately to one-half of the expenditure on account of the inflation of French currency.

This inflicts a very heavy loss upon America. The injury to France, itself, caused by the inflation is serious. It has the effect of diminishing the purchasing power of salaries and fixed incomes by one-half of what it was before the inflation occurred.

The French statesmen feel the matter very keenly. They are now contemplating a readjustment. M. Du Bost in his recent inaugural speech as president of the senate, emphasized the importance of this task, calling attention to the necessity of providing means for withdrawing from circulation the excess currency which causes the abnormally high prices of commodities. He suggested that this could be done by bond issues receiving currency outstanding in payment for bonds.

Indeed, currency has been largely Wilson voices admiration for work of women

(Continued From Page One.) nations have felt for them. They think of us in America, for example, as a long way off. And we are in space, but we are not in thought. You must remember that the United States is made up of nations of Europe; that French sympathies run straight across the seas, not merely by historic association, but by blood connection and that these nerves of sympathy are quick to transmit the impulses of one nation to the other.

"We have followed your sufferings with a feeling that we were witnessing one of the most heroic, and, may I add, at the same time, satisfactory things in the world, satisfaction because it showed the strength of the human spirit, the indomitable power of women and men alike to sustain any burden if the cause was great enough.

Strain Not in Vain. "In an ordinary war there might have been some shrinking, some sinking of effort; but this was not an ordinary war. This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy, but to redeem the world from an enemy. And France, therefore, and the women of France strained their hearts to sustain the world. I hope that the strain has not been in vain. I know that it has not been in vain.

"This war has been popular and unlike other wars, in that it seemed sometimes as if the chief strain was behind the lines and not at the lines. It took so many men to conduct the war, the older men and the women at home here to carry the nation. Not only so, but the industries of the nation were almost as much a part of the fighting as the things that took place at the fronts.

"So it is for that reason that I have said to those with whom I am at present associated that this must be a people's war, because this was a people's war. The people won this war, not the governments; and the people must reap the benefits of the war. At every turn we must see to it that it is not an adjustment between governments merely, but an agreement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere.

"The little obscure sufferings, and the daily unknown privations, the unspoken sufferings of the heart, are the tragic things of this war. They have been borne at home, and the center of the home is the woman. My heart goes out to you, therefore, ladies, in a very unusual degree, and I welcome this opportunity to bring you this message, not from myself merely, but from the great people whom I represent."

Bolshevik Minister Objects to Meeting Place Proposed Paris, Jan. 26.—M. Tchitcherine, the bolshevik foreign minister, has sent a wireless message to the soviet representative in Sweden asking confirmation of the decision of the supreme council of the peace conference to send a mission to confer with representatives of different nations in Russia—in Princes Islands.

MARSHAL FOCH ASKS FOR POWER TO IMPOSE PEACE

Calls for Maintenance of Mobilized Military Forces to Prevent Germany From Renewing War.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Marshal Foch rendered the allied powers valuable service when he placed before the supreme council his report on his negotiations with the German representatives at the time of the renewal of the armistice, says the Echo De Paris in commenting upon the plans for the demobilization of the various armies on the basis of mutual understanding.

His report, the newspaper declares, pointed the way toward a proper and wise method, for he laid emphasis on the fact that coming peace must not merely be a written one, but one in actuality—in other words, that it must be a peace imposed on the enemy, and that sufficient mobilized military power should be maintained to enforce it.

"Germany," continues the article, "has not yet completely surrendered. She is seeking for accomplices and cannot fail ultimately to find a few such. The governments therefore should not demobilize their forces without a common understanding. This course, if persisted in, would rapidly lessen the value of the peace treaty."

The powers should come to an understanding as to the forces which they intend maintaining in Germany. Such an understanding is essential to the preservation of a proper state of things both in Europe as a whole and in France in particular, as France cannot go on bearing indefinitely the mortgage of disproportionate military responsibilities.

Ample Forces Assured. London, Jan. 26.—Anticipating an announcement to be made Thursday by the prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, former first lord of the admiralty, Field Marshal Haig and Maj. Gen. Henry L. Wilson, chief of the general staff of the British army, now meeting in Paris, a statement issued by the war office tonight says:

"The proposals of the conference will make sure that we have in every theater of the war sufficient forces during the present year to see that we are not robbed of our victories, and the Germans and their confederates will be made to execute faithfully and punctually the conditions not only of the armistice, but the treaty of peace, when that is signed, and they will also enable us to discharge our own duties towards our allies and those dependent upon us."

"It must be clearly understood," the statement concludes, "that while Great Britain is prepared to do her share of the work still to be done, that the United States, France and Italy will act with her in maintaining the common interests and securing the advantages gained together."

LEAGUE IS NOW ASSURED, SAYS FRENCH LEADER

(Continued From Page One.) will be an agreement on a common plan."

Preparing Data on Reparation. Speaking of claims for reparation, M. Pichon said that France and all the other countries interested were preparing data, but it would take some time to arrive at exact figures. The published reports concerning the amount of the claims varied, and it was impossible, the minister added, to give the exact figures at present.

Territorial questions, he went on, were beginning to be considered now in connection with the various questions before the council. As to the possibility of the discussion of the league of nations, delaying territorial adjustments, he said: "Not at all, as the examination of the two questions proceeds along parallel lines."

Relative to the French attitude toward the holding of the left bank of the Rhine, M. Pichon declared that various published reports were premature and more or less incorrect. When his attention was called to remarks which Marshal Foch recently made on the subject, M. Pichon said:

"Marshal Foch spoke in his personal capacity on this subject, and it has not yet been considered here."

Jews in Buenos Aires Mistreated During Riots Buenos Aires, Jan. 26.—A large group of representative Israelites visited the President Irogoyen to protest against the treatment of Jews and grand rabbi, in an address to the president, said:

"During the recent disturbance Jews were the victims of unjust atrocities and inexcusable insults. Under the suspicion that some Russians were among the agitators the entire Jewish population, without distinction as to age or sex, were persecuted and maltreated, even toward the slightest respect without women, children or the aged, leaving an adverse and hostile atmosphere against the entire Jewish population throughout the republic, which still exposes us to new attacks and reprisals at any moment, under any pretext."

President Irogoyen promised protection.

If your usual table drink disagrees— Why not try INSTANT POSTUM

No headache, no heart-flutter, no indigestion, no sleeplessness. "There's a Reason"

Bolshevik Minister Objects to Meeting Place Proposed Paris, Jan. 26.—M. Tchitcherine, the bolshevik foreign minister, has sent a wireless message to the soviet representative in Sweden asking confirmation of the decision of the supreme council of the peace conference to send a mission to confer with representatives of different nations in Russia—in Princes Islands.

FARMERS MUST BE PROTECTED, SAYS HOOVER

(Continued From Page One.) November this problem was already facing me as one among many others for which assistance had to be found, in the protection of our American farmers, lest from failure to find a market for his products during the armistice and pending the wider markets of peace his prices might fall below his cost of production, entailing great waste of surplus commodities.

"We have found it possible to protect the American farmer in the two and one-half months since the armistice. This we have done by co-operating with the allies, in opening wider markets to neutral countries and by relief shipments into the liberated territories. The next and last six weeks of the high fat production season will be still more difficult to manage, as price cannot be expected in that time, restoring extended markets."

"On the other hand, five-sixths of this problem is already completed and by next May, if we have peace and freedom, any surplus that accumulates now will be turned into another world shortage of fats. Indeed, if the entire consuming populations of the world were able to obtain fats today, there would be a shortage at this moment, even with our great surplus production."

Practically all restrictions on American food exports have been removed. Progress has been made in lifting neutral blockade restrictions. "It is, however, no more possible to demobilize in a week the whole of these intricate forces set up during the war than it is to demobilize our army by dismissing it on the field. Pending the solutions, the American farmers, merchants, packers and banks simply must stand together for two or three months to carry our excess surplus over until the markets of the world have been extended and finally liberated by peace. The meeting of farmers and packers' representatives called at Chicago on Tuesday is to consider these problems."

Husband Attempts to End Life Because of Differences With Wife

Shortly after Harry Richardson, electrician, rooming at 1722 1/2 Cumming street, had dinner with his wife, Grace, to renew their conjugal love after a separation of two months, he swallowed an ounce of poison. He then walked to his room and the police were called. Police surgeons administered remedies and saved his life.

The couple had been separated since November 26 because of religious scruples. In a letter written before going to his wife's apartment, 201 South Twenty-fourth street, Richardson expressed love for his wife and absolved her of blame.

Mrs. Richardson told police that her husband left her after she had taken personal care of him during his three months' illness last summer. "I always cared for him," she said.

PACKING PROFIT LESS DURING WAR THAN FORMERLY

Morris and Company's Rate of Earnings Decreases While Volume of Business Increases.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Morris and Company, packers, in their financial report for the year ended November 2, 1918, made public today, show net earnings of \$4,217,858.84, upon a capital investment of \$53,864,934, or 7.83 per cent. This is less than 1 1/2 cents on each dollar of sales, including by-products.

The volume of sales show an increase of \$100,000,000, while the profits show a decrease of more than \$1,000,000. Cash in bank shows a gain of over \$3,000,000, while total liabilities increased slightly above this amount. President Edward Morris says, in a statement to stockholders:

"This was accomplished by paying only a small portion of the earnings in dividends to the stockholders, allowing the balance to remain in the business, and also by keeping the company's products closely sold. We were therefore able to go through the year without any refinancing."

Only \$300,000 of the firm's profits were paid to stockholders in dividends.

Thousands of Hun Seamen Lost on Submarines Sunk

London, Jan. 26.—Of the 203 German submarines lost during the war, it is estimated here semi-officially that 120 were sunk with all on board and that in the others an average of half the crew perished.

Prospect Hill Cemetery Oldest Burial Ground in the City

Many of the first families own lots in it. A location of rare natural attractiveness, well cared for. Readily accessible from all parts of the city. Lots or single interments may be had on reasonable terms. See the superintendent, Phone Web. 2404.

Lower Freight Rates to and from the South

The Mississippi-Warrior Waterways has announced a new freight tariff on the shipment of goods between New Orleans and Mississippi Valley points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. This new tariff went into effect January 21st and reduced the old freight charges to a very considerable extent.

For instance, the savings in cents per 100 pounds on carload lots from Omaha to New Orleans are on:

- First-Class Freight ..... 22.5
- Agricultural Implements . . 8.0
- Packing House Products . 8.5
- Stoves and Ranges ..... 9.5
- Canned Goods ..... 7.5

In the other direction material savings can be made on all commodities. Some of the differential under the rates via rail routes are on:

- First-Class Freight ..... 22.5
- Molasses ..... 6.0
- Coffee ..... 6.0
- Rice ..... 7.5
- Sugar ..... 9.0
- Canned Goods ..... 7.0

The Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, through both its domestic and foreign departments, is equipped to handle the financing of shipments and invites shippers to make use of its facilities.

Hibernia Bank & Trust Company New Orleans Resources ..... \$40,000,000

London-Paris Airplanes Equipped With Wireless

London, Jan. 26.—The airplanes which are carrying the peace conference delegates and important documents between London and Paris are equipped with wireless telephony apparatus, enabling the pilots to speak to one another while in the air and also to receive frequent weather reports and instructions from the ground.

Bee Want Ads are the Best Business Boosters.

FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By William W. Porter, C. S. B. of New York. At the Church Edifice, St. Marys Avenue and 24th St. Tonight and Tuesday Eve, January 27th and 28th, at 8 o'clock. The Public is Cordially Invited.

Trunks AND BAGGAGE

We handle everything that is known in the way of modern luggage—and you will find our prices below those of other stores because of our comparatively inexpensive location.

From the standpoint of dollars and cents—and in the matter of quality—it will pay you to look here first. Omaha Trunk Factory 1209 Farnam. Doug. 460.