

U. S. EMBARKING ON NEW POLICY BY LEAGUE PACT

Wickersham Sees Assumption of Obligation That Will Call Army to European Fields.

(Continued from Page One.)

"but one could attain at least to some of its results. At the conclusion of the general war one could establish on clear and precise principles the prescription of the rights of nations. Why could not one submit to it the positive rights of nations, assure the privilege of neutrality and insert the obligation of never beginning war until all resources which the mediation of a third party could offer have been exhausted, or until the grievances have by this means been brought to light, and effort to remove them has been made.

"On principles such as these one could proceed to a general pacification, and give birth to a league of nations in the form of a new code of the law of nations, which, sanctioned by the greater part of the nations of Europe, would without difficulty become the immutable rule of the cabinets, while those who should try to infringe it would risk bringing upon themselves the forces of the new union."

Has World Changed?

The language of this paragraph so apparently applies to the present situation. It is familiar to history how the high ideals of the czar were finally reduced to the terms of the Holy Alliance which, as Prof. W. A. Phillips says, "in its inception, at least, was colored by a lofty idealism, and ended by sinking in the nostrils of all lovers of liberty."

This result possibly may be ascribed to the fact that England remained outside on Alexander's proposition to invite the United States to agree with the European allies in the question of Spanish-American colonies which was not adopted.

It will always be a credit to his memory that the charter designed by this plan to restore each nation to full and entire enjoyment of its rights and of its institutions, and to place them all, including his own, under the safeguard of a general alliance in order to guarantee the one and to save the other from the ambitions of a conqueror. The world was not then ready for such a plan, the czar himself as little as any other, as was found in the working out of the scheme. Is it going to be more practicable today?

Whence the Authority?

In the course of the remarks which he supported his motion to adopt the resolution to create the league, Mr. Wilson stated that representatives of the United States regarded it as the keystone of the whole program, and he conveyed the impression that they were acting under a mandate from the American

The House of Menagh

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people to exert all their power to bring about the adoption of this program.

One would seek in vain to discover in any resolutions of either house in the volume of resolutions of civic records, in any uniform trend of press expression evidence that the American people is unanimous, or even that there is a majority of sentiment actually and affirmatively supporting the proposition to commit the United States to European international alliance which shall make it responsible, with other great powers, and some small ones, for the preservation of the peace of the world, and require her to back up that responsibility by sending American soldiers on occasion to Europe, Asia and Africa.

People Have Not Acted.

I do not pretend to say that the American people may not approve of any such an alliance, or the president, with the approval of the senate, sanction it, but the people have not yet expressly laid upon the president a mandate to commit the country to such a plan. The mandate must be like that of the messenger who came to St. Paul in a dream, beseeching him to come over into Macedonia. Europe, however, assumes that the American president voices America's determination.

One constantly hears such statements as that since America has abandoned her traditional isolation and assumed responsibility for European policies she must do such and such things; that America has united with Great Britain and France in overthrowing Germany, she must share with them the responsibility for the consequences, etc.

It is taken as proven that we have abandoned Washington's injunction against foreign alliances and our Monroe policy as affecting the western hemisphere.

What Allies Expect.

And it is an open secret that some at least of the allies expect us to assume as mandatory of the league the responsibility for the government of a considerable number of the former German colonies in Africa and possibly of Palestine, Syria or Constantinople.

I am frequently asked by prominent Englishmen, Frenchmen and others here if I think the United States would be willing to undertake this responsibility.

In reply I have said I believed that the American people would be very unwilling to embark in any enterprise; that the proposition to assume the government of the Kameruns or German Africa or Togoland would be far from popular in the United States.

Example in Philippines.

We have had undivided control of the Philippine islands for 20 years, and the benefits accomplished under the republican administration have been largely during the last six years. The partisan political views of the different administrations temporarily in control of our government recognizes no obligation to carry out any settled national tradition or purposes regarding colonies, as in the case with Great Britain or France.

The results of conferences of the nations making up the league, which is intended ultimately to embrace all civilized governments, furnish any more stable or settled policy which would prevent such a reversal of 10 years' consistent program as the American administration inflicted upon the Philippines, after its accession to power?

Wilson Held No Such View.

Mr. Wilson very truly said, in supporting his motion, "The United States in entering the war never for a moment thought it was intervening in the politics of Europe, Asia or any part of the world. It thought that there was a single cause that turned upon the issues of this war, that the cause of liberty and justice in the world, and therefore that the United States should feel that its part had been played in vain if there ensued upon it a body of European settlements.

But Mr. Wilson is at this very moment engaged with the representatives of the great powers in endeavoring satisfactorily to conduct a body of European, African and other settlements.

Other Powers Are Wily.

To an outsider it seems not improbable that there is on the part of representatives of some of the other powers, something of a conscious effort to commit the United States to responsibility for various adjustments which are being urged.

Mr. Wilson further said that the United States "would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of peace of the world by the associated nations of the world."

This implies undertaking a unit in that guaranty with the associated nations.

Need Effective Machine.

"Justice, as between great and small nations," said Mr. Balfour, in speaking about a league of nations a few months ago, "is to be preserved, not merely by pious sentiments, but by elaborate treaties, but by some machinery which will be effective for carrying out the objects wherefore it was created."

This machinery must involve the maintenance and, when occasion requires, the use of armed forces. Soldiers and ships and materials of war must be provided to enforce the determinations of a league.

If the United States is to become responsible for the government of Constantinople or Syria or German East Africa, or any other place, she must send with her governors or other officers, warships with an adequate force of American soldiers to prevent any resistance to the authority which she is to exercise.

Let Us Face Facts.

"Let us not delude ourselves, but face facts. As a result of this war we have become responsible for the overthrow of the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and for the reorganization of Europe and of large parts of Asia and Africa on a basis best qualified to prevent future wars. But from the right bank of the Rhine eastward to the Pacific ocean, and from the Baltic to the Red sea, conditions of disorganization and chaos prevail which will not soon be resolved into settled social order."

from the acts of men made desperate by hunger and despair. Other methods, too, must be adopted to prevent the spread throughout Europe of the social disease known as internationalism.

The peace conference, at the very outset of its deliberations, has flinched in dealing with that menace. It means to establish a congress of small nations, yet it has not drawn up the resolution to send much needed help to Poland, the best bulwark against bolshevism.

Local jealousies and conflicts of those ambitions and resentments which are strongest in the small and weak will develop among the newly-created nations. They can only be kept in check by the forces of the great powers.

Profess Dictate Justice.

M. Clemenceau, on the same day that witnessed the adoption of the resolution to create the league of nations, replied sternly to the representative of the small nations who had protested against inadequacy of the representation accorded to them upon the various commissions created by the conference to consider and report on important questions affecting their welfare, saying:

"We cannot accept the suggestion that any commission shall have the right to dictate to the five great powers."

It was a blunt revelation of the fact that the great powers are formulating and propose to pronounce the terms upon which the peace of the world is to be established and by which the fate of the small nations shall be determined.

They will be accorded that justice which the five great powers agree to be justice, where they are concerned.

America will share with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan the responsibility of insuring the fulfillment of the settlements that shall be made.

America's Responsibility.

The people of America must realize that henceforth they are committed to more than merely an academic participation in the affairs of the world; that American khaki-clad soldiers, hereafter, may be found guarding the shores of the Bosphorus, the banks of the Danube or the slopes of the Atlas mountains, if the United States shall disregard her obligations as a mandatory of the league. That is, if bolshevism and the timidity of the five great powers in dealing with it at this time shall drive Russia into the arms of Germany or submerge Poland, the league of nations, within another decade, may find itself at war with the United Teutonic and Slavic world in a new titanic struggle.

It is the first step that counts. We have apparently taken a step from which we cannot retrace. What its consequences may be no man now may foretell, but the details of the league constitution, when reported, must be scrutinized with exceeding care to make sure that we are committed to no greater responsibility for the regulation of continents other than our own than the honorable consequences of our participation in this war may exact.

Horror at Barbarism.

The Matin this morning publishes an inspired article written to demonstrate the proposition that when he united in the invitation extended by the peace conference to the bolsheviks, as well as all other parties exercising or seeking to exercise authority in Russia, President Wilson did not mean to alter his sentiment of profound aversion to those anarchists.

To sustain this thesis there is printed the text of a hitherto unpublished communication sent September 24, last, by the secretary of state to the representatives of the United States in Europe, in which it is set forth that the United States government had received from reliable sources information showing that peaceable citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other Russian cities were being made the victims of an avowed campaign of terrorism and were being sent en masse to places of execution.

Asked Concerted Action.

The government of the United States, feeling it no longer possible to remain silent and not being able to resist the expression of the horror which it felt concerning these acts of terrorism, declared that all civilized nations must proclaim their horror at such barbarism.

The American representatives, to whom this note was addressed, were therefore, instructed to inquire of the governments to which they were accredited, if they were disposed to

"Gets-It" Peels My Corns Off!

Any Corn or Callus Comes Off Peacefully, Painlessly. Never Fails.

It's almost a picnic to get rid of a corn or callus the "Gets-It" way. You spend 2 or 3 seconds sitting on 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," about as simple as putting on your hat. "Gets-It" does away forever with "contraptions," "grasps," "squeezers" and "rubbers" that rub and bludge the "Gets-It" away from your feet. "Gets-It" does away with your corns, blisters, and calluses. That's where the picnic comes in—you peel it off as you would a banana peel. No knife else but "Gets-It" can do it. Get peaceful, common-sense "Gets-It."

THE "ESSEX"

15th and Harney

Baker Authorizes Pershing to Make Promotions in Army

Washington, Jan. 30.—Secretary Baker has removed the restriction which has held since the armistice was signed, on promotions in the army. A cablegram sent to General Pershing authorizes him to "make such promotions among officers of the line up to and including the grade of colonel as will give the officers, who, in his judgment, deserve it, rank equal to the command exercised by them."

It was announced that the same policy would be carried out with respect to the army in the United States. Promotions will be made when necessary to give officers rank commensurate with the command being exercised and in the staff corps when appropriate to the work remaining to be done by such corps.

take some action having no relation to the conduct of the war in order to make the authors of these crimes understand the aversion with which civilization regarded their abominable acts.

There was also included in the Matin's article the text of an official communication published at the same time by the Associated Press, which briefly summarized the awful crimes the bolsheviks were committing, and stated that for purposes of serving loyal Russians the United States had addressed to the civilized world an appeal calling for immediate action.

Recognition Results.

This communique concluded with the following paragraph: "If the bolsheviks should be declared outlaws by the entire world they could find asylum nowhere when they are overthrown, and could be sent before the proper tribunals to answer further for their acts. It is believed that such a measure would aid the Russian people in overthrowing Lenin and Trotsky, the Russian people knowing they had the approbation and support of the nations of the world."

This appeal thus far has only resulted in securing from the representatives of the five great powers of the world assembled at the peace conference an invitation to the same outlaws whose crimes were so graphically described in Secretary Lansing's communication, in common with those loyal Russians, who, without arms and without material resources, have been seeking to prevent the complete submerging of all Russia under the Trotsky-Lenin wave of terror, to meet at the conference table on Princes island.

Boat to Expediency.

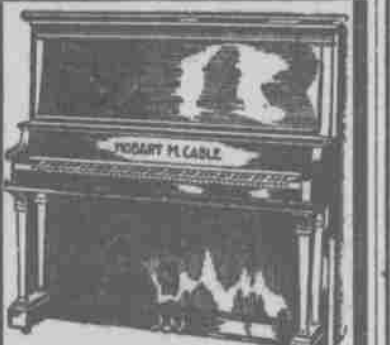
The Matin's article proves too much. It justifies the feeling so profoundly expressed in many circles here that the peace conference has sacrificed fundamental principles of right and justice to the most superficial counsels of expediency. Ever since the action was taken by conference excuses, explanations and attempted justifications have been appearing. This last apology in the Matin is evidence that the president is not insensible to the impairment of his moral position in uniting in the invitation to the bolsheviks.

Pillows, Too!

We do so MANY lines of cleaning, dyeing, renovating, repairing and remodeling work, that we've quite forgotten to lately remind you that we clean and renovate pillows, too. And we clean lace curtains, blankets, comforters, etc.

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Player Piano Owners

Have You Heard the New General Pershing March?

MICKEL'S

15th and Harney

possible to restore world peace on a sound and lasting basis so long as Russian is in a state of civil war and anarchy. Military intervention is out of the question. The Russian provisional governments are opposed to it. They protest against any foreign intervention or interference with their internal affairs."

No such provisional governments other than that of Trotsky and Lenin were specified as adopting this attitude.

"Some of the provisional governments," he continued, "ask the great powers for munitions, money and food to enable them to carry on their respective isolated operations against the bolsheviks, but were the allies to comply, this would merely help to prolong and intensify the strife."

Several Thousand Troops Sail for Home from France

Washington, Jan. 30.—Three regiments of coast artillery troops are included in army units announced by the War department today as having sailed for home. The transport Agamemnon, due at Newport News February 4, has the 51st regiment complete, and the 44th and 60th regiments are on the Cedric, scheduled to arrive at New York the same day. There are 450 officers and 6,000 men on the two ships.

The Agamemnon is bringing also base hospital No. 2, en route to Camp Meade; two New York casual companies, 92 casual officers, 550 sick and wounded and 43 naval officers.

The transport Peerless will arrive at Newport News February 4 with a casual company of Californians, a small medical detachment, and seven casual officers. Other vessels announced today as due to arrive with small detachments are the Western Ocean, at Baltimore February 3, and the Westhaven, at Newport News, February 4.

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HISSES HEARD AT HEARING ON SCHOOL MEASURE

(Continued from Page One.)

represented no church or interest, was there merely as an American citizen; W. C. Frazier, Robert Smith, and T. P. Murray, all of whom opposed the bill, but declared in favor of an Americanization program that would be made up by standardization, certification and the use of the English.

Oppose Spartan Idea.

Other speakers were: The Rev. Paul Oelschlaeger, West Point; Rev. Ernest L. Meyer, Stoddard; George Weller, Seward; Prof. Waterhouse, Fremont; H. M. Weis, Hebron; Paul Meyerhof, Firth; Prof. Harvey A. Morrison, College View; F. D. Hunker, West Point; T. J. Doyle, Lincoln.

Ed Corcoran of York said he appeared as the representative of his little 6-year-old daughter, who is attending the parochial school at York, and whose parents, if the bill were passed, would be convicted criminals.

George Weller of Seward, Neb., said he was opposed to such legislation as would make the child belong to the state and that the state should have the monopoly of its education. He said this was the Spartan idea and could not be tolerated save in a heathen country.

A returned soldier named Hoyt said that he spoke as a soldier and a citizen who had done his duty "over there."

ations of the schools of the state, and she suggested a number of things that might be incorporated with benefit.

Mrs. Williams said the parochial schools were doing good work in the education of foreign-born children and it would be unwise to eliminate them. She also said that there was peril in prohibiting the use of a foreign language in teaching for there was a great danger in Americanizing persons too far as there was in Americanizing them too slowly. The prohibition of a foreign language was too prone to separate a child from home and religious ties before he could form useful ones of his own independently.

Baker Wants Most of Guard Camps Given Up by Government

Washington, Jan. 30.—Abandonment of 14 of the 16 national guard camps and purchase by the government of the sites of all national army cantonments was urged today by Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Crowell before the house military committee. Camp Kearney, Cal., and Camp Sevier, S. C., would be the two guard camps acquired by the government, with the others returning to land owners at the expiration of present leases.

Western League Meeting Postponed to February 22

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 30.—The meeting in St. Joseph of the Western league club owners to elect a president to succeed C. W. Dickerson, now serving in France as a Knight of Columbus secretary, and to decide upon the length of the playing schedule and appoint a schedule committee, has been postponed from February 18 to February 22. Tulsa will be formally admitted as a member of the league at the meeting.

Maximum Margins for Butterine, Ham and Sugar Removed

Washington, Jan. 30.—Maximum wholesale and retail margins on oleomargarine, butter substitutes, ham, bacon, and sugar, were withdrawn by the food administration January 26. Food administration officials gave out today a list of these restrictions, notice of which heretofore had been given only to the trade.

American Casualty List

The following Nebraskan is named in the casualty list sent out by the government for Friday morning, January 31:

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Ferdinand Lippstrew, Wilcox, Neb.

The following Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming men are named in the casualty list sent out by the government for Friday morning, January 31:

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Ivan B. Jenkins, Granger, Wyo.
DIED OF ACCIDENT.
Leon Honold, Leas, Ia.
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Lieut. Earl Phillips, Macwell, Ia.
Sergt. Clarence O'Seal, Grand Junction, Ia.
Corp. Alvin C. Mohr, Altamont, R. Ia. Private—
Ed. D. Bramble, Mapleton, Ia.
William C. Buckmaster, Thermopolis, Wyo.
Geo. F. Chalmers, Jefferson, S. D.
Ralph H. Fisher, Rockwell City, Ia.
John D. Killen, Carlisle, Ia.
Ralph M. Olmsted, Monona, Ia.
Wyle A. Shutes, Centerville, Ia.

The following Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming men are named in the casualty list sent out by the government for Friday afternoon, January 31:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Inle Macneach, Clutter, Ia.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Fred C. Roberts, Lander, Wyo.
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Private—
Bill Blalochofski, Lywague, Ia.
Charles Donovan, Waukon, Ia.
George E. Liles, Ellston, Ia.
William A. Giddell, Leaton, S. D.
DEAD: PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Venner V. Tigno, Ferris, Ia.
WOUNDED SEVERELY: PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Corp. Claire H. Pierce, Harlan, Ia.

The following Nebraska men are named in the casualty list sent out by the government for Thursday afternoon, January 30:

DIED OF ACCIDENT.
Electrician William S. Caldwell, 3827 Q street, Omaha, Neb.

The following Iowa, South Dakota and Wyoming men are named in the casualty list sent out by the government for Thursday afternoon, January 30:

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Sergt. Edward P. Klofner, Harlan, Ia.
Ernest Kille, Monroe, Ia.
Albert J. Monson, Dodge, Ia.
Rudolph E. Mohr, Newton, Ia.
Morris B. Bloncke, Battle Creek, Ia.
Glen W. Williams, Ottumwa, Ia.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Baldwin A. Murki, Mabel, Ia.
WOUNDED DEGREE: UNDETERMINED.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Laurance A. Murki, Mabel, Ia.
RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.
Corp. Arthur Egan, Jefferson, Ia.
Charles J. Lager, Adair, Ia.

Kid Gloves, 1.29

Broken lines in small sizes, mostly, kid gloves; sold up to \$2.50 a pair, Friday, \$1.29 a pair.

50c Burkley Cambric In Remnants, 34c

Mill remnants in desirable lengths. A quality worth 50c, Friday, only 34c a yard.

\$1.75 Hose, \$1.39

Women's pure thread silk hose in black, white, gray, brown and navy. Lisle tops and soles. Our regular \$1.75 quality, Friday, \$1.39.

Art Needleworkers A Special, Friday

Stamped pillow tops and centerpieces, one-half price. A desirable selection at this reduction Friday.

Milady's Springtime Clothes

Are Ready for Viewing

Forecasting the approved fashions of the new season in a manner typically Thompson-Belden.

Suits from \$45.
Dresses from \$55.
Coats from \$49.50.
Skirts from \$10.50.
Blouses from \$6.95.

No extra charge for alterations.

A Day of Special Prices In the Undermuslin Section

Corset covers, all small sizes, regularly 75c, 85c, \$1 and \$1.25, Friday, 39c.

Cotton slips, made with half sleeves, open down the back, pink and light blue. Formerly 90c and \$1, Friday, 29c.

Open drawers, lace trimmed, regularly \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$2.75, Friday, 99c.

Thompson-Belden & Co. Established 1886

The Fashion Center for Women

Friday—Corsets, 98c a Pair

All odd models remaining from the January sale will be sold Friday at this one low price.

Friday 98c a Pair

We advise an early attendance.

\$6.50 Comforters For \$4.25

Silkolone covers, hand tufted, filling of white cotton, warranted sanitary. Medium and heavy weights (size 72x84), usually \$6.50, Friday for \$4.25.

Toilet Articles

Jergon's Violet Glycerine Soap, 10c a cake.
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, 35c a bottle.

For Children—Fine Savings

Four brushed wool sweaters, 5, 6-year sizes; \$4.50 regularly, Friday, \$2.25.
Several silk and wool scarfs, \$2 ones, for 98c.
A few knit caps and hoods, \$1.25 ones, 63c. 85c ones, 43c.

Women's Union Suits

Silk union suits. Sterling make; regularly \$6.50 and \$6.75, Friday, \$4.98.
Light weight union suits; low neck, ankle length. An extra fine value for \$1.25.

Last Day of the Linen Sale

We are at the close of the busiest and most successful linen sale in all of our history. The final day, Friday, will most certainly interest every woman who has not already taken advantage of the remarkable values offered.

A number of soiled and odd table cloths average about half-price Friday

75c heavy linen crash toweling, 50c a yard.
\$1 heavy bleached Turkish towels, extra large, 59c.
\$1.75 extra fine linen huck towels, \$1.
\$1.85 extra fine linen huck towels, \$1.25.
50c large bleached Turkish towels, 29c.
60c linen wet huck towels for 35c.
\$4.75 linen huck cloths, 54-inch, \$2.89.
\$5 heavy Irish linen damask, \$3.50 a yard.

A Sale of House Apparel In the Basement Section

Several groups of gingham dresses. Good styles, well made, great values.

\$3.19 for dresses selling up to \$5.00.
\$3.95 for dresses selling up to \$5.00.
\$4.95 for dresses selling up to \$7.50.
\$5.95 for dresses selling up to \$10.25.

Flannelette dressing sacques, all sizes, 89c.
\$1.95 for Galatea aprons selling for \$2.75.
\$1.19 for gingham aprons selling to \$1.95.

Cotton petticoat bargains Friday, for 98c, \$1.29, \$1.95, \$2.39, \$2.95.

The Last Day of January Brings a Wonderful Shoe Sale \$4.95 A Pair

Real values that will be quickly appreciated at this very low price.

Shoes of black kid in both lace and button styles, patent leather shoes with both kid and cloth tops, black kid shoes with gray cloth tops, brown kid with white kid tops, and black kid tops, and black kid with tops of white kid.

For Only \$4.95 A Pair

No Exchanges or Refunds. All Sales Final