

GERMAN NEEDS FORCE YANKEES TO TAKE STAND

British Feel That Huns Must Be Enabled to Receive Food at Earliest Possible Moment.

Paris, March 8.—The American peace commissioners, in pursuance of their effort to hasten the conclusion of a preliminary treaty of peace, are now in a position where they must take sides on the conflicting views of the British and French regarding reparations.

The British feel that the Germans must be enabled to receive at the earliest possible moment food and raw materials and even credits with which to start business, so that out of the proceeds of that business they might pay their debts.

The French do not believe that the German business interests should be permitted to get back into their pre-war activity until the stricken business interests of France and Belgium have caught up with them. They fear that otherwise Germany will be able to regain possession of world markets.

The Americans, it is understood, have decided finally to adhere to the British position, which appears likely to be the one to be adopted.

Many Big Questions.

The supreme economic commission now is trying to decide what shall be the relations between the United States and the allies and the recent enemy states after the war. The American delegation points to the pledge given in the acceptance of President Wilson's 14 points by the allies when the armistice was concluded, and there would be no discrimination in tariffs or other trade arrangements as between any of the nations. At the same time, it is urged that in the allotment of raw materials preference should be given to Belgium and France.

Another question under consideration is the relations between the former enemy states and neutral states, and what measure of control should be exercised by the entente in the matter.

Still another question is to what extent, if at all, the Germans should be permitted to continue after the war the system of cartels, or combinations of producers, through which they mastered the world's trade in certain lines, especially in chemicals, potash and sugar.

The economic commission plans to complete its work by March 15 so that the fruits of its labors may be included, as far as is necessary, in the preliminary peace treaty to be offered Germany.

Transportation of Much Importance in Report of Committee

Paris, March 8.—The supreme council, it is understood, will appoint an inter-allied committee of four members to investigate methods by which the states of the former Austro-Hungarian empire can pay for the food sent them by the allied powers.

Among the incidental matters under consideration by the council is some method for the improvement of ports and railway and telegraph systems in Austria, eastern Germany and parts of Russia. The council probably will recommend that the allies supply essential materials for this work to the amount of approximately \$100,000,000.

The question of the internationalization of railways and international waterways has come into sudden importance through the report made today to the commission on waterways, ports and railways by its drafting sub-committee. After discussion, the report went over until tomorrow.

The British desire to have the waterways used without discrimination, while the Americans, realizing the effect the application of this principle might have upon their great railway systems, are insistent upon confining the application of the principle of international use of such communications to special cases to be enumerated, and especially to new states.

The Czechoslovaks and the Poles are disposed to resist the international use of their communications unless reciprocal privileges are allowed them.

Near East Relief Workers to Leave Within 30 Days

New York, March 9.—(Special)—Another vessel will leave here within 30 days, carrying relief supplies and workers to the near eastern countries of Armenia, Syria and similar countries.

Word received at the headquarters of the American committee for relief in the near east says the peoples there are suffering for want of clothing. People all over the country have been asked to contribute clothing for this cause, shipping boxes to the American committee for relief in the near east, warehouse 135 West Seventeenth street, New York City.

Chicago Stock Yard and Transit Co. Common Carrier

Washington, March 8.—The Union Stock Yard and Transit company of Chicago was held to be a common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, in a decision today by the Interstate Commerce commission. It was held, however, that live stock shippers had not been discriminated against unduly by the company's failure to absorb all charges for loading and unloading live stock at the Chicago yards while absorbing such charges at other markets.

Design New Uniforms to Be Worn in Merchant Marine

Washington, March 8.—Uniforms resembling those worn by the regular navy sailors, but having distinctive insignia, have been designed by the shipping board for the apprentices training at the various school ships.

'Jim' Dahlman Tells of the Old Days When, as Cowboy, He Exploited the Great West

Former Omaha Mayor Relates How He and "Bill" Irwin Rounded Up 8,000 Cattle After the Blizzard of '78 in the Country Now Developed by Potash Promoters.

James C. Dahlman, former mayor, has been reading with interest the potash articles which have appeared in The Bee. He states that he was a member of a "cattle outfit" which made the first expedition into the country now being exploited by the potash promoters in northwestern Nebraska. His first introduction to this wild country was 41 years ago when he was a cowboy fresh from Texas. "Jim" Dahlman has written an account of his first trip into that country. The story follows:

Forty-One Years Ago.

In March, 1878, Bennett Irwin and I, two young Texans, reached Western Nebraska, our destination being the Newman ranch, located at the mouth of Antelope Creek on the Niobrara river, 12 miles east of where the town of Gordon now stands; this was one of the large cow ranches, handling from 10,000 to 15,000 cattle. Billy Irwin, my partner's brother, was foreman of this ranch.

The two nearest ranches to the Newman ranch were the Hunter ranch, 20 miles above, on the Niobrara, and the Circle ranch, 40 miles below. This ranch now is called the Boiling Springs ranch, owned by Jim Quigley of Valentine, Neb., one of the old timers. These ranches all handled about the same number of cattle; there were of course other ranches all through western Nebraska, but were miles apart. The terminus of the Elkhorn railroad at that time was Neligh, Neb.

Mostly Texas Cattle.

The cattle handled on the ranches were mostly brought across the country in trail herds from Texas, some from Oregon, Nevada and Idaho; these trail herds were made up of 2,000 and 3,000 head in each herd, and took from five to six months to make the trip.

The crew required in handling a herd consisted of a foreman, about eight riders, a horse wrangler, cook and mess wagon. The outfits from Texas carried no tents, the men all sleeping in the open. The distance traveled a day would be from five to 20 miles, depending on feed, water and weather. At night they were bedded down and the men stood night guard, divided into shifts; in storms and stampedes every man was called and generally was an all night job, especially in stampedes. That meant an all night run in a dark, stormy night, over all kinds of country, and every time when daylight came the herd would be 15 and 20 miles from camp. The cattle on the bed ground would commence to move at the break of day, the men on last relief would wake the cook, and then drift the cattle in the direction they were to travel that day.

The horse wrangler would bring in the horses, all hands were called and the day's work began at daylight. When a river was reached, sometimes a mile wide after heavy rains, we had to swim the herd across. Men on horseback would swim by the side of the herd. Many times something would go wrong, the herd would split, some swim across, others swim back. This divided the outfit, and sometimes it would take several days and nights to get the herd together again. It meant every man at work; cowboys would swim back and forth carrying food, and not a stitch of dry clothes or sleep until the work was done; the boys were stayers, their slogan was loyalty, and service and stuck to a finish.

Traded at Fort Sheridan.

At the Newman ranch our local trading points were Fort Sheridan, located 15 miles north and east of where my old home, Chadron, now stands, and at Pine Ridge agency, both being about 40 miles from the ranch. The year's supplies were hauled by mule teams from Sidney, Neb., about 200 miles distant.

The cowboys on these ranches did the riding spring, summer and fall, those that were kept through the winter months chopped and hauled logs, corral poles, built barns, houses, ice houses, corrals, or anything the foreman ordered done.

The Texas buncher was always sighing for spring. This winter work in snow from one to 10 feet deep was not any too pleasant for this fellow.

The Storm of '78.

The section of country north and west of Niobrara was used for winter and summer range, up to 1878; south and east of the river was known as the sand hill desert, was considered unsafe for man or beast to roam in, so line riders were stationed along the edge of the sand hills to keep cattle from drifting in to these hills during storms. But in March, 1878, a terrific snow storm drove the cattle through the lines. The line riders could do nothing but

seek shelter, and resulted in thousands of cattle making their temporary home in the then dreaded sand hills.

Mr. Newman had over 6,000 head go through. Nothing could be done just then, which, of course, caused much anxiety to the owners of the herds.

Billy Irwin, our foreman, suggested to Mr. Newman that if he be allowed to select his men and horses he would undertake to gather the cattle. The arrangement was made and my partner and I were selected as two of the 12 to invade the dreaded land. An old government trail leading from Kearney, Neb., to the Black Hills, led through the hills, but ran mostly through the valleys, away from the rough hills and had been the means of several people perishing, who had drifted away from the trail.

Re-encounter Terrible Storm.

Our outfit started on April 15, 1878. The second day out we encountered one of the worst blizzards I have ever seen, which lasted three days. All we could do was to keep warm the best we could. The only wood we had was what could be hauled for cooking and what cow and buffalo chips we could gather. However, when the storm was over we gathered up the saddle horses and made another start and sent out scouting parties. We soon began to strike cattle perfectly contented in their new home among the splendid grass and water in the valleys, now the great hay meadows of the west.

I remember well the first bunch of native cattle we struck; they were as wild as any bunch of deer I have ever seen. Irwin and I were the scouts on that day. We rounded up this bunch of cattle and then were two surprised cowboys. Here were cattle as fat as any ever brought out of a feed lot, unbranded mavericks from 1 to 4 years old. We could hardly believe our own eyes. Remember these cattle had no feed except the native grass, and this was the month of April after a terrific winter; one cow in this bunch weighed not less than 1,400 pounds. As we had been living on fat bacon for several weeks, and not a very good quality at that, I suggested trying down this cow for the night until we could move up the outfit the next day. No sooner said than both of our lasses came down, the chase started, and before long I was close enough to throw the rope. I caught the animal the first throw; one end of this lasso was tied to the horn of my saddle, and when the cow, running at full speed, tightened the rope, my humble servant, horse and all, went into a heap; believe me, there was some mixing. I drew my revolver at once for defense, but Irwin roped her by the hind feet. It did not take us long to hog-tie her and back to camp we went. The next day we moved the outfit, butchered the cow, and we had plenty of fat beef and smiles on our faces.

Brought in 8,000 Cattle.

We moved along, studied the lay of the valleys and rough hills, and began to gather thousands of cattle. We were away five weeks, working day and night, brought in 8,000 cattle that had drifted in from our side, and 1,000 head of natives that had been in there for years, the evidence of this being that we brought out 300 head of unbranded mavericks from 1 to 4 years old. These were awarded to Mr. Newman by our crew, the rule being in those days that the mavericks belonged to the man on whose range they were found. There was no one that cared to dispute this right.

The news of this trip spread all through the west, and cowmen came from everywhere to hear the story. From that time on, instead of trying to keep cattle out of the sand hills in the winter time, they were thrown in. The country, not only in the sand hills, but all over that section, shortly afterwards began to settle up with the best blood of our country; splendid homes, farms, schools and churches. In fact, everything necessary to build up a great Christian civilization stands there today, not only a wonderful asset in wealth, but everything noble greets us. This has been done in 40 years. What will the next 40 years bring forth?

Bozell Heads Ad Committee for Victory Loan Drive

Leo Bozell will head the advertising committee for the Victory loan drive in Omaha. Lloyd Mattson will serve as vice chairman and J. J. Isaacson, secretary. Chairmen of sub-committees announced by Samuel Burns are as follows: Pa-

rades, E. T. Swobe; finance, Lloyd Mattson; copy, A. A. Hoopingarner; outdoor, James Henderson; street cars, Sam Rees; theaters, H. M. Thomas; bulletins, Earle Allen; posters, Earl Ball; window dressing, E. J. Berg; stunts, Frank Selby; and bands, J. D. Weaver.

The advertising committee will meet Monday noon in the Chamber of Commerce to outline its activities.

Cuban Strike Improves

Washington, March 8.—Advices to the State department today from Havana say the strike situation in Cuba, which has paralyzed industries and tied up transportation in half the island, is improving.



**Central
Furniture
Store**
1513-1515
Howard Street

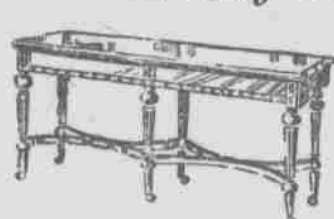


Furniture Values

correctly designed, thoroughly well built, and elegantly finished. We have for the furniture buyer this season a surprise in the excellent showing to be found throughout our store. Our new arrivals in late furniture creations will be unusually interesting, and as the spring approaches our floors are filling with the new 1919 ideas in furniture styles, the modern period designs in appropriate finishes for Living Room, Library, Dining Room and Bedroom. Then, too, we have plenty of the plainer, more substantial kind, built for service, and each a real value. We are also showing many good values in odd and discontinued patterns in every line. A solution of your furniture problem is made easy here.



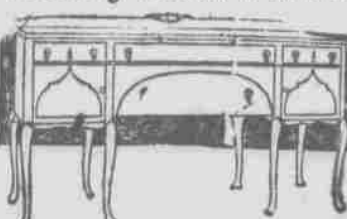
Living Room Values



Mahogany Sewing Cabinet \$3.95
3-piece Parlor Suite in mahogany, genuine leather 38.50
Library Tables in all finishes and designs, \$7.75, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$21.00, \$35.00 and \$42.50.
Pedestals in all finishes, \$2.25, \$3.50, \$4.75 and 8.00
Mahogany sofa table, 60-inch, similar to cut.....\$37.50
Mahogany Sofa Table, Queen Anne design..... 30.00
Mahogany Sofa, blue velour covering..... 60.00
Mahogany Chair to match..... 19.50
Mahogany or Walnut Sofa, cane back, tapestry upholstered Queen Anne design..... 119.50
Chair or Rocker to match, each..... 48.50
Mahogany Sofa, Queen Anne design, brown velour..... 92.50
Bed Davenport, in oak finishes, \$37.50, \$42.50, \$47.50, \$55, \$72.50.

Have the CENTRAL Figure Your Bill

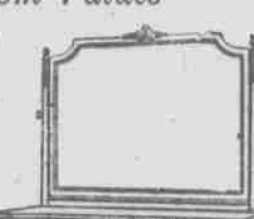
Dining Room Values



Buffet in mahogany, 60-inch Queen Anne design.....\$42.50
Mahogany Extension Table to match, 54x6..... 37.50
Mahogany Dining Chairs, blue leather seats to match..... 7.50
Jacobean Buffet, 54-inch, Queen Anne design..... 35.00
Jacobean Extension Table to match, 48x6..... 31.50
Fumed Oak Buffet..... 22.50
Golden Oak Buffet..... 24.50
Dining Chairs in all finishes and designs with leather, tapestry and wood seats, at \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.25, \$8.50 and..... 12.00

Ask to See Our Values in Mattresses and Box Springs

Bedroom Values



Chiffonier in mahogany, William and Mary design.....\$29.50
Mahogany Dresser, straight lines.....\$35.00
Mahogany Chiffonier to match.....\$32.50
Dresser in fumed oak.....\$21.50
Chiffonier in fumed oak.....\$15.00
Dresser in golden oak.....\$12.50
Chiffonier in golden oak.....\$8.50
Bed in fumed oak..... 13.00
Mahogany 4-post Bed..... 29.50
William and Mary Design Dresser, in mahogany.....\$39.50

Each Item Shown a Real Value

Values in Go-Carts and Children's Furniture

Collapsible Go Carts, \$11.00, \$13.50 and.....\$15.00
Sulkies, in black and tan, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$7.50 and 9.00
Sulkies in red..... 11.00
Baby Walkers..... 1.25
High Chairs, in different finishes, at \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.50 and..... 8.00
Youths' Chairs, in the different woods, \$3.95 to 6.50
Reed Nursery Chairs, \$2.25 and 2.75
Child's Desk and Chairs, in fumed oak..... 5.75



Splendid Values in Household Necessities

Foot Stools, fumed leather top..... 65c
Foot Stools, velour seats.....\$1.50
Bed Spreads, full size, cut corners 2.25
Brooms, good quality, 35c and 45c
Percolator, aluminum..... 1.25
Door Mats, 16x27 85c
Vacuum Sweepers 4.95

See Our Values in Kitchen Furnishings

We invite your inspection of our large display of furnishings for the kitchen. We are showing Cabinet Bases with 2 flour bins and 2 drawers for \$5.50 and up, to the large White Enamelled Cabinet with sliding tops for \$32.50. Full Porcelain top Table, white enameled base, \$9.50. We are also showing a very complete line of Stoves and Ranges in all styles from the small Cook Stoves to the Large Combination Coal and Gas Ranges.

Values that point the way to greater savings

ASK TO SEE OUR FREE RENTAL LIST

CENTRAL

OMAHA'S VALUE GIVING FURNITURE STORE

IF YOU PLAN ON MOVING LET US MOVE YOU

Jascha Heifetz

the wonderful boy violinist, appears before Omaha—next Monday night at the Brandeis Theater. A successor to the old masters, he, too, prefers the

STEINWAY

The Foremost Piano Produced in This Age.

And for the same reason the great ones of the past and present generations have preferred it: because it is the most perfect instrument produced for the interpretation of any and all music. We carry at all times a complete stock of these unsurpassed instruments, and invite a visit of inspection. We shall be glad to show you the reasons for this Steinway overwhelming preference. Come in—soon. Convenient terms if desired.

STEINWAY UPRIGHTS, \$625 and UP
STEINWAY GRANDS, \$975 and UP
Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co.
1311-13 Farnam St. Telephone Doug. 1623.
Exclusive Steinway Representatives for Nebraska and Western Iowa.



Women Were Just Going to Vote

In the last days of Pompeii, when Vesuvius blew up, and spoiled everything.

It's a wise thing for ladies—and gentlemen—to be safeguarded against blow ups and blow outs, especially when spinning along a country road.

And the best protection against blow outs is Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires, those handsome, powerful tires you see on most smart cars—

The tires with the Twin Red-Diamonds on the sidewall.

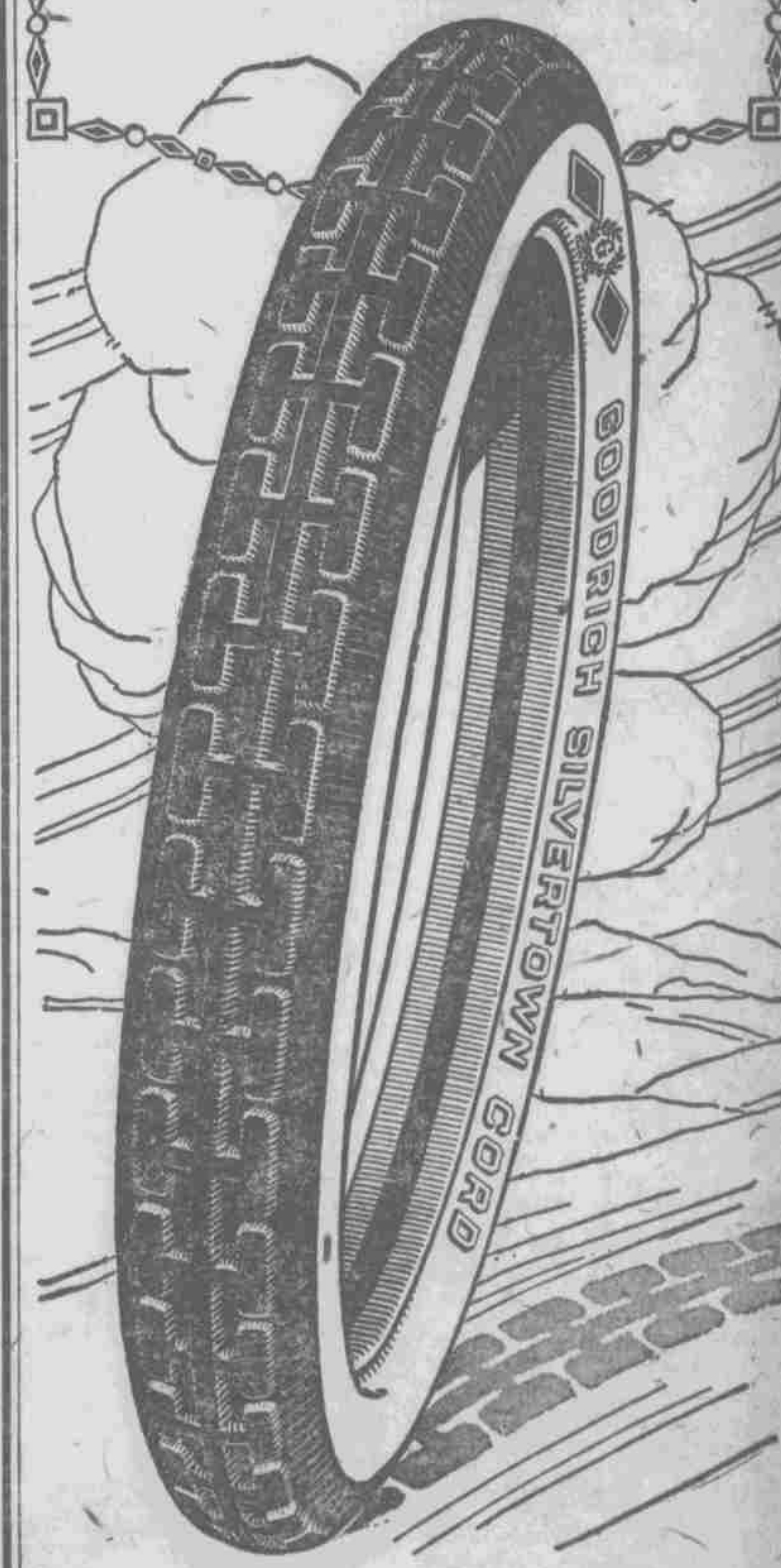
Silvertown's cable-cord body is immune to ordinary puncture.

Silvertown Cords also give a special ease, elegance, and economy, unmatched by other tires, and render the full Service Value of all Goodrich Tires.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



Use The Bee Want Ads to Boost Your Business