



GREAT NUMBER U.S. SOLDIERS IN DESPERATE PREDICAMENT

Many Returned Yanks Find Themselves Penniless After Spending Their Money for Clothing.

New York, Aug. 16.—The serious problem of fighting men returning to America and, after spending what little money they have in outfitting themselves with civilian clothes, finding themselves penniless, with no job in prospect, has been made the subject of a very frank statement by Alfred L. Smith, executive secretary of the re-employment bureau committee of New York City.

These Are Real Men.

"Unable to finance themselves during any lengthy period of unemployment; too proud to ask assistance from welfare organizations; too honest to resort to illegitimate methods, many former soldiers, sailors and marines, who have been unable to get jobs today are in despair. "During the past week we have had numerous former service men applying at the re-employment bureau, at No. 505 Pearl street, for positions, who admitted they were without money with which to buy lunch. Other applicants claimed they did not have the necessary cash with which to go after jobs open in various parts of the city.

Won Honors in France.

"These boys are Americans; they have won honors abroad. They were given a wonderful welcome home. Many of them are too proud to ask relief from philanthropic societies. It is true that these ex-fighters were paid in full when they received their discharge. They also got a bonus of \$50 each. Out of this money the majority of them had to buy new clothes. What they had left was spent during the time they have been out of the service.

"We admit that some of them may have been too liberal with what little money they had on hand after leaving the service. But that does not alter the fact that we must provide employment for each and every man who was with the colors when this nation faced the greatest crisis in its history.

"It is no reflection upon the employers of New York nor upon the re-employment bureau to admit that there are thousands of jobless ex-service men in this city. The trouble is that, while there are hundreds of vacant positions, most of the jobless men are either young and inexperienced, men who are without special training, or executives, professional and technical men who find it difficult to connect during what is generally admitted as the dull season of the year.

"The great demand now is for skilled mechanics and ordinary unskilled labor, and for these positions most of the idle soldiers applying at the re-employment bureau are entirely unqualified and would not satisfy the employer in case they were hired for such jobs.

"While the re-employment committee is confident there will be jobs for everybody within a comparatively short time, it is getting worried that work has not immediately started for hundreds of ex-service men who cannot finance themselves much longer.

Married Men Desperate.

"Scores of men who got married before they went overseas are desperately seeking work. One man who called at the bureau the other day was willing to take a job at \$16 a week so as to be able to buy food for his mother, his wife and for another that had not yet arrived. We have scores of men who are practically the sole support of their parents.

All I want is a Job.

"All I want is a job," is the universal cry of the ex-fighter who is no against it today.

Don't Capitalize Sacrifice.

"These men are not trying to capitalize the fact that they were in the service. The majority of them take off their uniforms within a few days after getting out of the service. They apply at the re-employment bureau because they know we are placing hundreds of men every week in positions. We are getting worried about the co-operation of the employers with whom we are in constant touch.

"There are some employers, however, who do not realize the real situation. If these will consider what the man who is just out of the service is up against and will make a place for at least one ex-fighter it will be appreciated. "Work must be given these men.

Chaloner, Now Declared Sane, Devotes His Time to Writing

Multi-Millionaire, Following Freedom After His Incarceration on Insanity Charge, Tells Young People How to Enter Matrimony.

CHALONER GIVES ADVICE TO THE UNMARRIED

YOUNG MEN

1. Look out! Do not marry before you are 25 under any circumstances known to the human imagination. Because (a) before that age you don't know what a woman is, (b) or what you want.
2. Before you fall in love intending to marry try out one or more young ladies who are willing to be tried out. I mean that you should "play around," and in that way get an appreciation of what a treasure a steadfast, good woman will be in comparison to a flirt.
3. Sip honey from flower to flower, but never do harm to any one—never take down off the peach.
4. Play with the soda fountain characters—and that will hurt no one. Have legitimate fun without hurting yourself or the girl.
5. Cultivate a stiff backbone. The chocolate éclair spine is of little value.

YOUNG WOMEN

1. Beware of men.
2. There are good, unselfish, loyal men in this world.
3. But believe every man to be the opposite till he proves his worthiness.
4. If you don't do this, Destiny may give you a black eye.
5. Careers? Yes, if it is one that you loved before marriage, and can't give up. But never start a career after marriage. Your husband should support you and your children.
6. As long as we have good women in the world there is no danger of religion dying out, so many calamity howlers say now.
7. Women are the high priestesses of the world. Every man from the highest to the lowest can remember his mother teaching him the prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

New York, Aug. 16.—John Armstrong Chaloner, more familiarly known as John Chanler, the multi-millionaire, the former husband of Amelia Rives and who was placed in Bloomingdale many years ago after having been declared insane, has not only been pronounced legally sane in this state, but has announced his determination to enter upon a career of letters. Chaloner is the brother of "Bob" Chanler, who married Lina Cavalieri.

His long fight to regain freedom and the privileges he lost in New York state when declared insane, but emphasizes all the more vividly that in the many vicissitudes of his past, from his Rugby school days to his life in New York, his marriage to Miss Rives, his incarceration as an insane man, and later his quiet life at Merry Mills, Va., Chaloner has gained a wealth of experience and human wisdom.

A greater part of the time since his spectacular flight from Bloomingdale he has been an onlooker at the many scenes and the play of life, and has proved the old saying that the bystanders see most of the game. Out of the memories Chaloner has formed his own philosophy—to be divulged this winter in the lectures he will give—as well as opinions on the problems of young men and women.

Throughout his conversation, full of fiery denunciations, brilliant humor and logic, there runs a vein of high idealism that makes it all the more convincing to the listener. "Women guard religion," says Chaloner, while giving vent to his views and telling of his experiences. "Their very nature fits them for this work. Women have so much idealism that there is no danger of anything happening to the churches.

"Modesty is another admirable quality in women. In men it is not so noteworthy. "Meekness—mentioned in the bible as a virtue, is, I think, intolerable. We were never meant to be meek and lowly. Christ was a stoic. His silence under torment was the stoicism of the Indian at the stake. His silence was that of self-respect. "If he said turn the other cheek he also wanted this understood—when thou canst not do otherwise.

"This was further modified by his statement that I come not to bring peace but a sword." He thrashed the money lenders and with a weapon he had brought along, showing that he intended doing it. "He played the game right through, a perfect game. And that is what every man of us should do. There are many times when hitting the other fellow would be futile, and there are times when one must hit out to keep self-respect.

"Every statement of Christ about meekness was offset by other statements that proved the value of a hard punch when necessary. "A man was asking me the other day about some of my ideas. He is an atheist. He wanted me to explain how I could believe in a God who would permit me to be locked up when I was sane and had never harmed anybody. "I told him there were several hypotheses I could advance, but the one that I am convinced is true is that God put me there for a worthy purpose.

He had never attempted to write before. I was sent away from me people. There in my cell I had time to think over many opportunities that I had passed by and plan for future work. I wrote all the time. I studied words and their synonyms with a view to increasing my vocabulary, and read constantly. I began several plays. "Strangely enough, while Mr. Chaloner was relating the story of his activities while in Bloomingdale and telling of the manuscripts he piled up there, a man entered the room at the hotel carrying a very heavy leather box which he placed before the speaker. "Ah, behold!" said Mr. Chaloner, "here is the tomb of my muse. We will open this now, and I can show you the very manuscripts I was talking about. When I made my escape from my family, I had to have behind the cherished box, which contains all those writings of mine. I haven't seen this since that great day I ran off." Yellow papers, some almost in shreds and others darkening about the edges, were lifted out, letters, even the old dictionary, which he studied so assiduously to give variety to his English. "Here's a play that I started long ago. I could never finish it because the first act of it was locked up and I don't get back to it. "I intended to add many achievements to my name, and, by the way, I want to announce that I do not intend to alter the spelling of my name again. 'Chaloner' it shall be. "Now, this is not in any way due to the late unpleasantness that prevailed in my family. That is all over and forgotten—buried in the waves of oblivion. "I will keep the spelling I chose for two reasons. First, because when I was plain 'Chanler' people used to write to me spelling it 'Chanler.' I got tired of that, so I inserted and I got to be like the captain in 'Pinafore' who damned with a big 'D.' "My second reason is that it makes the name historically interesting. My family is a very old one, dating back to the Chaloners of Tenby, Wales, who were mentioned in Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'"

Even M'Lord Can't Beat His Dog in England

London, Aug. 16.—Another of the "inalienable" rights of the British nobility has disappeared. This one is beating dogs.

BOOZE GAINS IN MEXICO DESPITE NEW DEATH EDICT

Liquor Never So Cheap and Plentiful—Decree of Doom Ignored by Most of Natives.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 16.—Though death has been the penalty pronounced by Gen. P. Elias Calles, governor of Sonora, Mexico, for the making or selling of liquors in that state, public sentiment was so strongly against the decree that, while arrests were being made in other parts of the state, in the capital, Hermosillo, recently, liquor never was more plentiful nor cheaper since prohibition first went into effect in 1915.

Americans reaching here recently from Hermosillo said beer was being sold at \$25 gold a case of 60 pints, and tequila was selling at \$5 a quart.

Liquor Publicly Destroyed.

Not long ago, 50 cases, or 600 bottles, of tequila, seized in all parts of Sonora, were publicly destroyed. The liquor was poured into the gutter in front of the governor's palace. Americans who witnessed the destruction said that a number of peons were on hand with cups and when the liquor was poured into the gutter they were up enough to get riotously drunk.

During the period when the death penalty was in force, until it was repealed early in July, not a single execution had taken place. Adolfo de la Huerta, the governor-elect, and the state congress are reported to be prepared early in September, when they take office, to put in effect a law reopening saloons in Sonora for the sale of light wines and beer.

New Saloons Planned.

At present there are a number of buildings in Agua Prieta, Nacari, Nogales, Sonora, being remodeled for saloon purposes. Mr. de la Huerta is said to have been approached recently by representatives of the people of the Alamos and Sahuaripa districts, or counties, with the petition that the government should permit the reopening of saloons in those districts. It contains a key must be obtained to which the American. This "dry zone" is established it will reduce the number of visitors to Juarez daily and will also reduce the income of the many saloons which line Calle Comercio, the principal business street.

Mexico Plans "Dry Zone" to Curb Yankee "Visitors"

Juarez, Mex., Aug. 16.—Mexico City newspapers are discussing the probability of establishing a "dry zone" along the Mexican side of the Mexican-American border to prevent the Mexican towns opposite the American towns and cities from becoming drinking places for the Americans. If this "dry zone" is established it will reduce the number of visitors to Juarez daily and will also reduce the income of the many saloons which line Calle Comercio, the principal business street.

Although Sunday is the favorite day for visitors, every day is a busy day in these drinking places. Night and day American women may be seen standing at the bar—with the men or sitting at the serving tables nearby. The Jockey club, to which a key must be obtained to gain admittance, has a second floor cafe for women where they may be served with their escorts.

The gambling house, which runs openly with the official sanction of the Juarez authorities, is also crowded with women. Many of the various Mexican gambling games, and even gather around the more American game of dice, which is operated by a Mexican.

Named Pets After Neighbor and Case Ends in Court

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 16.—When Mrs. Katherine Dieckmann named her dog and cat "Joe," after Joseph Coyne, her neighbor, ill feeling was engendered, provoking until it reached Judge Mix's division of the city court.

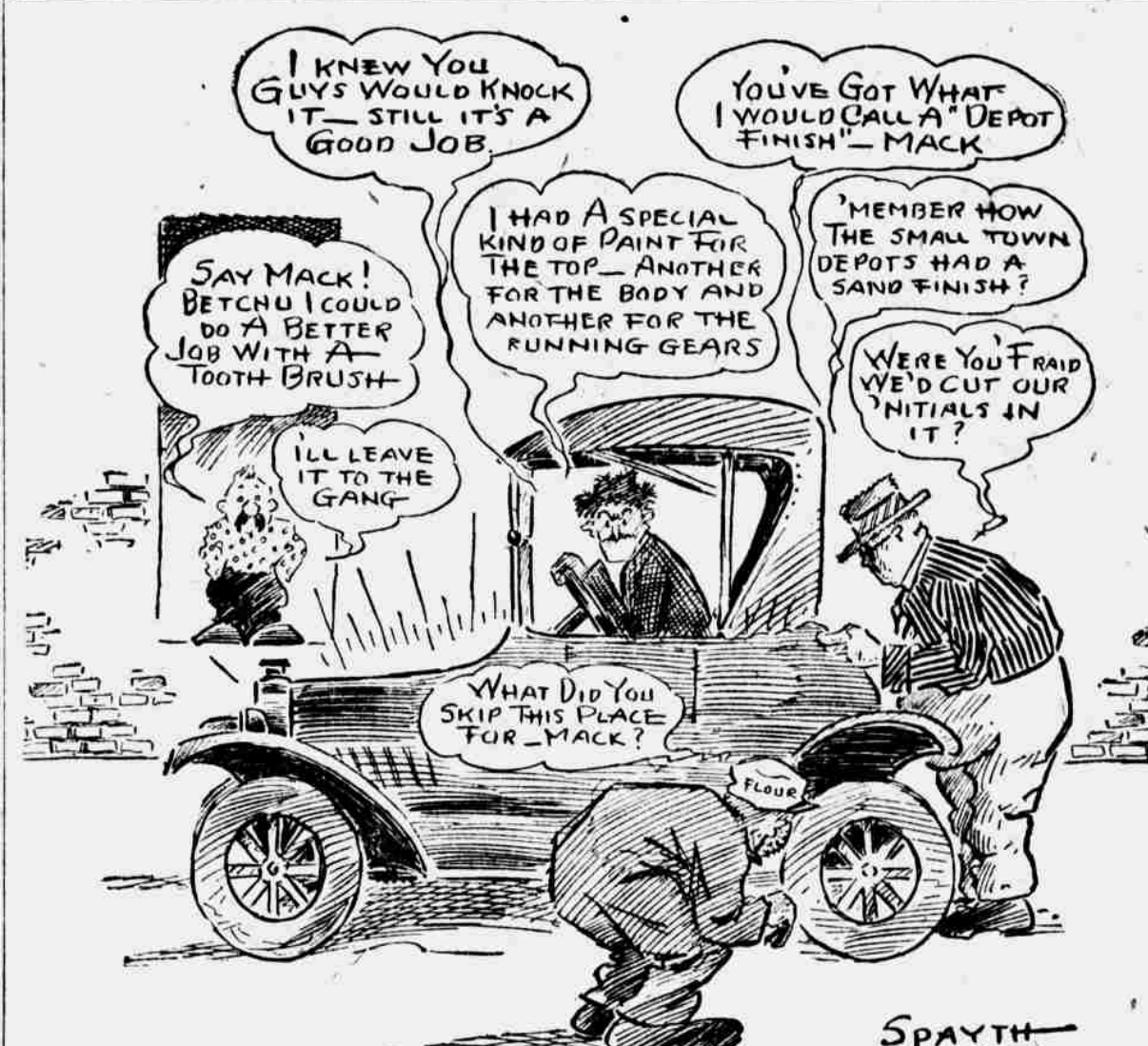
Coyne told of the dog and cat names when he testified on a charge of disturbing Mrs. Dieckmann's peace.

In retaliation, Coyne said he called the dog and cat "Em" after Mrs. Dieckmann's husband. He said he had found no way to retaliate against Mrs. Dieckmann for calling him on the street, "Oh, Joe, have you put the soup on yet?" insinuating that he cooks his own meals.

Jamaica Ginger "Jags"

Denver, Col., Aug. 16.—Jamaica ginger, "jags" are the latest in Denver. Members of the police bootleg squad have arrested a number of persons recently on charges of being intoxicated from drinking Jamaica ginger purchased at drug stores.

The Alley Garage



THE GANG GIVES MACK'S ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE PAINT SHOP OUT OF A JOB VERY LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT

1919 RECEIPTS OF GRAIN BREAK RECORDS HERE

In First Seven Months of Year Omaha Grain Dealers Paid Out More Than \$14,000,000 to Farmers.

During the first seven months of this year the Omaha Grain exchange handled more wheat than during any previous corresponding period in its history. The wheat receipts at the Omaha terminals and handled through the Omaha grain exchange, aggregated 6,225,800 bushels, against a total of 5,646,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1918, which was the previous banner year.

Wheat on the Omaha Grain exchange has sold at an average price of about \$2.25 a bushel. Thus, for wheat shipped to this market from January to August, the Omaha grain dealers paid out more than \$14,000,000 to the farmers of Omaha trade territory.

As the corn crop for 1918, grown in Omaha trade territory, fell a trifle below the standard, receipts were less than during the previous year, when they reached the high mark of 35,078,000 bushels. Notwithstanding, the receipts for the first seven months of this year aggregated 15,635,200 bushels. The increase in prices made up for the loss in quantity. On the Omaha market \$1.50 a bushel, making a total of more than \$23,450,000 paid out for this cereal.

Oats marketed through the Omaha exchange during the first seven months of this year aggregated 9,321,600 bushels, as against 12,784,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The rye receipts during the first seven months of this year exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1918. This year they were 863,500 as against 446,800 for last year.

Barley receipts of 2,014,000 bushels during the first seven months of this year, were far in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, when they were 833,000 bushels.

The total grain receipts of the first seven months of this year, as reported on the Omaha Grain exchange, were 34,779,100 bushels as against 34,576,600 for the corresponding period of last year.

"Best Brakeman" Enters Ministry

Lexington, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Rev. John F. Buffum, formerly a brakeman on the southern division of the Boston and Maine railroad, has begun his duties as pastor of the North Parish Congregational church, Haverhill. Acquaintances say that there was no better brakeman on the southern division.

Hundreds of Wild Animals in Fontenelle Forest Reserve

John Mason of Child's Point Tells of Big Coon He Found With Three Young Ones in Hollow Stump of Huge Cottonwood Tree.

The Fontenelle forest reserve, 2,500 acres of wooded hills and valleys, lying between Omaha and Bellevue, which the city is seeking to acquire as an immense park, according to the oldest citizen, some 60 years ago was infested with bear, lynx and wolves. With the onward march of civilization these animals disappeared, but according to John Mason, who lives just west of the Child's Point, there are still enough wild animals in the woods to overstock any menagerie in the country.

John Mason was in town Monday and talking of animals in the Fontenelle forest reserve, said: "That whole country along and back from the river, nearly the entire distance from Mandan park to Bellevue, is heavily wooded. There are places in the canyons and on the bluffs where few white men have trod. It is as wild as when it was the home of the Indian, and while bear and the wolves are no longer there, in the heavily wooded portions one can find any number of coons, woodchucks, badgers and squirrels, gray fox and black.

"Last spring, when hunting in the reserve, one day I came across a big cottonwood tree that had an immense hole near its base. Putting my ear to the tree, I heard a scratching inside. Getting a long, slim pole, I poked up into the hole and soon brought down a mother coon and three of her young. Later, when fat, the old coon made a number of toothsome bakes and stews, and sooth that they will come up and eat out of the hand.

"As far as birds are concerned, every specimen known to the north temperate zone is found in these woods. They come in the spring, nest there, and in the fall return to the south. It is a great forest, and if Omaha is successful in acquiring title, it should be left as nature has built it up, instead of being cleared up and made like the other parks of the city."

H. C. OF L. WILL BE CHIEF TOPIC AT GOVERNORS' MEET

From All Parts of Nation States' Chief Executives Inquire as to Program of Conference.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 16.—The almost universal topic of conversation—the high cost of living—has been added to the program of the subjects to be dealt with at the governors' congress at Salt Lake City, August 18-24, according to Miles C. Riley of Madison, secretary of the conference. As indicating the interest in this subject in all the states, the announcement, according to Mr. Riley, was followed by notification that several state executives who had previously either indicated they would not attend the conference or expressed doubt as to their ability to attend would be there. More than 40 governors now are expected to attend.

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland, Mr. Riley said, was in conference with federal authorities with the view to having a representative of the federal government at the conference and is sanguine of the success of his efforts.

From Gov. C. E. Millekin of

America Now Is Second Among Navies of the World

Rapid Rise of United States Graphically Demonstrated in Intelligence Department's Report.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The rapid rise of the United States as a naval power during the last two years is graphically demonstrated in figures showing the sea strength of the various world powers, compiled by the Navy department's office of naval intelligence.

A little more than two years ago, the figures show, Germany, then second France, now has built more than 100 more ships of all classes than the United States, with a total tonnage exceeding that of the American navy by nearly 200,000 tons. Great Britain's fleet at that time numbered a total of 680 ships, aggregating 2,375,564 tons, as compared with Germany's 862 ships and 1,058,240 tons, and the United States' 163 ships and 860,017 tons.

Today Germany, now in third place among naval powers, has a "paper" navy of 450 ships of all types, totaling 826,637 tons. These figures do not include German vessels surrendered to the allies or Russian vessels in the hands of the Allies. Regarded from the standpoint of fighting efficiency as distinguished from number of ships and tonnage, Germany is outclassed by both France and Japan, its navy being composed almost entirely of old and obsolete vessels.

Japan next to U. S. Japan, fifth naval power in 1917, has passed France and Germany both and now ranks next to the United States in fighting sea strength. The actual standing of the naval powers of the world today, from the standpoint of fighting strength, according to the Navy department's figures, is Great Britain, United States, Japan, France, Germany, Russia and Italy.

The completion of all vessels now building and projected will add 219 ships, totaling 800,000 tons, to the British navy, as compared with 129 ships and 1,116,389 tons for the United States, 24 ships and 167,200 tons for Japan, and 13 ships and 96,000 tons for Germany, according to the most authentic figures available to the Navy department.

The completion of the present building programs, a matter of about three years, will find the chief naval powers of the world with the following relative strengths: Great Britain, 955 ships, aggregating 2,772,542 tons; United States, 608 ships, totaling 2,117,922 tons; Japan, 170 ships, 785,339 tons; France, 253 ships, 719,231 tons; and Germany, 463 ships, measuring 923,437 tons.

As a result of the great torpedo boat destroyer building program carried out by the United States during the war, the American navy now includes more than 150 destroyers of the fastest and latest type, with nearly 200 more building or contracted for. Great Britain owns about 425 of this type of vessel, many of them old and of little modern naval value, and has about 110 building or authorized. Germany's destroyer force has been reduced as to make it a negligible factor. Japan owns 40 modern destroyers, according to best available figures, and has about 20 under construction.

England Is First. Great Britain emerged from the war with by far the most powerful battleship and battle cruiser force in the world, although the United States now has under construction a formidable aggregation of major ships. England's navy today includes 55 battleships and 9 battle cruisers less than 20 years old, with four powerful battle cruisers now under construction.

Clairvoyant Barred From Finding Lost Treasure

Los Angeles, Aug. 16.—A new "spook" law is in effect in Los Angeles. While clairvoyants may not "locate" gold, silver and diamond mines, or recover stolen property, or make any prophesies as to what shall take place in the future, it is perfectly right to assist in finding lost loved ones, lost relatives and lost friends.