

PATHFINDER CAR FOR BIG TRUCK RUN TO START IN MAY

Most Encouraging Endorsement of the First National Motor Truck Reliability Contest.

Most encouraging endorsement of the first national motor truck reliability contest has been received from many points along the tentative route of the "Run Around the Money Belt," which starts from Omaha in June and traverses portions of seven states in the 2,500-mile journey to be accomplished in approximately 25 days, with four Sundays of rest.

In the richest farming country of the world every city and town desires to view the cavalcade, and chambers of commerce, city organizations, newspapers, farming, publications and many others who are interested are making every possible endeavor to secure the favor of the promoters. The Bee Publishing company of Omaha, which so generously underwrote the event, and the managers, Charles P. Root, general manager, and F. Ed Spooner, promotional manager, have informed all inquirers that the pathfinder, which will make the trip in May will finally determine the complete routing for the event.

Root as Pathfinder.

Mr. Root will himself do the pathfinding so that he may determine the possibilities of the cities and towns to be reached by the great number of contestants who will be on the tour. Mr. Root will also look into road conditions, the bridges along the route and other material matters which enter into the successful running of the event.

He will arrange the route book, arrange for official hotels and for parking spaces for supplies of gasoline and oil and will attend to a vast fund of work. Until the completion of his arduous journey in May the final routing will not be known.

Attention to Details.

Every application is receiving consideration of the management. Importance of the event compels careful attention to every detail. The fact that so many of the prominent manufacturers have already expressed an interest in entering and the number of entries already in hand is evidence that this will be the one great touring event of the motor truck world and a contest worth while winning.

Competition for the grand trophy to be known as the Omaha Bee trophy, will be very keen. The award will be to the truck, regardless of make, which has the fewest number of penalties. Under the rules there will be five classes, and a trophy for the winner in each, with one or two other trophies to be announced later. Each and every truck will be given a certificate of award, explicitly stating the showing made.

Overseas "Affinity" Shatters Romance; Wife Gets Divorce

London, March 20.—Details of a divorce case which has just been revealed disclosed an overseas "affinity" for whom Basil Phillip Blackett conceived such an infatuation that he asked his wife to divorce him.

When Mrs. Marion Enid Blackett entered the witness box to give evidence in her suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, she burst into tears.

She said that her maiden name was Graham, and that she was married to Blackett at the register office, Chelsea, on August 12, 1905. She lived happily with her husband at Cathcart Hill, Highgate, until October, 1914.

Her husband was in government employment and in October, 1914, he was sent to the United States on government business. He returned in December, and she lived with him until the autumn of 1915, when again he was sent to the United States.

He returned about Christmas, but in June of 1917, for a third time he was sent to the United States, and on that occasion she accompanied him.

Before that he told her that he had formed an acquaintance with another woman. In May, 1918, owing to the great heat of New York, she went to Stockbridge, near that city. It was arranged that her husband should visit her at week-ends, but he came only once, and then he urged her to take proceedings in the United States to divorce him. She consulted an American lawyer, who advised her to go to England for advice.

Oulja Hasn't Reached Darkest Africa as Yet

Chicago, March 20.—The natives of Uganda, a state in the heart of darkest Africa, are far more religious than the people in civilized countries, according to H. K. W. Kumm, a member of the British Royal Geographical society, who spent some time among the Ugandans.

"Their's is the simplest faith," said Mr. Kumm. "They have no different denominations nor oulja board spiritualist superstitions. There is no unrest or uneasiness in Uganda such as is created by conflicting beliefs. They worship unitedly and unreservedly according to the Christian faith the missionaries taught there."

Omaha, 100 Per Cent American, Torch Pointing Way for Nation, in Drive of Patriotism Against Red Agitation

Goal Set by Leaders in Big Americanization Campaign Throughout Middle West

Gate City of the West to Be National Seat of Unadulterated Brand of Sturdy and Constructive Americanism, declare Heads of Organizations Launching Intensive Concentration of Activities Here—Keep Fires Burning Under Melting Pot.

By IRWIN F. HARRISON.

Omaha, as the national seat of an unadulterated brand of sturdy and constructive Americanism, that will point the way for other metropolitan centers to follow, is announced by leaders of the city's big civic organizations as the goal they expect to achieve through an intensive concentration of activities on Americanization.

A city-wide campaign now in progress from varied angles involves these two main ideas:—putting Americanism into the heads and hearts of the foreign-born residents by keeping fires burning with renewed vigor under the Omaha "melting pot."

Deal With Wider Field.

But 100 per cent Americanization of a city from a broad standpoint, must deal with a wider field than foreign-born population only, as the plan proposes reaching into every nook and corner for the upbuilding of a contented, but aggressive, body of citizenship that will make Omaha known from coast to coast as the representative American city.

They want it known as the city with the lowest percentage of illiteracy in the United States, where a well-informed and intelligent body of men and women voters makes possible an efficient and thoroughly representative city government.

They would hang out for the immigrant a middle western sign of welcome that would dim the brilliance of the statue of liberty in New York harbor and herald Omaha to all foreign-born as "The City of the Helping Hand."

They vision a city of free speech and untrammeled discussion, but with a population so imbued with the ideals of Americanism that the agitator counselling violence would be jeered into silence.

Middle West Most Promising.

The middle west, they believe, with few extreme reactionaries and fewer anarchistic reds, offers the most promising field for rapid development of a post-war type of Americanism, that will impress the world with new and increased respect for American institutions.

Omaha is so situated and so composed of mixed elements as to make it the natural leader and center of this development, they contend.

Every important civic organization in Omaha is actively engaged in, or supporting financially, the various campaigns now well under way and rapidly gaining momentum. Leaders expect to be able to point to substantial results by the end of 1920.

The city board of education organizations, committees and individual leaders are using a wide variety of methods in activities to encourage and develop improved citizenship.

Night classes in the public schools for adult pupils, citizenship classes at public libraries and special leisure hour recreational facilities through community centers are among the means adopted to speed the spread of thorough Americanism through every strata of population.

Learn, as Well as Teach.

Men and women in the work report they often learn as much as

they teach. They learn of ideas and ideals widely varying from their own, and are forced to find ways of co-ordinating those ideas with American institutions. They learn "how the other half lives" and why it is necessary or unnecessary for them to live that way.

To make an ideal and thoroughly American city it is necessary to inculcate Americanism into the heads and hearts of the whole population, they point out. The successful business man, they contend, sometimes needs an injection worse than the struggling, foreign-born laborer, and the society leader sometimes shows less appreciation of national ideals than the scrub woman.

"Americanization work, from a broad standpoint, is all work directed towards a building of a better citizenship," declares C. B. Root, organizer for Omaha Community Service. "It should reach into all classes. It is among the very rich and the very poor that the most extreme examples of un-Americanism are usually found. The rich idler is too lazy to be an American, and the man, who for various reasons has failed completely in the struggle to make a living, is always inclined to place the blame on governmental institutions and to support any panacea that may be offered."

Starting at the Bottom.

"Community Service is starting at the bottom and working up. We realize a man is not an American merely through learning the American language and how to sing the 'Star Spangled Banner.' Something more is necessary, and that is what we are trying to provide, chiefly through co-operation with the city's public night schools and community center activities. We are reaching men and women in the home and in their leisure time, teaching them American games and appreciation of American entertainment and in other ways putting Americanism before them a practical way."

Community Service is now operating a community house for girls at 1716 Dodge street and a community center for negroes at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets. Members of the executive committee, headed by S. Aldwell, chairman, are advocating erection of a big central community auditorium which would serve as a center for community improvement and recreational activities. The building, they suggest, would be a fitting memorial for Omaha men who lost their lives in the world war.

The committee also contends there should be greater interest shown in newly-naturalized foreign-born men and women. They announce tentative plans for a big Omaha public reception for all citizens naturalized during the last year. The probable date is May 1.

Has Wide Representation.

Community service work is being backed financially and supported in other ways by an Americanization "conference committee," composed of representatives of Rotary, Concord and Kiwanis clubs; Central Labor council, Omaha Live Stock Exchange, Automobile club, Ad-Selling league, Hotel Men's association, Omaha branch American Institute of Bankers, Associated Retailers, chamber fellowship committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate board, and the Automobile Trade



This citizenship class for foreign-born men is conducted at the Omaha Public library by Miss Ella Schick. The men range in age from 25 to 45 years, and represent Bohemian, Italian, Danish, German, Swedish, Canadian and Polish nationalities.

association. Some of these organizations also have auxiliary Americanization committees at work.

W. B. Tagg, chairman of the conference committee, announces a re-organization is soon to be effected in preparation for pushing a campaign for state and city legislation that will enable the city government to appropriate funds for the centralization of all Americanization activities among foreign-born residents under supervision of city officials.

The city's present direct contribution to Americanization work is in operation of 12 night schools for men and women desiring to broaden their education, night citizenship classes at the downtown and South Omaha Public libraries, and community centers under supervision of the city recreation department.

In the 12 public schools night classes, under supervision of Miss Ella Thorgate, there are now enrolled 1,276 pupils, ranging in age from 22 to 76 years. Special classes are organized for newly arrived immigrants unable to speak English, for women among the foreign-born population and for advanced work in all public school branches. Manual training facilities are provided at several schools.

Class of 120 Graduates.

A class of 90 was recently graduated from the citizenship course at the downtown Public library and 30 from the South Side library. New classes now in progress have a total enrollment of 150. Successful completion of the course entitles each student to a "graduation card," to be presented to the federal examiner when the graduate appears for final admission as a citizen.

A special night class also is conducted at the Armour packing plant and night schools also are being considered by other big Omaha industrial plants.

"We should be careful to make Americans out of our foreign-born residents before we make workers out of them," declared Miss Thorgate, director of public school Americanization work. "There should be extensive facilities for teaching the prospective citizen American ideals and the spirit of the constitution before he, or she, is given the ballot. No city can be thoroughly American unless its naturalized citizens have really assimilated Americanism."

Active Warriors' Campaign.

Representatives of the North-west Warriors announce their active campaign now in progress here has a two-fold purpose—the implanting of American ideals and combating of "red" activities.

"Taking the 'red' out of revolution and substituting the red, white and blue for the red," is the way they express it.

The Warriors, a Minnesota organization, headed by veterans of the world war, is working on the theory foreign and native-born residents of anarchistic tendencies towards violence can best be reached through enlisting the services of former army and navy men.

Under direction of L. C. Bryant, head of the Warrior executive committee, workers are organizing service men into anti-red committees in each ward and precinct in Omaha.

Want Permanent Headquarters.

They hope to complete organization here with establishment of permanent headquarters and appointment of 12 committees of representative citizens, through whom Americanization work would be carried on 365 days each year. These committees would have as their duties keeping in close touch with industrial conditions with an idea towards compromising proposed strikes, organizing speakers, watching activities of agitators, extending educational work and distributing anti-red literature.

A special corps of "soap box orators" is being organized to combat arguments of red agitators. The Warrior organization is also strongly backing a red-white-and-blue May Day celebration that would substitute a blaze of patriotism for the agitation and threats of outbreak



Women of Omaha's "Little Bohemia" take deep interest in the special "mothers' class" conducted as part of the night school at Comenius school, Sixteenth and William streets. The Bohemian mothers shown in the photograph range from 25 to 50 years old. They go to school three nights a week, after completing their regular household duties.

A total of 110 men and women are enrolled in night classes at the school, Mrs. Ella B. White, principal, announces.

that have been characterizing the day during the last few years.

America Legion Also Busy.

The Douglas county post, American Legion, also has an Americanization committee actively at work.

Dr. E. C. Henry, post commander and head of the Legion's Americanization work for Nebraska, declares concentration on Americanization activities is rapidly eliminating dangerous spread of red doctrines and directing attention of the whole state back to the patriotic ideals of war days.

He and other leaders point out that the general program of Americanization of all classes is being aided materially through the broadened activities of Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other similar organizations.

Figures of the 1920 census, regarding Omaha's foreign-born population are not yet available. The 1910 census showed 38,582 foreign-born in Douglas county, including Omaha, forming 23 per cent of the population of the county at that time.

Of this number 10,063 had been naturalized, 3,073 had taken out first papers, 4,484 were classed as aliens and information was indefinite concerning 2,583.

Illiteracy Among Foreign-Born.

Illiteracy among foreign-born of 10 years old and more was 9.3 per cent. Illiteracy for the total population of the county was 2.9 per cent. Of the illiterates 306 were negroes. Figures showed in the county only 246 native-born white illiterates, or 3.1 per cent of total population.

Elimination of illiteracy among Omaha's considerable negro population is rapidly disappearing through efforts of both white and colored welfare organizations and special night schools in the sections of the city largely populated by negroes, leaders report.

They hope to see in time, through Americanization work, the nearly complete obliteration of Omaha's "Little Italy," "Heart of Bohemia," "Greek Settlement," "Stock Yards Melting Pot," and other distinctly foreign bits.

With the passing of these settlements and a renewed widespread attention to patriotic ideals, they say, will come the "Omaha, 100 per cent American," a torch pointing the way for cities throughout the nation.

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Time Worn Custom of Removing Hats as Women Enter Elevators, Lax in Omaha

Operators Remark On Dying Courtesy Among Men Patrons.

Vaunted middle western deference to women suffers a disillusioning shock in the brand of courtesy displayed by male passengers on Omaha elevators, declare the operators who shoot 'em up and down in the city's hotels, department stores, office structures and public buildings.

Doffing of the male hat in acknowledgment of presence of women in the lifts is a hit-and-miss matter in Omaha, they say.

In general, the operators have their male passengers pegged in three classes—those who take off their hats, those who don't and those who hesitate, nervously fingering the hat brim and keeping the headgear bobbing up and down like a small boat in a rough sea.

It's the Same Old Story.

But from one particular angle it's the same old story, they report. It's the feminine passenger who enters the barred doors is young and pretty, there's no lack of snappy attention. The hats generally come off when a pretty woman enters. It's the good looking always that get the swell attention."

Judges and attorneys are his most polite passengers, Brodli says.



court house. I've heard a lot of men say they didn't think it necessary to remove their hats in elevators in a public building like this, but I notice most of 'em don't lose any time jerking off the headgear when a pretty woman enters. It's the good looking always that get the swell attention."

Divided in Opinions.

The operators are divided in opinions as to the propriety of elevator hat doffing and as to whether women passengers appreciate the

Consensus of Opinion That Bald Men Should Be Exempted.

intended deference and courtesy. Girl operators are the strongest advocates of male attention to courtesy.

But even the bitterest critics of masculine laxity and neglect make broad allowances for the bald-headed man.

"He ought to take a chance on exposing his hairless dome for a short ride," explained one girl operator, "but when it's a matter of 12 or 14 floors the operator's sympathies are aroused in prospect of the cold he's liable to catch from the draught. There's no kick on the bald-headed man keeping his hat on. If it could be generally considered that all men who failed to remove their hats were bald, probably there wouldn't be so many hats left on."

Better in Hotels.

Operators say hats generally come off in elevators in the larger hotels, but report varying degrees of male politeness in department stores and other buildings.

"Seldom notice a man fail to remove his hat when a lady passenger enters," announces Jim Lang, operator at the Hotel Fontenelle. "Seems to be a fixed custom in hotels."

"Part of 'em do and part of 'em don't," reports George Hurd, who elevates and submarines for Uncle Sam at the federal building. Federal officials are generally careful to show courtesy, he says.

Lady Redfeather Proposes To General Hicosta Living

Leap Year Stunt of Omaha Hen Leaps Egg Laying Record.

The Leap Year proposal of Lady Redfeather of Omaha is one that is a credit to herself, and one that every woman might well emulate.

For Lady Redfeather proposes to lower the high cost of living—is devoting her entire energy to it, in fact—and has been so successful that during the Leap Year month she broke all long-distance egg-laying records.

Lady Redfeather, be it known, is a hen of the poultry establishment in charge of the coop of the Peters Milling company. At present she is at the University Farm, at Lincoln, where she is entered in a national egg laying contest that began last October and is scheduled to run for 12 months. And during February she laid 28 eggs, which established a record for the contest. She might have made it 29 and had a clean score, but no self-respecting hen will work on a holiday that comes but once in four years.

According to R. M. Peters, in charge of the poultry establishment, this producer is only about 11 months old. She didn't make much of a showing the first few months of the contest, but about the middle of January decided to show up the 1,000 odd other hens entered, and began laying heavily. In February, she established her record, and is bidding fair to pass it during March.

Mr. Peters believes that the remarkable achievement of his entry is due to careful breeding. By keep-

Baby's Great-Grandparents Living

Eureka, Kan., March 20.—Wayne Hartshower, born here a few days ago, lays claim to records for grand-great-grandparents. The child has 11 lineal ancestors living and is said to be starting the fifth generation with loud appreciation of his attainments.



Lady Redfeather.

ing a close record of the eggs produced by each hen, good and bad layers are discovered, and the good ones kept for breeding, he explained. It was through such a system that Lady Redfeather was developed, he said. The purpose of the contest at Lincoln is to establish authentic records as to egg production and to supply figures as to the comparative values of different breeds.

They predict that if Lady Redfeather keeps up her present rate she will set a mark that chickens will be laying for a number of years.

Pay Back Taxes to Vote

Atlanta, Ga., March 20.—J. T. Bryant, 64, being desirous of casting his vote in this year's presidential elections, has just paid his back taxes for 20 years.

GAS RAFFLES MAKES OMAHA AUTO OWNERS HIS TARGETS

Figures Introduced in Congress Show Gate City Suffers Heavily From Motor Thefts.

Omaha in proportion to its size suffers heavily from automobile thefts in comparison to other cities of the United States, according to figures presented to congress by Representative Dyer. Apparently a "Gasoline Raffles" has been busy in this city stealing a large part of "the horse power of the nation."

According to the statistics offered, following are the figures on auto thefts in 18 of the large cities of the United States.

Detroit	2,627
Chicago	2,621
St. Louis	2,243
Kansas City	2,144
Denver	891
Omaha	808
Philadelphia	781
Cleveland	753
San Francisco	344
Los Angeles	322
Portland	283
Salt Lake	197
Boston	185
Indianapolis	157
Oklahoma City	154
Cleveland	107

Owners Can Help.

There are many ways in which the motorist can aid the authorities in curtailing automobile thefts. Each step taken by motorists to prevent theft of motor cars, is pointed out, is a step toward the reduction of theft insurance rates. Each negligible act reflects on the owner in higher rates.

The statistics of Representative Dyer show that 125,000 cars are stolen in the United States every year. This total makes an aggregate loss to owners of in excess of \$100,000,000.

What the authorities are doing much to reduce thefts is left to a protective measure is left to the motorist. One thief in Chicago, the records show, sold 27 stolen roadsters of the same make and year from the bill of sale given him by the dealer. He used the bill of sale over and over again by using ink eraser to change the number.

Police records from Philadelphia show that one thief there stole 1,000 cars in a year.

Increase Threatened.

During the year 1920, with the car shortage as serious as it is, all indications would seem to point to an increase unless the public becomes educated to theft prevention.

In the first place automobile owners should know their own cars. In Philadelphia the police had the number of cars at one time located by the legitimate owners could not identify their cars. Recovery is made impossible unless the owner can recognize his car when it is recovered. Probably the most important factor in theft prevention which effects the motorist is the problem of locking his machine. In some of the eastern cities it is an offense to park a car without first locking it. If a car can be towed it can be stolen. It can be towed if it is not locked. Many locks also have been solved by wary thieves. A locked car should be movable up to a certain point so that it might be taken perhaps 50 feet out of the way in case of fire or danger. But probably the most sensible lock is the one which locks the steering mechanism and prevents the control of the machine through traffic.

Prince Must Take Four Wives; Is Shy; Thinks One Enough

London, March 20.—The Crown Prince Ismail of Johore, who has a strong bias for monogamy, has just left England for his native land, where custom expects him to remain staunch to polygamy.

According to the custom of Johore, the crown prince has to take four wives. The first wife is the choice of his father, the sultan; the other three the prince may choose as his fancy dictates. But the prince, having become a convert to British customs during his stay in this country, does not approve of this custom.

He prefers the English practice, particularly where it concerns individual' choice. There is likely to be an interesting discussion of the marriage question when his royal highness reaches Johore.

Burned Money by Mistake, Uncle Sam May Replace It

Denver, March 20.—With numerous affidavits and the aid of local secret service agents, Mrs. E. E. Mantooth may receive perfectly good money from the Treasury department for the \$275 in currency that she tossed into her kitchen stove here.

Mrs. Mantooth had secured the money after banking hours. In her anxiety over its safety she followed the female precedent of changing her mind several times in regard to a hiding place. Finally she took the "roll" from a newspaper in which she had it wrapped and placed it in her purse. The purse was celluloid. As she opened the kitchen stove to throw the newspaper into the fire the purse burst into flames and Mrs. Mantooth was "burning her money up."

A bucket of water enabled her to recover the charred remnants of the "roll," which are being sent to Washington for redemption.