THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR, The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor, BEE BUILDING, PARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By carrier
per month.

maha—The Bee Building outh Omaha—218 N street.
Suncil Biuffs—14 North Main street.
Incoln—35 Little Building.
Incoln—36 Little Building.
Sew York—Room 110, 256 Fifth avenue.
Liquis—568 New Bank of Commerce.
Vachington—728 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE, address communications relating to news and est torial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department

APRIL CIRCULATION,

53,406

Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.; ht Williams, circulation manager of The Bee ag company being duly sworn, says that the circulation for the month of April, 1915, was DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager, Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before this let day of May 1815. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily uld have The Bee mailed to them. Adis will be changed as often as requested

Thought for the Day Selected by Mrs. E. Benedict

"Ocall not this a vale of tears, described of gloom and sorrow, One half the grief that o'er us comes From self we aften borrow. The world is beautiful and good, Ohl why should man mistake it, The folly is within ourselves, The world is what we make it,"

It won't be long before Florence and Benson will wish they had been included.

The job of jarring loose the Nebraska plum tree has been devolved upon McAdoo to do, But what McAdoo can do is dublous,

Building trades activity is greater in Omaha than in any other American city of our size or larger. Stop knocking and keep a-boosting!

It is to be feared the warriors in Burope are a trifle out of range of our commencement orators, otherwise peace would be established

The tip has gone out to 8,000 Treasury cierks to pay up their debts or seek other jobs. Viewed from any angle the tipping system is a

Big business is doing the tango of delight to the music furnished by the federal court of New Jersey. Even the canners' combine blows off the lid of Joy.

The success of the peony exhibit suggests that the city might with advantage put on a flower show once or twice a year after it takes over the Auditorium.

Warring on neutral shipping proceeds with unabated vigor. What German submarines fall to blow up, Great Britain interns in port, Either way the skipper gets the hook,

The discovery that the railroads have paid taxes on property destroyed or moved away is an impressive sign of restored generosity for which the corporations are famous,

The Water board's action in pressing Dundee for the coin is rude and unseemly. Surely a classy neighborhood does not need a summer suft to look pleasant at an involuntary wedding.

It is not so much that the secretary of state is "obdurate," as the senator explains the cause of the plum crop shortage, but that the president is "obdurate" in standing with the secretary of state.

But if it is the Universal verdict that dentists should advertise, why not also the other professions that have legitimate services to offer about which possible patrons must otherwise remain in the dark?

Germany is going to pay the bills for those "accidental" blow-ups of neutral ships. At the same time England dalities in price courts, confiscates the goods and keeps mum on reparation. A stiff dun for John Bull is also overdue.

The millers have finally found out that the price of wheat is coming down, and have lowared the price of flour accordingly. Now, it someone will only get word to the baker, the |meet expectations. Experience has pretty well householder may get some advantage of the



uzion of Iowa editors to California is to go the Union Pacific in charge of T. W. Blackburg of the palsenger department, "a gentleman peculiarly qualified to entertain and look after the comforts of

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cline, 1317 Burt street, are rejoicing over the appearance of a bouncing boy, sional Clowry of Chicago is planning to eract a what is known as the Estabrook property on Sixteenth

John A. McShane has gone to Cheyenne Sovernor James W. Dawes spent the day in Omaha. ilth's, is convalencing after a severe lliness,

The announcement is made by J. S. Richardson, emas of the committee appointed by the Baptis atate convention, that they will soon make a tour of the state to look at sites offered for a liaptist college.

A reporter going over the assessor's book counted up 3.813 hereas ewned in Omaha and listed for taxation.

Judge Dundy left for Topeka, Ean., where he will hold a ression of court.

Bryan Proposes a Credit Merger.

Has Secretary Bryan hit upon the solvent that may reconcile and unite the interests of all the Pan-American republicans through a gigantic credit merger? A proposal in that direction made by him in connection with the financial conference held in Washington is hailed by the National City Bank circular as "not only a daring but a brilliant conception" and though a move in the realm of finance as of more far reaching statesmanship than anything emanating from him in the field of diplomacy. The gist of the Bryan proposal may be found in this

Secretary of State Bryan presented a proposal looking to an nterchange of credit by the government of the United States with governments within the Panof the arrangement. The secretary of state was careful to say that he threw out the suggestion he was about to make quite in a personal and unofficial way, obviously guarding against its being regarded at this time as an administration measure or as representing even the views of any of his colleagues. His premise was that the development of several of the South American republics was greatly hindered by the lack of credit which would enable those countries to borow on any reasonable basis. He cited instances of governments paying 8 per cent, and he could, course, have cited many such instances, and some where the rate would have been even higher. He very properly regarded this lack of credit and consequent lack of national initiative as a great loss, not alone to the countries and the people of the nations being considered, but quite as well to the people of the United States. This interchange of credit was to be ecomplished by taking from a South American nation its obligation bearing 4 per cent interest and giving such a country a like amount of United States bonds bearing 3 per cent interest. Our government, however, instead of making the 1 per cent difference in interest rates, would devote this to the amortization of the South American bonds, which by investing the einking fund at 3 per cent would be accomplished in forty-seven years.

Paradoxically Secretary Bryan, despite the revolution he once sought to lead against a gold bandage, would chain the republics of the two American continents together with links of the same yellow metal or rather with a credit union secured by our gold. The idea, of course, should it appeal to our neighbors to the south of us, would take time for fruition and require first the development of many complicated details, but it would be remarkable if it proved to be the one lasting contribution of national policy to be credited to Mr. Bryan.

An Adjustable "Gateway."

How the advantage of a natural trade route forces recognition and dominates actual traffic is now being shown in a striking way. A few months ago the purchase of the Central Pacific by the Union Pacific was prevented by Attorney General McReynolds, the reason given being that it was to avoid setting up control at Ogden of traffic to the west. Whatever of dispute might have arisen over this point has been settled by the natural route for travel. Roads running out from Chicago have arranged to turn over their business to the Union Pacific at Omaha, and the Orden "gateway" has at last lost its significance, Four other transcontinental lines in the United States and two in Canada own their continuous rails to the Pacific coast, but this was denied the Union Pacific. But neither "regulation" nor rivalry can overcome the advantage of geography and location, and Omaha is now the gateway in fact as well as in name for the great current of transcontinental traffic.

Education by Legislative Enactment.

One of the most widespread of erroneous beliefs is that which attaches to "be it enacted" potency that stops just short of omnipotence. Popular faith in the ability of the legislature to bring to pass almost anything that is desired or desirable has never been more confidently exhibited than when the lawmakers are dealingwith educational institutions and methods. Here the trust of the voter seems to be as implicit as the faith of the martyrs. Nebrasks had a most illuminative exhibit of this peculiar quality of mind during the late session of the legislature, when a member very nearly had his way in dealing with the University of Nebraska, over the protest of the chanceller, the faculty, the regents and everybody else who is in a position to really know of its needs, its capabilities, its purposes and its aspirations.

Missouri is just now getting an illustration of the beauty of the legislature's conception of its own ability to deal with any and all questions. The last session down there enacted a law that requires the University of Missouri to grant certain degrees at a school of technology for which it is not equipped to prepare students. It seems to have been the notion of the lawmakers that if the legislature orders these degrees conferred, all the curators of the university have to do is to fill out the shoepskin, and the recipient is thereby duly qualified. The mere matter of mental preparation and qualification for the digalty and distinction of the title conferred cuts no figure under the Missouri law. The curators propose to test the question in the

Possession of a diploma from a college or university is usually a credit to the holder, but It is not an infallible proof of intellectual eminence or usefulness. Many very able and influential men have achieved greatness against the handicap of lack of university training, while many formally permitted to write sections of the alphabet after their names have failed to demonstrated that the domain of intellectuality is not to be attained by fixed rules. This being true, legislative enactment may well be kept for other uses, while the direction of the great state schools is left to the wisdom of those with established qualifications for the work.

Movements for human betterment find their greatest obstacles in the dollars involved. In one New York institution for the care of unfortunates, efforts to cure them of the drug habit are well-nigh useless, made so by the activities of presumably respectable bootleggers. The resident physician, a nurse, two keepers and an orderly, caught with the goods, have been arrested for smuggling dope to the inmates. This comes close to the limit of human greed.

War alarmists are wofully behind the time. They imagine much and know so little. While these high privates urge instant preparedness, General Cleveland Moffett has already pulled off a hot air invasion and laid the heavy hand of tribute on coast cities. All of which goes to show that a speedy typewriter can outdistance sabre rattlers.

Gas as a Weapon

WHAT is the nature of the deadly gas launched against the allies by their German foca? A contributor to the Scientific American thinks that the evidence points to chlorin, and he furnishes some interesting facts regarding the probable method of producing the gas on the battlefield and of insuring that it shall reach the enemy in a sufficient degree of concentration to do damage. A formidable attack of this sort on May 24 is described in Sir John French's

Some positions in our line east of Ypres lost yesterday during an enemy gas attack have not yet been recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than on any previous occasion, extending over a front of five miles. The gas was emitted from cylinders during a period of four and a half hours. At the same time our line was bombarded by ashyxiating gasshells until the gas cloud rose at places to a height of fifty feet from the ground.

Portions of the line remained intact throughout the ordeal, and our men demonstrated that with due precautions this form of attack can be successfully met

We are reminded by the writer that in the evolution of warfare there has been an increasing use of forces further and further from the direct use of muscular This tendency, of course, is also shown in industrial development. We see everywhere increased use of machines, the applications of physical forces as they become known through scientific study, and in general the gradual substitution of natural forces controlled by mind for the muscular exertion of earlier times. He goes on to say:

"The methods of destruction also call upon knowledge from most of the arts and sciences, and each step in their evolution is a further application of sci-

entific knowledge.

"In the present European war the application of such knowledge seems to be reaching the utmost limit of ingenuity. It may almost be called a chemist and physicist war, with its application of physics in aerial navigation and its use of submarines, of telephones, wireless telegraphy, searchlights and range finders. and the application of chemistry in the manufacture of its many explosives, the manufacture of hydrogen for airships, its illuminating bombs and flares, and, latest of all, in the manufacture of poleonous gases to be used for tactical purposes,

"The reports which have been received seem to show that the gas so far used is chlorin. The greenish-yellow color, the strong smell, the great density of the gas causing it to flow along the ground are indications of choirin. The symptoms shown by the victims are those exhibited by persons who have been potsoned by chlorin in industrial accidents; that is, great trritation of the mucous membranes, bronchitts and sudden death by a narcotic action in the most

"If chlorin is the gas which was used, it must have reached the trenches in a concentrated form to cause death, unless the death was due in part to psychologyleal effects, for to produce death rapidly it is necessary that the air breathed shall contain at least one part of chlorin in 1,000 of air. Long exposure to air containing one part of chlorin per 100,000 is dangerous, and even smaller amounts are troublesome

It is of some interest to knew how much chlorin needed to be effective. On the supposition that there is a breeze of four miles per hour and that it takes two minutes to empty the containers holding the chlorin, the drift of air during that time would about 700 feet; to charge the lower three feet of this air current with chlorin to a concentration of one to 1,000 would require about six cubic feet, or one pound for each yard, or something like one ton per mile of battle front. Chlorin can be obtained commercially compressed into liquid form in cylinders for 5 to 8 cents a pound, and as a by-product in the electrolytic manufacture of hydrogen for balloons it may well be of less value."

Under proper conditions, the writer concludes, it is quite fensible to use this inexpensive and powerful offensive weapon. But the conditions must be right, Too strong a breeze would diffuse the gas; a variable wind or calm would injure the user. The gas could hardly be used unless the battle line were straight or convex toward the enemy, since otherwise the fumes would be apt to drift in part over the users' own lines, as, in fact, it has done sometimes, the dissay. We read further:

"And then undoubtedly effective preventive or antidotal measures can be used. A sponge or towel wet with water or better, with some basic substance like cooking soda or borax kept ready to put over the face might hold off the danger, and more special respirators charged with basic substances or with reducing agents like oxalates or sodium hypesulfite might enable the attacked force to tide over the worst of the attack.

Probably sulphur dioxide and bromine might be used in a similar way to chlorin, as they are extremely irritating, act at once, and are heavy. But they could both be absorbed by respirators similar to

those effective for chiorin. "While the use of poisonous gases has been spoken of as in the line of evolution of warfare, since it is an application of advanced knowledge, the thought comes that in view of the apparent cruelty involved it can be used only when it is shown to be of great military value. It has been apparently of some military value temporarily, and is used against military forces and not against non-combatants, and in that sense is perhaps more allowable than the dropping of bombe in cities or the bombardment of undefended bowns, but the weapons which seem most in line with this use of gases in war are the saw-toothed knife, the jagged spear and the dumdum bullet. With the perfection of preventive measures the tactical advantages may be removed and this barbarous application of scientific knowledge may not tempt the leaders of armies of so-called enlightened nations."

Twice Told Tales

Not Playing in Luck.

They were speaking about playing in tuck and Congressman Eugene E. Reed of New Hampshire told of an incident that happened in the west. A traveling salesman landed in one of the burgs

along his route and was surprised to find the whole population marching to the music of brass bands. "Say, old man," he wonderingly asked an esteemed citizen standing along the sidewalk, "what is the cause

of all this excitement?" We are celebrating the birthday of our oldest inhabitant," answered the other, "She is 101 years old today. That was her in the first automobile. You don't mean it!" returned the salesman, glancing up the street. "Who was the sad looking

"Distant relative," was the grinful rejoinder of the native. "He has been keeping up the payments on her life insurance policy for the last thirty years."--Philadelphia Telegraph.

Seemed Probable.

A young business man, who has been married but short time, was greeted by his wife one evening just before dinner with the joyful announcement that she had that very atternoon received her diploma from the cooking school at which she had been an assiduous student for some time "And I've prepared the whole dinner tonight?" she

When they were seated at the table, and the young man was endeavoring to masticate a parti-ularly tough piece of one of the new dishes, his wife auddenly sald:

"I took special pains with the dish you are eating. Guens what is is. "Well, I really don't know," he relied, uncertainly. "Is it the diploma?"-Philadelphia Ledger.

His Santty Established. At a political convention in one of the western states two rival delegates got into a serious personal "Oh, you're erazy!" shouted one

"I'm not crasy!" denied the other.

"But you are crasy!" voctferated the first. "I can prove I'm not crasy, and that's more than you can do," came back the rejoinder. "Let's see you prove it, then."

Whereupon the man who was accused of being oraty pulled from an inside pocket his discharge pa-pers from a nearby-mane asylum.—New York Times. that movement

The Bee's Confined the Letter Box

Patent Office Practice. NORTH LOUP, Neb., May 31 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The truth is sometimes a difficult thing to find. Readers of The Bee know of the objections raised to the Interior and Agricultural departments by this writer. One of those objections was with respect to the management of the patent office which is in charge of the interior department, and with respect to the Rittman claims on a gasoline process. The present methods of selecting the patcht office examiners leaves the patent practice entirely open to the spies of big business, especially the oil and mas trusts. A few weeks ago I raised the objection to the practice, but had heard nothing of the matter until very recently, and that came in an

accidental way. Big business selects a few men and places them in line for patent office examiners, and they take the oath the When an application for letters tions; patent comes in, if it is a matter that big business does not want patented, the letters patent is denied on some sort of previous claims. Since raising the obtentions to the manipulations of the Interior department in making gasoline and taking out patents in the name of the government, I have received the fol-

"May 20, 1918. Mr. W. J .- Dear Sir: Mr. H. M., examiner in the United States natent office for the last eight years, has resigned his position and joined the P. P. Mr. M. had charge of patent classes, including carburetors, air and gas mixers, gas producers, and treatment of mineral oils and is therefore in position especially fitted for preparing and prosecuting applications for patents of this character. This, with Mr. M.'s familiarity with patent office procedure and patent law practice, makes him a valuable addition to the firm and increases our facilities for rendering expert services on behalf of our clients."

Mr. M. did not know that this writer was working in those matters except he obtained the same from the patent offloe records, which he has no right to disclose under the patent laws. It would sem that the department saw fit to remove Mr. M. for cause, and gave him a chance to resign and enter the patent fight practice. But how does that improve the patent office practice and how does it remedy the matter of the interior department in going into the patent right business and at the same time sit in judgment on the issue of patent

What we are insisting on is that the patent office and the Interior departnent be cleared up in a proper way. Mr. M. was the man who covered the application of this writer for a gasoline process, and to an average man a patent granted in 1800 would hardly anticipate a superheating process which was not demanded until the last five years. There are other matters connected with the Interior department that do not look good. One of those is the matter of the Osage oil fields of Oklahoma, where the ell trust wants in. Mr. President, you should get busy. They seem to have let some matters out that was not intended. Patent attorneys should insist on clearing up the department.

WALTER JOHNSON.

Democratic Economy.

OMAHA, June 3.-To the Editor of The Bee: Some time a year ago last winter a committee sat in a room in the capitol at Washington and considered cutting down appropriations.

Senator Sorghum's annual rake-off for his constituency of half a million dollars to deepen the Squeezee river couldn't be cut. Dozens of other clamorous patrons of the ple counter and diggers in the pork bar'l clung to their ple and pork. But the appropriation had to be cut

down somehow. Ah, here is the money for paying the janitors and charwomen of the public buildings. They get \$50 and \$25 a month, respectively. They won't kick. They can't complain. They are poor and humble and have no influential friends. They'll have to bear it in silence Off went \$65,000 from the appropriation

to pay the measre salaries of these poor employes. Each lost eight days' pay and if any is sick during May and June this year he or she loiss his or her pay for that time. Two are tick in Omaha at present. One

is a widow with children and she has just gone to the hospital with smallpox. One janitor has been compelled to borrow \$50 from a loan shark, paying \$27 for months' interest. It will take him just half a month to earn the interest

The cut affects 4.82 of the government's hardest working and poorest paid employes throughout the country and the misery and hardship that it has caused is incalculable.

Meanwhile supernumeraries put in time at their sinecures, useless "rivers" are dredged and in a hundred ways the government's moneys are wasted. A. R. G.

Present Leather Medals.

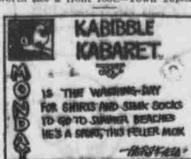
SOUTH OMAHA, June &-To the Editor of The Bee: If the South Camba officials persist in their refusal to give up their offices, when they have been com-manded to do so by their own constituents, they should be presented with leather medals. They did not wait for a court to decide whether they should take their offices when they were elected. Not by a long shot. They do not own the offices they hold. The voters who put them in own their offices and have a right to command them to give up their positions, the same as they had a right to tell them to take them. The mandate of the public should be sufficient for the officials to take notice to vacate their positions.

The voters of South Omaha who elected the city officers told them in very plain and emphatic terms on June 1 that they do not want them in office any longer and they should obey the command. Their cry all last winter was, "Let the people rule." They had better be consistent now and carry out their slogan. The result in South Omaha was too plain for any office-holder to misunderstand. Before the Park board gets after poor Mr. Elliott too hard in regard to a 810 horse and a \$6 rig, they ought to account for the \$15,000 they handled less than two years ago.

"Pormidable Movement."

New York Times. Senator William Alden Smith does not speak too strongly when he characterises his candidacy for the republican presidential nomination as a "formidable movement." dable is too meek a word; terrifying would be a better one, horrific better still. Once launched, nothing can stop

LINES TO A LAUGH.



best to keep young, how do you suppose she likes anybody builting in, anxious to give her some new wrinkles?"—Wash-ington Star.

"My face is my fortune," said the con-scious beauty.
"Well, it isn't necessary for you to be constantly flashing your roll," remarked the male cynin.—Judge.

"Our auturban neighbor, who is a law-yer, told me yesterday with pride that he is quite an expert at whitewashing."
"What's his apecialty—fances or char-acters?"—Beltimore American.

"Where were you last night?" asked one girl of another. "I was out riding with father in his "But I didn't know your father had an automobile."
"He hasn't; he is a motorman."—Indiananolis News.

Corpulent Individual—But you can't give me any reason why I should not enlist.

Recurse—Well, I should miss you, dear, but the Germans couldn't—London Mall.

"Women do not seem really to want to learn anything."

"Well, when a woman is trying her "I see the town council has put a new doorknob on the town hall and ordered hogs out of the public square."

"Yes," said Selectman Hoptoad, "we owed it to Plunkville to slick up a bit. With Buropean travel stopped this summer, a lot of people will be seeing America fust."— Louisville Courier Journal.

Heavy Eating

Needs

Schlitz in **Brown Bottles**

> Heavy meals mean more or less indigestible food. Schlitz is a great aid to digestion. Start drinking it with your meals.

> You'll notice from your first glass an added enjoyment of your food, and you'll feel immediately

The Beneficial Effects of Good Beer

on your digestion.

Schlitz in Brown Bottles is all healthfulness, it is pure and wholesome. The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity from the damaging effects of light from the brewery to your glass.

See that crown is branded "Schlitz"

