THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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MARCH SUNDAY CIRCULATION,

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State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, sm.:
Dwight Williams, circulation manager, says
that the average Sunday circulation for the month
of March, Bis. was 48.25.
DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
see, this 2d day of April, 1916.
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee matied to them. Asi-dress will be changed as often as requested.

Thought for the Day Selected by De: S. R Towns

That's the wise thrush; he sings each song twice Lest uou should think he never could recapture The first surcless rapture. -R. Browning.

Signs of spring have also struck Wall street.

The submarine has the airship backed off

The lawmakers are going home to stay. Brush the clouds of gloom away.

The first battle has been fought. Now for the second and the purse of \$4,500 per.

odious reference to "Brother Charley" Bryan as a lobbyist is the most unkindest cut

It is greatly to be feared that our two Howells are no longer members of the same mutual admiration society.

Every wide-awake city is promoting a spring clean-up campaign, and Omaha must not lag behind in the procession.

The senatorial speech would have aroused even more enthusiasm had it been accompanied by a detailed exhibit of the tederal pla counter distribution?

Increased postal receipts for the month of March carries a rift of sunshine to the national treasury, besides clearly emphasizing the country's business revival.

But there is nothing to stop the local electric lighting company from coming down without delay on its charges for electric current furnished to private consumers.

The pressing claims of the United States against warring governments are not the least of juley bills which will underscore the high coat of living in Europe by and by.

It is to be hoped all threatened labor troubles will go around Omaha this year. The building prospect is too good to take any chances on spoiling it, or even delaying operations.

Praise or President Wilson is the headlined keynote of the address delivered to the Nebraska legislature by our democratic United States senstor. But will the president reciprocate with praise of the senator? We shall see what we shall see.

Home Gardens.

Nine-tenths of the vegetables placed on our tables are brought in from a distance, from one to five days old- De-fourth to one-third of the total consumption of garden products might be raised on the idle lots and available backyards of homes within the boundaries of the greater

Amateur gardening does not require skill to start with. Skill comes from experience. The main essential is industry. The labor is a recreation especially needful for indoor wage earners. An hour or more a day, mornings or evenings, in garden activities yields immediate benefits in healthful exercise and refreshing assailablesleep, and the later reward of vegetables bearing the personal label fresh from the soil.

The chief obstacle to more general use of idle lots is not want of ownership, as many be-Heve. It is lack of initiative combined with the indolence which considers work outside the shop a drudgery. Much encouraging progress has been made under the stimulus of gardening publicity, and at least two cities afford shining examples. Well-to-do citizens of Montclair, N. J., are promoting the movement, and have secured several hundred plots of ground which are sublet without cost to amateur gardeners, In Portland, Ore., gardening has reached the dignity of a civic duty. "A city dwelling without a kitchen garden," says the Portland Orecontan, "may mean nothing worse than indolence, but even that is deplorable. He who makes two cabbages grow where before there was none is a benefactor to himself and his kind."

So long us the detached home remains a distinet characteristic of Omaha life, the backyard challenges cultivation. Even as a decorative scheme' vegetable beds are unsurpassed. Certainly no surer means are as easily within reach of home providers to held down the high cost

The United States and Mediation.

Casting a horoscope on the coming of peace. former Congressman Victor Murdock declares through his newspaper that "when peace does come, it is almost inevitable that Europe will, in the hour for arbitration of differences, turn to President Wilson, but with a condition that Bryan be excluded from participation in the negotiations." Mr. Murdock laments a situation threatening to bar Mr. Bryan from peace activities, but he also opens the question whether the United States will have an opportunity to interpose mediation services.

It will be recalled that at the outset of hostilities, President Wilson coupled the declaration of neutrality with an offer of good offices whenever the time might be propitious, but that this offer fell upon deaf ears. Had it been possible to adjust the differences of the combatants at that time, it was the universal opinion that they would naturally look to the United States as the disinterested friend best able to serve as umpire. But many things have since happened to strain the relations of our country with the belligerents on both sides, and, if we are frank, we must confess that they no longer accept the unselfish friendship of the United States with the same unquestioning faith that they did eight months ago. At any rate, it is much less likely now than it was then that the United States should be invited to mediate or arbitrate disputed points in peace negotiations, and this without reference to the inclusion or exclusion of Mr. Bryan. The situation, of course, may change, as we hope it will, before the time for action arrives, but nothing is to be gained by shutting our eyes to the unpleasant fact that for the present the United States is not in the commanding position distinguishing it as the natural peace-maker.

Reawakened Wall Street.

Seven months of suspended animation seems to have been enough for Wall street, and the frightened brokers are beginning to emerge from the holes into which they ran on July 30, last, when Germany's action made certain the war that has followed. Bull and bear have resumed their game of betting on whether prices will go up or down, and matters in the "street" are normal, apparently. The one refreshing feature of the situation is that the bulls have the better of the game at the beginning, and that prices on all stocks are advancing.

This may mean a great deal for the general revival of business, for it will probably give encouragement to capitalists, who have been holding back. If it will coax idle money out into avenues of employment and thus aid in the revival of commerce and industry, it will be the greatest service Wall street ever performed. The steady advance in the price of stocks indicate faith in the future by the investors, at any rate.

German Note on the Blockade.

Germany's note, admitting responsibility for the destruction of the Frye and its cargo, is followed by another, accusing the United States of failure to press with proper vigor the protest against the ocean-wide blockade established by the allies. The note makes what amounts to a flat charge that the United States is not at this time playing fair in the diplomatic dealings concorning the passage of ocean traffic. Openly Germany says this government is permitting the shipment of arms and munitions in vast quantis to the allies, while it is not pressing with the same energy to secure shipment of foodstuffs to Germany.

This brings the matter down squarely to a question of fact. The latest exchange of notes between the United States and England and France on the subject of interference with neutral shipping was on the part of our government a plain statement of a position not in harmony with the position assumed by the allies, and could hardly have been made more explicit. The general position of this government has been clearly set forth in correspondence with the several belligerents, and in the latest note identical to Great Britain and France, specific complaint was made covering traffic with neutral Scandinavian and Dutch ports, through which it is possible to reach Germany. It has been rumored that the allies have tentatively agreed to a modification of the order in council, promulgated by Great Britain and acquiesced in by France, relaxing some of its provisions. Until this modification is published the case will stand much as it is, the United States resting on its protest. This information may not have yet reached the German chancellery.

It is interesting to note that the ancient treaty with Prussia, revived in the Frye case, practically squares with the practice adopted by the allies, and that the principle under which the Frye was sunk is the one under which Great Britain now assumes to dispose of cargoes intercepted at sea, when suspected of being contraband or destined for enemy uses. The British control of the sea has been a most stubborn factor in the war game, and its advantage is apparent to all.

The German note is indicative of a purpose to push every possible issue to the greatest advantage. Up to the present time the position of the United States as regards neutrality is un-

New York's Constitutional Convention. The constitutional convention which has just begun its deliberations to revise the fundamental law of New York state, is a notable body of men charged with the specially important work. The convention is to be presided over by former Senator Elibu Root, and counts in its membership many of the ablest students of pub-He affairs in the great Empire state.

New York has been regarded as the province of conservatism. It would be surprising to see it embrace the various devices of ultra-progressiveism such as the initiative and referendum, recall of judicial decisions, and proportional representation, although they will doubtless all be urged for consideration. The expectation is, however, that the main effort will be directed to perfecting the machinery of government, and, above all, centering responsibility with a view to greater economy, efficiency and accountability. The opinion prevails in New York that the

constitution-makers will take their time for the task, preferring to do a thorough job than a pulck job, but their conclusions should in that event commend themselves all the more. In its new constitution, New York will surely

set all other states an influential example.

THE most remarkable feature of the Appomattox fiftieth year celebration was the large number of veterans present who had fought under Grant or more of his great strategic campaigns. When Judgo Fawrett asked those to stand up in sucession who had been with Grant at Shiloh, at Vicksburg, or in the batiles of the Army of the Potomac leading up the final surrender, approximately a score rose

each time. These men were testifying to a personal acquaintance and association with the greatest military senius of the nineteenth century, a figure whom war know only from reading history, or from a possible glimpse during his later years. I have an inlatinot recollection of seeing General Grant just once he was entertained in Omaha on his return from his trip around the world. True, I was a mere boy, but I recall how the town was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and remember the procession assing along Farnam street with the hero of Appomatiox pointed out as he rode past. The window where I was watching was in the old Bee office, located then between Ninth and Tenth, and I have a photograph somewhere of the building with its decorations for that occasion, the central piece being a more than life-size oil painting of General Grant, which had been done by a local artist on a special rush order, giving him but a few hours to execute the work. General Grant, himself, observed the pi-ture, and remarked to my father upon its exceptional ikeness. That picture is hanging now in my office, and I regret only that I did not think to offer its use to the committee in charge of the semi-centennial peace program. I do not recall ever seeing Grant after that visit to Omaha, but I have been entertained by his son, General Fred Grant, while he was minister to Austria, where I also met his grandson, Ulysset S. Grant, second, who later became an army officer, and I had the privilege of entertaining another son of the president, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., when he was here from California a few years ago for some litigation growing out of the Independent telephone promo

But General Grant had been to Omaha before he had become president. Reference to this visit is found in the little book of personal recollections, issued last year by General G. M. Dodge, who had been one meral Grant's corps commanders. As narrated by General Dodge, soon after his nomination for the presidency on the republican ticket, his friend and ormer subordinate, General Frank P. Blair, was nominated for vice president on the democratic ticket, being at that time a United States commissioner, accepting each twenty miles of the road as built, with

headuarters at Fort Sanders, Wyo., and he proceeds: 'General Grant came to Omaha to go over the road with me, and General Blair, happening to arrive in Omaha at the same time, I took them both in my car to the end of the Union Pacific railway. When they met they were as cordial and chatty as though were political friends. Blair's contention that if Grant was elected president it was one step toward placing the country under a monarchy, for believed, with the faith the people had in him, his party would take the benefit and make him a po nent president. But one knowing Grant as I did. much less be a party to it. The population along the line of the Union Pacific, and the working parties were many of them rebels who had gone into the plains rather than go into the confederate army or be sent through our lines into the confederate lines. Naturally, this population was for the democratic ticket. The presence of Grant and Blair on the line ticket. The presence of Grant and Blair on the line became knwn, and at every stopping place the people congregated, and were all anxious to see Grant, and demanded that Blair, who was reputed a fine speaker, should talk to them on the political question. Grant urged Blair to comply with their wishes, but Blair responded that the presence of Grant, for whom he had the highest admiration personally, made it impossible for him to talk to them n politics, and stated that he intended to so down the road again in a short time, and it would give him pleasure to expound to them the principles of his party."

It must have been about this time, too, that the se with General Dodge at Fort Sanders in reference to the protection of the construction force and the supplies by escorts of troops. The party was photographied at the headquaters of General Dodge, the photograph being reproduced in the volume with the names of the figures appearing in it as follows: "General August Kautz, General Philip H. Sheridan, Mrs. Potter, General Frederick Dent, Mrs. Gibl Ci, General John Gibbon, Master John Gibbon, General U. S. Grant, Katle Gibbon, Mrs. Kilburn, Allie Potter, General G. D. Dodge, Lieutenant General William T. Sherman, General William S. Harney, Dr. T. C. Durant, General Adam Slemmer, General Joseph C.

In this interesting photograph the personages are grouped behind a paling fence. General Grant in straw hat and civilian clothes, and for once without a cigar, and General Sherman emphasising his tall-ness with a tall silk tile and long military cape. It without saying that the picture is one of the most precious relies in the historical collection of the

Twice Told Tales

Decorating the Pamp.

Of the many good stories told by Harry Lauder, one of the best relates to a certain Dundee farmer. "Here, Sandy," said the farmer to his man, "gang roon" and gie the coos a cabbage each, but min' ye gie the biggest to the coe that gies the maist milk."
Off went Bandy, and on his return the farmer asked him if he had obeyed the instructions, doling out the cabbages according to merit. "Aye, maister," an-swered Sandy. "an' I hung the biggest on the pump."

Alice was very enthusiastic regarding the new minister, and young Winston was inclined to be 'Oh, he's superbly eloquent," cried Alice. "He

his hearers to tears." "Well, that is but a paltry accomplishment. Alice. replied the young man, sarcastically. "I would corn

proficiency in an art in which every eneeds is my every peeled onion is my superior."-Washington Star.



W. R. Peck & Co., brokers, received the following telegrum concerning the Chicago markets: opened excited on more war-like news and a detailed report of crop damage. June wheat sold on curb at 21% cents."

The Red line cars began running on the Saunders street extension, and the terminus is now near the Long school, being eight blocks beyond the old stop-The engine house on Sixteenth and Farnam streets will be vacated this month by the firemen and taken

by the Board of Trade. The firemen will probably find temporary quarters in the Paxton barn on Eighteenth street between Farnam and Douglas. Some of the young brick carriers in Livesey's brickyards struck for higher wages and quit work. A new set of boys were engaged and promptly went to

work, but the young strikers set upon them so lustily with brickbais that police interference was necessary. Mr. and Mrs. Prank B. Johnson returned from a trip to New York and Boston. Ex-Senator Ramsay of Minnesota, member of the

Utah commission, was a guest at the Panton, joining his colleague, ex-Senator Paddock, with whom he left for Utah.

Mrs. E. B. Fenn is back from a six-weeks' visit to

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A state supreme court has ruled against the Lord's prayer in the public schools. About everything else has got into the public schools from making pink paper baskets to dancing

Houston Post: A California bishop says he would like to turn the hose on the capitalistic class. Sure! Give it to the bedoliared devils every time. What right have they to consideration at the hands of a mighty and noble pauperdom?

Indianapolis News: A Kanma Methodist conference is endeavoring to decide whether it is a sin to go motoring on What are the precedents as they concerned the shiny side bar buggy

Philadelphia Ledger: The Philadelphia admirers of Rev. William A. Sunday must not be hurt by his statement that he never before encountered so much vim. tobasco, ginger and pepperino as cheered him on to his attack upon ungodiness in Paterson. Everybody here knows that if there is any one spot on this poor, sin-carried earth that he dearly loves it is the grand old city of Philadelphia. It is a part of Rev. Mr. Sunday's cheerful temperament to find each successive field of his labors the most promising and inspiring he over encountered.

MUSINGS OF A CYNIC.

Unfortunately our family jars are never hermatically scaled.

Many a man counts the cost with no intention of paying it. A woman seldom sees a mirror without

It takes a pretty good mixer to combine business and pleasure.

pausing for reflection.

Many a man puts whip and spur to his brains who neglects to bridle his tongue. Kill the fatted calf for a prodigal son, and he will blame you for his indigestion. The color scheme of many a woman consists of keeping her age dark and her hair light.

As a rule we don't care to have people tell us their troubles, unless we happen to be lawyers.

The man who marries a woman with an independent fortune also gets an independent wife.

When a politician is in the hands of his friends he isn't always particular where his friends' hands are.

The only time some fellows are willing to help themselves is when a bottle and a glass are placed before them.

What a fine world this would be if it were just as easy to make a good thing hetter as it is to make a bad matter

TABLOIDS OF SCIENCE.

Seeds of rubber trees have been found to yield an oil similar in its usefulness

One quart of liquid somp invented by a Dutch chemist, it is claimed, will wash a man's hands 2,500 times. Ormiston is a new alloy of aluminum

which is comparable with copper for lightness and with steel for strength, The discovery of fish glue is attributed

to a Massachusetts man, who, while making chowder, found that it stuck to From the bottom of the deepest hole

in the sea to the top of the highest mountain on the land there is a distance As showing the possibilities for tree growth in regions where irrigation has

that Boise Ida., has as many as ninetyfour kinds of ornamental and shade trees. As a standard apparatus for measuring dust and soot in the air, a committee of English scientists has recommended a rain gauge with a wide collecting area, the water finding its way into a bottle for analysis.

The British have a new American gun which they are using to arm their aeroplanes. It is loaded in the middle and the shock caused by the discharge of the weapon is neutralized by an air custion in the end that does not contain the bore. It is regarded as a highly important arm, because it can be fired without of danger of upsetting the saroplane which carries it.

AROUND THE CITIES.

The municipal debt of Minneapolis foots up \$22,190,804, and of Louisville \$12,879,073. St. Paul covers 25,490 acres of ground, Louisville 17,527 acres and Minneapolis

New York City's bonded debt is now \$1.307,039,231, considerably more than the national debt. By majority votes last Tuesday Chi-

cago added six square miles of territory to its girth and \$3,973,600 to its bonded Davenport, Is., is sitting down hard on

itney drivers who attempt to carry more passengers than there are seats in the bus. Although the city of Detroit now owns and operates the street railways, the jit-

ney patriots do not hesitate to swipe the nickels from the city. Calculations based on city directory names give Denver a population of 137,

885, Des Moines 90,000, St. Joseph 191,500 and Indianapolis 282,877. At the rate pensions are rooting into the public treasury of Chicago it is catimated that within sixty years the annual

haul will reach \$100,000,000. Voters of St. Joseph, Mo., are asked to say yes or no on a bond proposition calling for \$500,000, the money to be used in

sewering all sections of the city. The University of Pittsburgh, after an exhaustive inquiry, figures the city's smoke waste bill at \$10,000,000 a year. Besides, smoke taken into the lungs imperils human life and multiplies pneumonia and phthisis cases.

Boise, Idaho, and Butte, Mont., report a straight tip on the early construction the projected Butte. Boise & San Franclace railroad. According to the tip the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Milwaukee roads will furnish the wherewith

NEBRASKA EDITORS.

D. H. Rohmeyer has sold the Nebraska City Staats-Centung to Val Peter, owner of the Nebraska Tribune of Omaha. L. R. O'Kane and W. J. Reynolds have

They anneunce that they will soon begin the publication of the Third City Daily. J. W. Burleigh, for eleven years publisher of the Loup City Northwestern, has sold the paper to V. C. Chipman and F. B. Hartman of Lincoln. Mr. Burleigh re-tires because of til health and will spend some time at Excelsior Springs, Mo., be-fore again engaging in business.

purchased the Grand Dland Free Press.

People and Events

There are other forms of foot-andmouth diseases besides those treated by veterinarians. For instance, the statesman who overworks his mouth and gets his foot in it.

Sport writers note with pleasure that Jess Willard has the habit of keeping his mouth open. That tony stimulate sporting imaginations, but Jess lets Jones do the talking and also pay the freight.

A referendum vote on the question of two platoons for the fire department in Chicago chucked the proposition into the dump by an emphatic majority. It was only one of twelve propositions that got the axe:

It is strictly lawful in North Carolina now for a person to buy a quart of booze and forty pints of beer every two weeks. Advocates of economic efficiency believe the limitation puts an undue strain on the system

Illinois women have resolved that congressional candidates who will not pledge themselves to nation-wide suffrage will not be allowed to kiss the babies or linger on the porch. Running for office in Illinois promises to be as joyless as plugging the machines in Indiana.

In the happy days about to bloom in Chicago there will be a fine and dandy democratic minority in the city council, barely large enough to secure an occasional nod of recognition from the majority. But what the minority lacks in numbers is offset by the lusty lungs of Hinky Dink McKenna and Bathhouse John Coughlin, the prince of Chicago poets and fashion platers.

"NOT AS I WILL."

Helen Hunt Jackson

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand;
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifed or are laid,
By some great law, unseen and still,
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I walt;
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load
And too few helpers on the road;
And joy is weak and grief is strong,
And years and days so long, so long;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad the good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still,
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will:" the sound grows sweet Each time my lips the words repeat, "Not as I will;" the darkness feels More safe than light when this thought

More safe than light when this though steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless, All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One Who loves us first and best has gone Before us on the road, and still For us must all His love fulfill, "Not as we will."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

That quertet at the pard table cer-"Yes; it was quite a case of four flush-ing."—Baltimore American.

"Reginald, what did you study in school today?"
"We had two films of history and one reel of geography, ms."—Kansas City Journal.

"Were you in the Easter parade?"
"No," replied Mr. Menkton. "I stood off and looked on. I kind of enjoyed according Henrietta engaged in a hike that didn't look like some kind of a political procession."—Washington Star.

"Is she pretty?"
"Pretty! Say, a one-legged man would offer her his seat in a street car!"—Detroit Free Press.

Bix-By the way, who is, or rather was, the god of war? Dix-I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Ananias.—Indianapolis News.

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