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"Troubles never come singly." The outlook for home-made grape juice is fringed with gloom.

Dealing a death blow to naturalization fee grabs compensates for many legislative shortcomings.

Appropriating the money is easy beside the task of placing the war tax where it will make the least noise.

Headless drivers on auto highways ignore safety signs, but rarely miss the hospital, the jail or the cemetery.

Autocracy raves in vain. The specter of democracy marching on gathers corporeal substance with every passing hour.

Uncle Sam's financial merry-go-round starts the spring whirl by borrowing from ourselves and giving the hand to farmers and allies.

It is a neck-and-neck race between the Middle and Nebraska delegations in congress for prize as knockers of aggressive war policies.

Very little while Speaker Champ Clark prods the country into an attitude of prayerful attitude for what W. J. Bryan did at Baltimore.

A Chicago woman tops the score board with a cord of seven divorces. Still, some mere men imagine they monopolize the courage of the human family.

The president of China hesitates on the brink, while his cabinet shouts for belligerent action. Probably he promised the voters to keep the country out of war.

London views the Stars and Stripes as a joyous symbol of victory. Confidence is well placed. Old Glory never went down in defeat and it never will while free men live.

Colonel Roosevelt's enrolled army of 125,000 men stands ready for mobilization. It is up to congress to cut War department red tape and give the word, "Go to it, Teddy."

The experience of Governor Shallenberger with the rush for colonelcies no doubt convinced Congressman Shallenberger that the woods are full of volunteers pulsing for service and glory.

Steadily decreasing rations of J. Bull seriously threatens the most imposing front fashioned by cartoonists. The loss is not without some gain. Enforced dieting enables him to line up with the slim respectability of Uncle Sam.

The government and the food producer have common aims. The welfare of one is bound up with the other. The fellows in between who produce nothing, but trim producer and consumer, are they whom the government tags for early attention.

The projected grand jury quiz into the egg corner developing at Chicago promises to give the government as well as the public a line on the price-fixing talent of the country. Similar action on the sugar holdup in Omaha might enable consumers to identify the patriots of pelf.

Pity the sorrows of an autocrat out of a job. In the heyday of his power, Czar Nicholas had a fund of \$20,000,000 a year to run the imperial household, buy gasoline and hire chauffeurs. Now the dethroned monarch takes whatever the cook's fancy dictates and flips the crank of a loaned driver.

Trade Marked Goods Are Thrice Guaranteed to the Consumer
By Clinton L. Oliver

Another Fee Graft Ended.
Governor Neville completed the good work of the legislature on one item of its schedule by signing the bill which will prohibit the clerk of the courts from holding onto fees collected in naturalization cases. Hereafter it will not be legal for the clerk who signs his name and administers the oath to retain for his own use the fee that rightfully belongs to the county. It is a singular condition that made it necessary to pass a law specifically covering this point, but the legislature found that was the only way in which a considerable sum of money that rightfully belongs to the county could be saved from diversion into private pockets. Slowly but surely the fee graft is vanishing before the light of intelligence, and some time all our public officials will be serving as some of them are now, expecting to draw only the salary fixed by law and not to piece out their incomes by holding fees collected for the performance of official duties.

On the Other Side of War.
Mr. Balfour's interview, published throughout the country, in which the great British statesman simply stated some of the impressions he has received since landing, gives us a very intimate glimpse of a side of the war that has been minimized by the accounts of the fighting. Cities sitting in gloom, homes darkened and the orderly life of great centers of social activity disarranged have all been familiar enough because of stories sent to this side from the actual scenes, yet the situation has never seemed so real as made by Mr. Balfour's statement. To walk along properly lighted city streets was a novel experience to him and to others in his party. Just that one little bit of municipal housekeeping marks the difference between war and peace. It was not needed for Mr. Balfour to refer to the losses personal to himself and his friends that his statement might have full weight or the sacrifices of the people who are warring for liberty could be duly emphasized. Sorrow enough that these sacrifices are needed, but it is well for the world, perhaps, that they were made, and it is now up to Americans to see that they were not made in vain.

Champ Clark and the President.
The speaker of the house of representatives has again directed his personal and official power against the plans of the president, this time opposing the executive's effort to provide an army by the adoption of universal service. It doesn't seem to make any difference to the great Missouri democrat that experience has proved the utility of the outdoor system to which he clings nor that the fairness and equity of the new plan is admitted. He seems incapable of grasping the central thought that citizenship in a democracy carries with it something beyond the acceptance of all its privileges and immunities. Duty implies service, and while a willingness to serve is admitted, the people acting as a whole have a right to require that that service be rendered in a way that will do the most good. This principle has been applied many times, and last spring was given the sanction of law when the Oregon court held that the public had a right to call on a citizen to assume political office regardless of his personal inclination. The sentiment that animates Mr. Clark in his opposition to the president's plan doesn't deserve to be permitted to obstruct the nation's progress toward the right. Universal service should be the ambition of every citizen, and its application will benefit all.

Richmond and His Fellow Democrats.
Having loved and lost, our own Henry Clay Richmond declines to be consoled by any philosophy or poetry; the fact that the bitter cup pressed to his lips by his fellow democrats doesn't make it taste any better. He wanted to build a new state house for Nebraska, and house roll No. 1, intended to bring about this desirable result, bears his name as author.

Through all the weary watches of the longest session of a Nebraska legislature on record, Henry Clay Richmond nursed that bill. He guided its faltering steps as timidly it approached the house committee, and, as a father leads his child, he led it through the various vicissitudes and uncertainties that surrounded a good appropriation bill on its journey through the mazes and jungles of a legislature. Finally he brought it out into the sunlit heights of open enactment and saw it passed by a good safe vote in both houses. And then something happened. Henry Clay Richmond doesn't exactly know what it was, but he does know what effect it had. Between passage and signature a Bermuda bird developed, and while the fond father of the new state house measure was maneuvering to avoid that obstacle, a range of low visibility set in and from somewhere out of the vasty deep a torpedo was launched. Not even the periscope of the devastating U-boat was seen, nor the wake of the torpedo; but that isn't much consolation. The new capitol bill was hit amidships, just afloat the boilers, and Henry Clay Richmond refuses to be comforted. His personal opinion of some of his fellow members of the late house is definite enough, but too entirely picturesque for publication.

In good time the republicans will build a state house for Nebraska, just as they will do a lot of things the democrats left undone. Returns from all sections of the northern world afford cumulative proof of the destructive force of the past winter. That it was the most expensive and long drawn out in this region is beyond doubt. Expensive fuel is the least of its toll on human resources. Partly blighted winter wheat and alfalfa fields and damaged vineyards mark its destructive trail. Like conditions belt the world. The winter seemingly donned its war bonnet and joined humanity in the carnival of destruction.

The socialist Voerwaerts of Berlin boldly demands that the "German government tell the people the whole truth, which is simply that it is impossible to dictate terms to a world of enemies." Tersely put, and the fact that Voerwaerts pulled it off the press shows that official censors are preparing the public for coming events.

Legislative history at best is a Sahara, rarely relieved by an oasis. Its dusty dreariness should have restrained the senate from expunging Senator Howell's deft touches of color. Besides brightening the pages of the journal, the characters limned by the senator might serve as models for future political sculptors.

By a vote of 100 to 31 one branch of the legislature of Maine rejected a bone-dry bill. The Pine Tree state, strengthened against the tempter by a drought of fifty years duration, refused to follow the fashion and mock its settled grip on the water wagon. Wherefore, the shade of Neal Dow sleeps in peace.

Department of Agriculture
Weather and War
By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Since our declaration of war one service of the weather bureau to the general public has been stopped—its observations of the movements of shipping are no longer published. These observations are made upon a larger scale than ever, in order that the government may have the fullest possible knowledge of the whereabouts of our merchant vessels which must be protected from submarines; but the information is withheld from publication to keep it out of enemy hands.

Our daily weather map, which shows the movements of storm areas over and near the North American continent, will doubtless also be withheld from publication if actual hostilities take place; for weather is an important element in war. The firing of big guns at long range and the use of torpedoes are largely affected by weather conditions. In a naval battle off our coast an enemy fleet which did not know what to expect in the way of weather would be at a disadvantage compared to our own; for all possible information is furnished by the weather bureau to the Navy department every day.

The importance of weather in war is shown by the fact that when the European war broke out, all of the belligerent governments immediately withheld from publication their weather observations, which had until that time been used for publication of an international weather map of the Northern Hemisphere.

In addition to these regular services of reporting the movements of vessels from its coastal stations in co-operation with the coast patrol and keeping the Navy department informed as to meteorological conditions, the weather bureau is now making studies of the upper atmosphere, which are of the greatest military value. The observation of upper air currents by means of kites and balloons which the bureau has been carrying on for several years is largely for the benefit of the aeronautical corps. This information is also of value to the coast defense and naval gunners, for in firing at long range the big guns throw their projectiles several thousand feet in the air, and knowledge of what wind velocities will be encountered at these heights is indispensable to accurate pointing.

These services which the weather bureau is able to contribute to the efficiency of the nation as a fighting organization are really the least important part of its activities even in war time. For our war problem is chiefly one of food supplies and in the production and transportation of foods the prophecies of the weather bureau are implicitly relied upon for protection from floods, snow, frost, storm and drought. In Medford, Ore., which is the heart of the northwestern fruit country, the bureau has a special man to warn the orchardists against the approach of frosts. When this man says the word millions of little oil burners are lit in the orchards and the apple blossoms are brought safely through freezing nights by artificial heat. Down in Louisiana the people have stores and warehouses along the river front and rely upon the flood warnings implicitly. If the weather bureau says the river is going to rise ten inches during the night they move their property thirteen inches higher, and go to bed with perfect confidence that it will not get wet.

The flood and storm warnings of the weather bureau are the features of its service that save the most in life and property; but for its crop protection bulletins are equally important. It gets out special publications for the cotton, corn and cattle regions which let the farmers and ranchmen know approximately what they may expect for some days in advance. Railroads also make liberal use of the weather bureau service, especially in timing shipments of live stock and perishables. Incidentally, any citizen may call upon the bureau for information about the weather. If you are going on a week's fishing trip you have a right to ask your local forecaster for special information as to what kind of weather you will have.

The basis of the bureau's forecasting service is a mass of climatological information which has been gathered for over a century. It is interesting to know that the greater part of this information has been collected, not by trained specialists, but by American citizens giving voluntary service. Ours is really a volunteer weather bureau. For the bureau has only 200 meteorologists in observatories about the country; but it has 5,000 volunteer observers. These are citizens who have shown themselves reliable and willing. They are provided by the bureau with maximum and minimum thermometers and with rain gauges, and they send in daily reports. These reports, covering the whole United States, county by county, and continued for long periods, are the most valuable work of the weather bureau, and upon that its efficiency is largely based.

Tekamah Herald: The talk of calling an extra session of the legislature would be a calamity. Don't do it, governor. One session of that senate is all the people can stand. It is the worst thing ever inflicted on this great state of corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa.

Plattsburgh Journal: Edgar Howard seems to have gotten in bad with the senate members. The lieutenant governor should take into consideration that there are just as smart men in the senate as he is, and he shouldn't try to run everything by his own notion. That's where the trouble comes in.

Ord Quiz: Among the unjust and deplorable things done by the present legislature is the passage of a bill allowing state funds to be placed in state banks which bid the highest for the money. It allows state funds to be deposited in state banks up to the amount of their capital stock and, of course, the bank guarantee law is held to make these banks responsible for the funds. Without the bank guarantee law the state would not be safe in permitting such large deposits in individual banks; neither would the indiscriminate deposits be safe without the bank guarantee law. The evil of the bank guarantee law is thus made greater than ever. Banks with no responsibility outside of their capital stock are, on account of the bank guarantee law, just as sound as the really sound banks, for the tottering bank is by this law held up by the sound banks. In other words, the bank guarantee law makes the sound banks stand back of the worthless bank. The theory is vicious and the practice is bad. There is too much incentive for cheap-banking and, and the rapidity of their establishment in all parts of the state is one of the evidences of it. There is no more justice in making a sound bank responsible for the failure of a dishonest competitor than there would be to make sound business firms responsible for the debts of their bankrupt competitors.

Nebraska Press Comment

TODAY
Proverb for the Day.
An honest confession is good for the soul.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
The entente allies conferred at Paris on economic conditions arising from the war.
Germans delivered heavy assaults from Hill No. 60 to Loos and entered British trenches at several points.
Government's compulsory military service bill introduced in British House of Commons and withdrawn because of opposition.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Mike Bauer, real estate dealer, agent of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company, chief of the fire department of Nebraska City and other things too numerous to mention, is visiting Chief Galligan. He remained up until midnight because someone suggested there might be a fire before that hour and he wanted to see the rapidly with which our firemen get out of bed and fly to the scene of destruction.

Funeral of Mrs. Sabina Hammond, aged 90 years, mother of P. H. Hammond of North Sixteenth street, occurred at the Holy Family church, where requiem mass was chanted by Father Shaffel, S. J.

A meeting of the Omaha Board of Trade was held in the new building, with Mr. P. E. Iler in the chair.
Manager Boyd of the opera house stated that the receipts of the Booth season amounted to very nearly \$5,000.

Charley Bergstrom, a laborer, employed in grading a lot, narrowly missed being crushed to death by the falling of the high banks near the alley between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, Harney and Howard.

This Day in History.
1775—Colonel Samuel H. Parsons and Benedict Arnold planned at Hartford, Conn., the capture of Fort Mifflin.

1812—General U. S. Grant, eighth president of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, O. Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

The Day We Celebrate.
A. H. Burnett is 60 years old today. He was born in Galway, N. Y., and graduated from Bloomington College of Law.

George E. Burd, one of the new rear admirals of the United States navy, born in Maine sixty years ago today.
Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of Drexel institute and member of the council of national defense, born at Lynn, Mass., forty-three years ago today.

John G. Cooper, representative in congress of the Nineteenth Ohio district, born in England forty-five years ago today.
Charles T. Copeland, for twenty-five years associated with the department of English at Harvard university, born at Chalais, Me., fifty-seven years ago today.

Frank Gotch, champion wrestler of the world, now retired, born at Lumboldt, Ia., thirty-nine years ago today.
H. H. Myers, outfielder of the Brooklyn National League baseball team, born at East Liverpool, O., twenty-eight years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Today is the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant.
Two hundred and fifty years ago today Milton sold the copyright of "Paradise Lost" to the department of the crown.

Nebraska will observe today as Cleanup day in pursuance of a proclamation issued by Governor Neville.
The Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will meet in annual convention today at Ames in celebration of Grant's birthday.

Governor Burnquist has proclaimed this as Arbor and Bird day in Minnesota and has urged the people to utilize all acreage in the state to aid in preventing a food shortage.

Storyette of the Day.
There is an elderly member of the faculty of a New England university, a noted entomologist, who has remained in his employ a faithful cook whose services have extended over a period of twenty years.

The Bee's Letter Box

His Voice for Ireland.
Omaha, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have often wondered who wrote your editorials on Irish questions. I would be willing to wager that he is English. The editorial of the 23d on "Great Britain's Willful Men" is a case in point.

It is possible that the gentleman is an Irishman? Ireland is entitled as much to self-government as Belgium or Poland, and the American who is interested in the freedom of one will be just as interested in the freedom of the other.

South Side, Omaha, April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: Were I in a position to make suggestions to those who are managing the campaign for the English and French in the present war, I would suggest that they place some German prisoners on every ship that leaves any English or French port, even including plague on both sides, and then when they would be attacked by the German pirates with their submarines the Germans would be in danger of drowning their own men whenever they torpedo any vessel of the allies.

Omaha, April 22.—To the Editor of The Bee: The attitude, assertions and

actions of the German-Americans as a class are truly laudable since the declaration of war by the United States government against Germany. Their united expressions of loyalty to their adopted country, supplemented by actions that speak louder than words, are rapidly restoring the American public's confidence in them that was shaken before actual hostilities was declared.

It would be surprising if there were no Germans in this country who are plotting against it, but these are in the minority to such a degree that their efforts will amount to little. That every loyal American should promptly report to the proper authority all persons whose words or actions convince him that they are disloyal is an undeniable duty. The position of aliens in this country whose respective governments are at war with ours is far from enviable. Whichever side they sympathize with they probably have loved ones on the opposing side, while a position of strict neutrality would be galling to men with iron in their blood.

For this reason the feelings of aliens who have espoused our cause should be respected as far as possible.
J. H. ROBERTSON.
CHERY CHAFF.

"Bogus—I understand that the Upton-Smiths have bought a whole new set of masters with the proceeds of their steel holdings."
"Yess—I always suspected that they came of common stock.—Life.

"We're studying all about trees now."
"They are getting ready to put on their spring fluff."
"Yess, and it is really very exciting waiting to see what the different trees are going to wear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DEAR MR. KABBLE,
WHEN MY HUSBAND COMES HOME FROM HIS OFFICE, HE STARTS BOSSING ME AROUND. WHAT SHALL I DO?
—MRS. VENTEN

NOTHING—WHERE YOU'VE GOT IT ON HIS EMPLOYEES AT HIS OFFICE IS, THAT HE CAN'T FIRE YOU!

"That man's whole life has been a series of ups and downs."
"Yess, and it is really very exciting waiting to see what the different trees are going to wear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I never know such a complaining lot of customers," growled the baker.
"Same here," answered the butcher. "They seem to take advantage of the fact that they can't get along without 'em in our business."—Boston Transcript.

OWL DRUG CO.
16th and Harney Streets
Removal Sale
Continued
Friday and Saturday
These prices before we move to our new quarters at 16th and Farnam, in U. S. National Bank building:
We have hundreds of items in this sale on which a great saving can be made. An inspection will convince.
Toilet Goods
Household Items
Olive Oil
Rubber Goods
Bargains
Medicinal Items

The Owl Drug Co.
16th and Harney Streets
SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO., Proprietors
THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU
Washington, D. C.
Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, the pamphlet "Care of Food in the Home."