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DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Shrunken loaves and boosted prices tag America's war bread.

The war will be fought in the kitchens as well as in the fields.

The riot average of Petrograd has a shade the better of New York.

'Pa' Rourke's boys know what the home grounds are maintained for.

It is understood, of course, that the school board has no ulterior designs on the bone dry law.

The weather man will be deemed a benefactor if he will just keep the sunshine flowing for a few days now.

High prices are now being charged to hysteria. Well, the bills are enough to cause something of the sort.

Housewives should not let their interest in other things lead them to neglect the pestiferous fly. That war is never over.

It is evident that Chicago emphasized its welcome of the French commissioners because Mayor Bill absented himself.

Pity the bone dry troubles of the attorney general. Still, there is abundant company along the road to induce forgetfulness.

Despite the terrific heat of last summer, the Union Pacific managed to harvest one of the juiciest sample melons in the railroad field.

Italy's mission promises another large addition to our stock of war experiences. Mobilized advice, discreetly heeded, promotes speed and safety.

The parade of the boys armed with hoes is prophetic of the return of the same forces, laden with spoils of the garden. The Scouts are doing their bit.

Omaha merchants are willing to help as far as they can on cutting the cost of living, but they can't do it all. Assist them by paying your bills promptly.

No bargains on the Liberty loan counter, but the goods and the price are just right. Uncle Sam plays no favorites there. Big and little purses look alike to him.

It turns out that Nebraska picked a good time to go on the water wagon, for the people have plenty to think of without worrying about the fate of old John Barleycorn.

Another Kansas town run by women hands merrily than the cold storage store. The rising pride of feminine power still retains some esteem for the masculine pay envelope.

Impugning wealth radiates joy in Secretary of State Pool's office. Luckily the legislature did not foresee the golden deluge or a commodious outlet would have been devised.

President Wilson, sitting in the gallery of the house to listen to Mr. Balloof's speech, and the marching with the members to shake the hand of the distinguished visitor affords a striking example of the true spirit of democracy.

History Repeats Itself.

"This day in history," in another column, notes a coincident of deep significance at this time. "May 6, 1778," says the chronicle, "the French alliance was celebrated by the soldiers at Valley Forge." The importance of that event, with the enveloping circumstances, assumes major proportions in the presence of the distinguished sons of France in this country, reviving in behalf of their homeland the alliance born 139 years ago. "History repeats itself," but reverses the conditions. The soldiers at Valley Forge had come through a winter of uncommon severity and hardship. Cold, hungry and ragged, with plenty and comfort nearby, but unreachably, the little patriot army bore up with amazing courage, cheered and sustained by the indomitable will and confidence of Washington. Out of this gloom and suffering they emerged as from the valley of the shadow into the sunlight of spring, hope and fortitude strengthened by the certainty of sorely needed help from France. The alliance celebrated on that famous field marked the beginning of the end of alien rule in the American colonies. Many trials, discouragements and pinching poverty were met and overcome in the succeeding years of the revolution. These delayed but could not defeat the fateful decree of liberty executed by Washington and Rochambeau at Yorktown. The perils of France today in many respects resemble those surrounding the revolutionary army in 1778. For nearly three years, her sons have battled as never before for the preservation of the nation, for the right to live and let live. Unknown thousands of her manhood have sacrificed their lives for the cause. Resources of men and material are strained almost to the limit. More and more must go on the altars of patriotism to reach the Yorktown of Teutonic antiquity. The news which cheered the soldiers at Valley Forge re-echoes in the hearts of America today and finds fitting expression in the certainty of practical assistance to France and her allies in their struggle for human liberty.

Labor and War Conditions.

Certain events of the last few days have put a definite color on the pledge from the labor leaders of the United States of patriotic aid in the crisis. In Chicago a strike of bakers, most of them un-naturalized aliens, their leader said to be a German reservert, was brought to an end through the efforts of an agent of the Department of Labor with the assistance of Chicago union leaders. In New York Mr. Gompers warned bickering organizations they must cease their wrangling or suffer loss of their charters, as the American Federation of Labor will not give time to "jurisdictional" disputes nowadays. More important than either of these instances is that in which Secretary of Labor Wilson gave a decision which will stand at least during the war as relating to labor disputes.

The case was between the union of tin plate workers and their employers, involving both wages and the recognition of the union. In announcing the attitude of the Council of National Defense Secretary Wilson went over the ground very carefully, considering the indefinite quality of "standard of living," which depends entirely on purchasing power of wages paid, and said:

"Because of the indefiniteness of the standard of living and the maintaining of it at the same point, the council recognizes the fact that from time to time disputes will arise as to what is necessary to maintain that standard of living, but it feels that before any stoppage of work takes place in any industry in which the government is interested for the maintenance of safety that the established agencies of the government should be given an opportunity to use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the impending dispute."

Secretary Wilson specifically stated that recognition of the union is not essential to maintenance of a standard of living so long as the wage scale is upheld and the right to organize is not disputed.

In other words, the government does not propose to permit either employer or employee to take undue advantage of war conditions; it will not tolerate strikes nor lockouts, but will insist on continuous operation of industry under fair conditions. This policy may not be projected beyond the war, but it will serve well for the time being.

"Billy" Sunday's "Batting Average."

Rev. "Billy" Sunday has improved his playing since he left Omaha; at any rate, he showing up much stronger in the "big league" than he did here. Omaha set quite a pace for him in the way of collections, but New York is going at a rate that is exceeding our best endeavors. In the course of the Sunday meetings here 722,900 persons attended and the collection for expenses amounted to \$30,768.71, which was a trifle over 4 cents each for those who attended. Up to Monday of this week during the sessions in Gotham, according to the World, 563,000 persons have attended the thirty-nine meetings held and the collections total \$26,508.61, or nearly 5 cents per person. The larger attendance is due to the fact that "Billy" is holding forth in the biggest tabernacle ever built for him, but it isn't easy to account for the addition of almost a cent apiece in the contribution box. It was expected that New York would outdo us in the number of trail-hitters, for they certainly needed salvation down there far beyond local requirements, and it is gratifying to glean from the World the fact that so far 299,000 persons have heard the invitation to come forward and 18,248 have responded, or 6.1 per cent. In Omaha the total gathering of trail-hitters was only 13,022, an average of 1.8 per cent. "Billy's" power in both directions is improving, and his friends will rejoice thereat.

Celibacy, Science and the Babies.

A bulletin issued by a leading insurance company gives information that 45 per cent of American males between the ages of 18 and 45 are unmarried, the total being over 10,000,000. At the same time, the bulletin says, over 9,000,000 women of proper age to wed are as yet unmarried.

A doctor, lecturing in Chicago, says that at least half of the babies that die are just as fit to live as the babies that do live, and that our greatest national waste is not in food, but in babies. If we gave more attention to the care of the little ones, looked after the problems of city sanitation a little closer, and used more common sense we could easily reduce infant mortality by one-half, and thus add to the potential strength of the race in a degree beyond understanding.

Another doctor, also lecturing in Chicago, says the baby's chance for life is lessened every day because of the fact that motherhood is giving way to machinery. The baby is rocked in a patent cradle, fed by a patent bottle, his teething anticipated by prepared foods, in fact everything that should be done for him by his mother is done by a substitute of one kind or another.

These statements contain some truths that deeply concern the American people, about to send a considerable portion of the manhood of the country to battle. Social and economic questions involved have had attention of philosophers for years, with no satisfactory answer yet returned. Will the war sober us down to such a standard of life that we will as a nation return to take up some of the simpler duties of life on the old-fashioned basis? Much of the future for the United States is wrapped up in the answer to this question.

"Community Singing" for Omaha.

One of the recognized factors in the development of a desirable community spirit is the influence of music, manifest through the participation of all the people. This knowledge is now being turned to service, and the spirit is being brought out through the development of the community singing "at centers," where groups work along co-ordinated lines. These in turn respond to the mass demonstration, and with a common interest finding its outlet through a common channel, all on one ground, approach to closer association in other ways is the easier. Barriers of unconscious growth, encountered when private interests are submerged in public good, fall under the attack of music in which everybody has a personal share. New York, Chicago and other large cities have taken up the idea and made much headway with it. An Omaha man, Mr. T. J. Kelly, is a leader of the movement in Chicago, and rapidly coming to be nationally recognized as such, because he has been singularly successful in his endeavors. Why can't Omaha take up the plan on similar lines and provide a possible means for a better understanding among the several elements of our population?

Views, Reviews and Interviews

By Victor Rosewater

A DAY in Washington will quickly convince the visitor that this war business is being taken with all seriousness in official circles at the capital. When I went up to the War department to call on General Crowder I found a board fence barricade across the hall just inside of the doors with a sentry at the gate and an informant on duty at each side to which I was directed, and where I had to sign up a numbered blank, giving my name, name of person sought after and nature of business. After this was passed on by some sort of censorship scrutiny I was assigned to the escort of a colored trooper, who accompanied me to the particular office I was looking for and also, General Crowder happening to be out, escorted me back again to the entrance. This process, I understand, is the regulation system followed there since the declaration of war, no chances being taken on interlopers breaking through the lines. The White House is also under guard, to say nothing of the women suffrage pickets who are still marching up and down with their banners on the sidewalk approaches. The other departments are not so warlike in aspect, but it is strictly business everywhere except in the halls of congress, where the customary oratory is being poured forth to a handful of listening members and a few stragglers in the galleries.

I heard the speech of former Ambassador Gerard at the newspaper publishers' banquet, sharply attacking Champ Clark and the New York Evening Post. I think the consensus of opinion was that, whatever the provocation, for a diplomat Mr. Gerard was decidedly "undiplomatic" in his remarks. He either forgot, or did not realize, that he was the guest of an association of which the New York Evening Post is a member and in his outburst was in fact assailing one of his hosts, which, to put it mildly, is a gross breach of decorum in any society. The lapse recalled a similar occasion when the late Mayor Gaynor indulged in a furious tirade against William R. Hearst and his newspapers in a speech delivered at an Associated Press banquet—for which he was called then and there. The publisher of the New York Evening Post came back at Mr. Gerard at the business session the next day and it is doubtful if the episode, as a whole, raised Mr. Gerard in the estimation of those to whose favor his speech was intended to appeal.

This banquet, by the way, was spread for 800 people at a charge of \$10 a plate—in other words, it was an \$8,000 dinner—and I heard more than a few deploring the extravagance that called for such reckless lavishness by the very people who are daily preaching economy and the simple life.

By way of offset, let me note observing in Chicago, that all the downtown hotels and restaurants had conspicuous signs posted for their customers, announcing "Friday will be a meatless day," and were, I was told, in agreement not to serve any meat orders one day each week.

On the train I came across my old friend, Professor Edward A. Ross, well remembered as head of the department of sociology at our University of Nebraska before he went to Wisconsin university. Professor Ross has heightened his reputation greatly by his special investigations into social and economic conditions in China and South America and is now perfecting arrangements to go to Russia next month and undertake a sociological survey there. He is convinced that Russia offers the most interesting and fertile field for this sort of study and looks to a marked development there of a great deal of advanced social, industrial and political activity. Talking at random, Professor Ross told of having been once delegated, while out at Leland Stanford university, to represent the faculty on the athletic board which divided between two candidates for the position of manager of the football team, supposed to pay about \$400, or enough to pay the expenses of the boy in college. "It just happened that mine was the deciding vote," said he, "and I voted for the young fellow who seemed to be best fitted and most deserving. The boy to whom I refused the prize, however, it later turned out, was none other than Herbert C. Hoover, who has been making good so wonderfully in Belgium and who is now supervising the food regulations for the whole United States."

People and Events

New York's ice trust discards the frazzled excuse of war as a price booster and boldly charges an uplift in the high cost of coal. The quantity is limited to small consumers. Big buyers are not as easy as the little fellows.

California legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to finance a home guard of 1,000 members. The nature of the duties to be performed are not disclosed, but as each member is sure of \$1,000 a year, confidence is expressed that conscription will not be necessary to fill the ranks.

Trouble broods over hododod and loafodod as the summer roving season approaches. Everywhere, east and west, the demand for workers is such that Weary Willies and Dusty Rhoads must render an equivalent for grub or go hungry. The prospect glimpse another horror of war.

Cludodn in the eastern cities gives practical effect to official urgings for the simple life. Fewer dishes and reduced quantities are the rule, and gorging the exception. Prospects are favorable for like simplicity at hotels and restaurants, where needless extravagance and waste abound.

A Chicago butcher who claims to know meat applied for license to sell horse meat, promising in return to knock a few props from the prices of beef and pork. "Why not horse meat?" he asks the scoffers. "The horse is a cleaner animal than the cow, the sheep or the hog. Besides, horse meat can be sold for 5 or 10 cents a pound."

Some tender-hearted school teachers in New York protest against signing a loyalty pledge, claiming that such action impugns their loyalty. The reason for the pledge is the ill-concealed hostility to the nation heretofore shown by members of the teaching force. While protesting against the loyalty test they manifest no qualms of conscience in accepting public money for services permeated with contempt for the public.

Cure for Food Extortion

New York World

Secretary Houston asks congress to confer extraordinary powers upon his department to meet the food situation, but he wisely intimates that it may not be necessary to use all of them. It is of the utmost importance that government should be in possession of exact knowledge as to stocks on hand and their location and ownership. No intelligent official action is possible without this information as a basis. Besides increased efficiency in supplying seed, demonstrations at experimental stations, elimination of diseases among farm animals and recruiting labor, Mr. Houston's proposition contemplates authority, in case of need, for the regulation of all food-distributing agencies and for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices. If, as he suggests, prevailing high prices result to some extent from public fear attended by hoarding, there can be no doubt that the adoption of his measures would have a quieting effect upon consumers who are tempted to overbuy. More important than that as a deterrent would be the restraint which they would exercise upon great speculative interests. As co-ordination of the country's agricultural strength is as urgent as the mobilization of its military and naval forces, congressional action in the matter will gain much in effectiveness if it be prompt as well as comprehensive.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.

As well be out of the world as out of fashion.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

Rumor of German plan to attack Petrograd with aid of fleet. Berlin reported a substantial gain for the Germans northwest of Verdun. German bid for peace in note to America brought out refusal from England.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

A banquet was given at the First Baptist church, Fifteenth and Davenport, in honor of the new pastor, Dr. A. W. Lumar, who has recently come here from Tennessee. The ladies of the church served the refreshments, while Rev. J. M. House briefly entertained them around the banquet table.

The workmen employed at the prospecting shaft at South Omaha on withdrawing the drill found that coal



had been struck. Mr. Alfred Cook exhibited specimens of the coal at the Merchants' hotel to an interested crowd.

Three Indian chiefs of the Omaha tribe arrived from Lincoln, on their way to their reservation. Their names are "Pa-la-nung-pe-she," "Pa-hung-mong" and "Ta-wa-hae-ahn-gah" and with them is William Tymball, interpreter.

Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor made his first visit to the city and spoke at the exposition building. Boyd's packing house has been purchased by J. D. Iler for \$75,000. Mayor Boyd intends to spend some time on his well-stocked ranch in Wyoming and it is not impossible that he might build another packing house.

The latest movement is for a street railway company in South Omaha, the company having been formed with a capital stock of \$50,000, with the following incorporators: D. Anderson, Balhaus Jetter, C. M. Hunt, H. C. Bostwick, M. J. DeGraff, J. F. Rhinehart and A. Geary.

The new water works main connecting Hanscom park and the upper reservoir will soon be completed. The pipe layers are now on Lowe avenue at a point where Davenport would strike if it extended.

This Day in History.

1777—General Burgoyne arrived in Quebec to take command of the British forces in Canada.

1783—The French alliance was celebrated by the soldiers at Valley Forge.

1840—Prince Gallitzin, the Russian prince who became priest and founded Loretta, Pa., died at Loretta. Born at The Hague, December 23, 1776.

1859—The German emperor was elected president pro tem. of the United States senate.

1864—Sherman began his march to the sea.

1875—The Reform league held a great meeting in Hyde Park, London, in defiance of the law.

1876—French and German consuls killed in a Mussulman riot at Saloniki.

1892—The German emperor dissolved the Reichstag because it rejected the army bill.

1897—The bi-centennial jubilee of Trinity church, New York City, was celebrated.

1915—Japan sent an ultimatum to China that the latter must accept unconditionally the Japanese demands.

The Day We Celebrate.

S. P. Bostwick of S. P. Bostwick & Son, was born May 6, 1856, in Cayuga, N. Y. He came to Omaha in 1885.

Cornelius Chlassen, with the Peters Trust company is celebrating his thirty-fifth birthday. He was born on a farm near Beatrice, Neb., and educated at Haverford college.

Crown Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the German emperor and commander of the German forces at Verdun, born at Potsdam thirty-five years ago today.

Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole and a rear admiral (retired) in the United States navy, born at Cresson, Pa., sixty-one years ago today.

Dr. Abraham Jacob of New York, known as America's "grand old man of medicine," born in Westphalia, Germany, eighty-seven years ago today.

Philander C. Knox, United States senator from Pennsylvania, born at Brownsville, Pa., sixty-four years ago today.

William C. Lansdon, democratic candidate for governor of Kansas in the late election, born in Linn county, Kansas, fifty-four years ago today.

Oscar W. Underwood, United States senator from Alabama, born at Louisville, Ky., fifty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Today is the seventh anniversary of the accession of King George of England to the throne.

Sunday schools throughout the country have arranged to begin a week's celebration today in honor of the centennial of the American Sunday school union.

AROUND THE CITIES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has launched a commission form of government.

Springfield, Ill., has been anchored in the dry belt. The incident is impressive chiefly because a wet majority holds the fort in the state capital.

Patriotism runs to pork in Manhattan, Kan. As a means of stimulating production hogs have been granted free range in the grounds of the State Agricultural college.

City employees of Salt Lake City who enlist in officers' training camps will be granted full pay during the enlistment, less \$50 month deducted as the amount saved by government maintenance.

City dads of St. Joe are shedding gobs of perspiration in an effort to stretch a municipal budget which is \$38,000 shy of the city's needs, as figured by the bureau managers. The task of adjusting the wherefore to the wherewith is undergoing a week of private meditation.

Out of Des Moines comes official word under the seal of the attorney general that Sunday laws will call for active service within a few days. All kinds of Sunday amusements are under the ban, and whoever starts something likely to disturb the solemnity of the blues will get all that's coming.

More and more difficult is the job of cities with mainly names living up to saintly standard. Take St. Paul, radiant with halo, perched on the bluff of the Father of Water. Good old town, but troubled with backsliders. Owing to the perversity of some residents the authorities decided to decrease playground activities during the summer, particularly merry-go-rounds, as a measure of safeguarding the morals of children.

HERE AND THERE.

The world's production of rubber has doubled in eight years.

In the war of 1812 Commodore Perry converted trees from the forests into warships in ninety days.

The Argentine Republic is the first of the Latin-American countries to have a Sunday closing law.

A complete locomotive was built in a single day recently in the shops of the London & Northwestern railway.

It is estimated that 15,000,000 ounces of silver per year are used for sanitizing purposes in the making of motion picture films.

The house at Portsmouth, N. H., in which Captain John Paul Jones lived while he was building his famous ship Ranger has been bought by a local society to be preserved for historical purposes.

On the ground that engaging in war would be a violation of the tenets of their religion members of the Menomonee church in the United States have asked the government to exempt them from military service.

The great South American republic was called the "Land of the Holy Cross" by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who discovered the country in 1500. It was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

"My dear, I need a new spring outfit and I would like to give you credit for generosity."

"All right, Jane. If you can get me credit anywhere, go ahead."—Baltimore American.

"Lushman declared he would rather go to jail than pay his divorced wife alimony."

"Did she let him?" "Yes, she said she'd rather see him save his money behind the bars than spend it over them."—Boston Transcript.

"Dear me," she wailed. "I'm getting a double chin!" "Hobby tried to console her. 'Your chin is so pretty,' said he, 'that you shouldn't kick because gratified. Mother Nature is giving you another one.'"—Kansas City Journal.

DEAR MR. KAHIBBLE, I'M SUSPICIOUS THAT MY FIANCEE WAS MARRIED BEFORE—HOW CAN I FIND OUT?—MISS GORGLE

NOTICE IF HE WEARS HIS RUBBERS ON RAINY DAYS

"What is the matter with Mrs. Flub-dub?" "It's that husband of hers again. He sort of led her to expect a diamond necklace for her birthday."

"And then?" "Then he brought home an offering entitled 'Gems from the Poets.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Ray, if you're runnin' to fish your little boy out of the mill pond you're too late!" "Oh, good heavens!" "Yep, he crawled out himself!"—Harper's Magazine.

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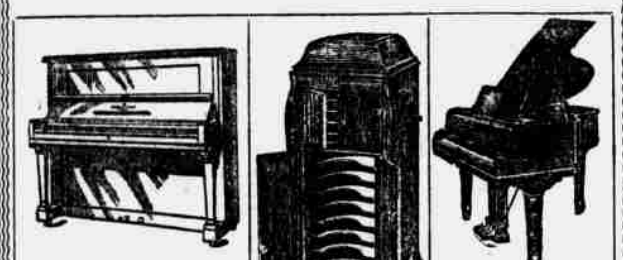
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