

THE OMAHA BEE
 DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
 THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR
 Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By Carrier	Per Year	Per Month
City and Suburbs	\$4.00	\$.33
By Mail		
City and Suburbs	\$3.50	\$.30
By Mail		
By Mail	\$2.50	\$.21
By Mail	\$1.00	\$.08

Send notice of change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE
 Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 5-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and western exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES.
 Omaha—The Bee Building, 215 N. Main St.
 Chicago—People's Gas Building, 300 N. Dearborn St.
 New York—211 Fifth Ave.
 St. Louis—New Bldg. of Commerce, 1001 N. 11th St.
 Washington—725 14th St. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE
 Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

MARCH CIRCULATION
54,454 Daily—Sunday, 50,477

Average circulation for the months subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to their homes. Address changed as often as requested.

Some Resignations Are Overdue.

Partisan politics are not involved in the war; the president is getting support in congress and throughout the country from republicans and democrats alike, but some singular and rather anomalous conditions prevail. In the senate the committee on foreign relations is headed by a man openly opposed to the president, while the next in line is little if any better. In the house the committee on military affairs is similarly controlled. Under the circumstances these become the two most important committees of congress. All relations with our allies are referred to them and all our participation in the work ahead must have consideration from them. It is therefore desirable that these great committees be at least in sympathy with the policy of the president, which has been so generally and generously endorsed by the country. Subsidiary is not expected, but open opposition is no more to be desired. Senator Stone and Representative Dent could serve the country well by getting out of the way. Their resignations as chairmen of these committees are overdue.

Our Colonial Troops
 By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 5.—The guarding of our outlying possessions in time of war has always been considered a serious problem. Numerous hypotheses have been brooded upon the possibility of the seizure of the Philippines by Japan; the loss of Hawaii or Porto Rico. Alaska has never figured extensively in such prophesies, although occasionally it has been suggested that the tremendous natural resources of this territory might be desired by Japan. In this war the chief cause of anxiety is Hawaii, which has long been coveted by Germany. The War department is taking no chances. It has ordered all United States possessions to prepare.

Fortunately, one of the chief features of the American colonial policy has been the organizing of the natives for home defense into a local constabulary or national guard, so that the department has at its disposal a large body of colonial troops. This is with the exception of Alaska. Alaska has never had a home militia of any kind. In the Philippines a native constabulary does nearly all police and military duty, from the capturing of outlaw insurgents to the settling of petty family squabbles. The maintenance of such a constabulary by the United States government has been criticized by some persons, who think that the work would be more efficiently done by American troops, but the results obtained seem to warrant the policy. In speaking of this native organization Mr. Dean C. Worcester, long a member of the Philippine commission, says: "Time and again a single officer and a handful of men have taken charge of the Victoria Cross, the Legion of Honor or some similar decoration. Here their only reward has been the sense of duty well done."

ODAY
 Proverb of the Day.
 Better to have two cooks than one doctor.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
 Australians and New Zealanders took over part of the British front. Continued German assaults on Hill No. 204 and Hill No. 297 at Verdun. Steamer Cymric sunk off Irish coast by a submarine with cargo of munitions from the United States.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
 John H. Lichtberger of this city has received a letter from Sherman Canfield, who is now sojourning in London, England.
 George A. Jopin of the Young Men's Christian association has left for San Francisco to attend the international convention.

The Bee's Letter Box

Help for the Farmer's Wife.
 Funk, Neb., May 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: I heartily approve of the plan of sending men to the farm to help the farmers raise bigger crops. It was a wise man who said that an army travels on its stomach. But no do do the farmers for that matter and never a word have I seen about who's going to help the busy farmer's wife cook for these additional men. Why not send the patriotic girls who have nothing much to do to the country? Should think it would be as patriotic to help the farmer's wife as the farmer. Enlisting as a Red Cross nurse isn't the only way to be patriotic. How about it, city girls? There'll be room for many of you on the farms. Farmers are more democratic than city folk, so don't be afraid of losing your "position" in society by leaving your "bit" in some farmer's kitchen. Girls who are really patriotic, here's your chance. Show your mettle and come with your man folk to the country, where you'll do some real good.

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Tint your hair to the shade desired with "Brownstone." This new preparation is far superior to any mixture that contains henna, sulphur, silver, lead or similar preparations. There is no danger of an itching or poisonous scalp when you use "Brownstone" for this simple preparation positively contains no lead, mercury, silver, sulphur, zinc, anti-line, coal tar products or their derivatives. You just brush or comb it into the hair and presto—your gray hairs instantly disappear—your hair is a beautiful and uniform color throughout—the ends are as dark as the balance and you have any shade desired from a light brown to a black. Just a moment's "touching up" once a month and no one can ever detect it.

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Sold and guaranteed in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., and other leading dealers.—Advertisement.

Practical Aid for Discharged Prisoners.

One of the really serviceable features of the prison reform movement is that function which has to do with the life of the convict after his term is completed. This is in a large measure detached from the parole work, one condition being that the prisoner must have a sponsor who pledges that useful employment will be found for the one to whom the privilege is extended. The man who "serves his time" is too frequently dismissed with no certainty as to his future, unless it be that his record will be a handicap to him in his hunt for work whereby to supply his needs. In fact, the greatest cause of recidivism among those who are returned to prison is said to be unemployment. This knowledge has long been in possession of societies formed to keep track of men about to be dismissed from penitentiaries or reformatories, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate themselves as useful members of society.

Bring Over the Prisoners.

Clarkson, Neb., May 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: The question of feeding our allies seems to be the greatest question at present. There evidently are a few prisoners in France and England and other countries. Our boats return in ballast and sometimes are sunk by the "Kultur." The prisoners certainly must eat and they are fed on products which we try to ship to the Allies at an expense and risk of being "sub-Kultur'd." Suppose we would ballast our ships on their return trip by bringing back and give them occupation for amusement and feed them right here. Few could be sent back with each loaded ship to keep the decks in order and in preparation for the next trip. We could let them wear their uniforms and spiked helmets for identification purposes and others as well.

"CLARKSON."

Practical Aid for Discharged Prisoners.

According to the latest figures, the Filipino constabulary now numbers 100 companies, with two officers and fifty men in each, but since the war it is proposed to increase the size of each company. Every soldier is provided with a neat uniform and a rifle; he is well fed—sometimes for the first time in his life—and after a few months of drilling he is an excellent specimen of physical strength—far superior to his civilian fellows. His position also raises his status in the community, which heeds what he has to say and does as he tells them. Thus, for diplomatic reasons the Filipino makes the best policeman of the Philippines, and for economical reasons also. An American soldier, if you consider food and clothes in addition to salary, costs \$1,400 a year; the Filipino costs \$363.50. This difference is largely due to food. The average meal of the American soldier who eats imported food which has been packed with ice costs 24.3 cents, while that of the Filipino, who eats the native food of the islands, without ice, costs 10.5 cents.

The Day in History.

1779—General Pulaski fortified Charleston.
 1788—James Hamilton, Jr., governor of South Carolina and the official head of the nullification party, born at Charleston, S. C. Died off Texas November 11, 1887.
 1846—General Taylor, with 2,300 men, defeated 6,000 Mexicans in a five-hour battle at Palo Alto.
 1867—Prussian chambers accepted the North German constitution, sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity.
 1871—United States and Great Britain signed the treaty of Washington, referring the Alabama claims to arbitration.
 1898—Rioting in the streets of Milan was suppressed by the army with great loss of life.
 1914—United States senate passed the Bankhead gold reserve bill, calling for the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in road construction.

Ratio of Flour to Wheat.

Ravenna, Neb., April 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note with interest your editorial entitled "More Flour from Wheat." I will admit that it is very easy for a reporter who, perhaps, does not know a flour mill from a corn sheller, to undertake to instruct a miller who has spent his life developing the system. The only difficulty is that some theories do not stand investigation. In the first place, the best mills of Nebraska are making 75 per cent of the choicest grade of Nebraska wheat. The remaining 25 per cent is not wasted by any means, but about half of it is used in shorts in raising young pigs and the other used as bran in increasing the flow of milk from dairy cows.

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Humanity as well as business courtesy appeal to food speculators to install elevators for the convenience of their victims.

An equally simple effective way of checking the inrush of immature meat is for the buyers to stop buying that class of goods.

A proposal for a tax on cotton lifted the southern section of congress to its feet instantly. The suggestion of such a tax glimpses the insecurity of the saddle.

The reported prospect of giving the subseas the knockout is cheering as far as it goes. Pending the delivery of the blow the country sticks to the Missouri motto.

Whether Thomas Alva Edison has solved the problem of defense against the U-boat is not yet definitely determined. The point is that he and others are working on the great question and it will be answered, American inventive genius has met every crisis in human life so far. Each war has developed some new method of offense or defense that has startled the world, but always a check has been found for the one or the other. All that has made war so terribly destructive, with the possible exception of the gas bombs, has come from American research and invention. Improvement in arms and armor, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the hydraulic recoil for artillery, the aeroplane, the submarine itself, are all of American origin, and, knowing this, we surely will provide the check. Just as Ericsson gave the world the Monitor at a critical time, so Edison or another American scientist or inventor will present a workable defense against the submarine. Then genius will set about to discover some more formidable weapon and the contest for supremacy between offense and defense will be renewed.

Our Fighting Men

William Crozier.
 Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, is a native of Ohio and was graduated from West Point when he was 21 years old. Within a few months after leaving the academy he saw active service in the Powder river campaign against the Sioux Indians. The following year he was engaged in the campaign against the Bannocks. In 1881 he was appointed first lieutenant of ordnance and wholly with the ordnance branch of the service. In the war with Spain he served as inspector general of volunteers. He participated in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection in 1900 and later in the same year he served as chief ordnance officer of the Peking relief expedition. A year as president of the Army War college was followed by his appointment in 1901 as chief of ordnance.

Hunter Liggett.
 Hunter Liggett, U. S. A., who recently was appointed to fill the vacancy in the list of major generals caused by the death of Frederick Funston, was born sixty years ago in Reading, Pa. After graduating from the West Point academy in 1879 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Fifth United States Infantry. His service has been mainly with the infantry arm. In the war with Spain he served in Cuba as a major of volunteers. Later he served more active service in the Philippine insurrection. He graduated from the Army War college in 1910, attained the rank of colonel in 1912 and the following year was promoted to be a brigadier general. In 1914 General Liggett was sent to the Mexican border. Later he was assigned to the command of the Philippines department.

The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. John Mach is just 40 today. He is president of the firm of Mach & Mach, leading dentist of Omaha. Omaha is his birthplace and he received his education in the Omaha public schools and the University of Omaha.

C. H. Ballett was born May 8, 1842, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Knox college and Wheaton college and began practicing law in 1867 at Bellevue, Ill.

Brigadier General Thomas F. Davis, one of the commanders of the American troops on the Mexican border, born in New York sixty-four years ago today.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, the new chancellor of Lincoln Memorial university, born at Kalida, O., fifty-four years ago today.

Clarence W. Watson, former senator from West Virginia and until recently a member of the democratic national committee, born at Fairmont, W. Va., fifty-three years ago today.

Henry D. Minton, president of the National Retail Association, born at Prosperity, Pa., sixty-two years ago today.

Edward William Nelson, chief of the United States biological survey, born at Manchester, N. H., sixty-two years ago today.

Thomas J. Flynn, United States marshal, is just 47. He is a plumber by trade and said to be a good plumber. He has been laying political pipes for a long time in various official capacities, including member of the legislature and street commissioner, to say nothing of heading the local democratic campaign committees.

Alonso B. Hunt is 64 years old today. He is a civil and hydraulic engineer by profession and has been connected with the water company almost from its inception.

SMILING LINES.

"The paper states that you pleased a big audience at the banquet last night." "The paper is wrong. I did not appear."

"Um. I guess the paper is right."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He—This war talk has made old Slippy quite a diplomat.
 She—How so?
 He—He is sending out all the banks of discount on an identical note.—Judge.

Perhaps the briefest funeral oration ever delivered was that of an old negro of Mississippi over the body of another of his race who had borne a very bad reputation. Lifting his head and sighing down upon the coffin, the old fellow said, "I solemnly funeralize the 'Sam Viner, yo's' gone. We hopes yo's gone war not have spec' yo's haint'."—Boston Transcript.

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If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulified cocoon oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teacupfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulified cocoon oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—Advertisement.

"No War Like a Peace"
 New York World.

In the day's news we may read of the sinking by a German submarine of an American ship, with the probable loss of a lieutenant of the United States navy and several gunners. The ship was armed, as it had a right to be and as all merchantmen fearing piratical attacks have been armed, with the full authority of international law, for many years.

It pleases Germany to maintain the pretense that it is not at war with the United States; yet this attack upon American life and property is precisely what has been going on under its authority for more than two years. In the present instance it has slaughtered just as ruthlessly non-combatants, including women and children. The tragedy of today, with hostilities fully declared on our part, is only a repetition of many similar assaults by Germany upon the United States under conditions that were ostensibly those of peace.

In 1812, when, after several years of outrage, the United States declared war upon Great Britain, John C. Calhoun, then a young and ardent patriot, said: "We have long had a peace like a war; in the name of heaven, let us not now have one only thing that is worse—a war like a peace."

This sentiment should be commended to every American, no matter what his station, at the present time. War with us will differ not at all from so-called peace unless we make it differ by hard blows and repeated blows.

Taking the "Liberty Loan."

According to the secretary of the treasury, applications for the "Liberty Loan" were coming in at the rate of half a million a minute last Saturday, a rate that would take up the full amount in a week. Mr. McAdoo prophesies that the loan will be oversubscribed by at least twice the amount of the bonds. Banking and business conditions of the whole country are such as to make it comparatively easy to float this tremendous sum at this time. Patriotism has been stirred to its depths and Americans generally have shown a disposition towards unity of action that is not common.

That the impulse to "do our bit" should take the form of subscribing to the government's first great bond issue is in no sense remarkable. Most encouraging is the disposition to place the bonds as far as possible in the hands of the people. During the Civil war the great bond issues were sold at a discount and to groups of bankers and representatives of capital, with the result that for years after the war the men who furnished the money that saved the union were objects of disparagement and censure. If the Liberty issue is not turned from its purpose it will redeem the bondholder from any opprobrium, for the people themselves will hold the securities. Earners can become savers and also saviors by getting in on the great loan.

People and Events

Some officious purist threw a bungstarter into the subsequent machinery of election in Pennsylvania, and drew the wrath of federal law down on twenty-four brewing concerns in the state. At the end of the legal run in Pittsburgh a few days ago the brewers threw up their hands and took the judicial dose—\$10,000 and costs.

The joys of anticipation rarely come up to advance notices. There is "General" Edna Latimer of Baltimore, division commander of the suffrage cause, who forsook home and friends and hid away to a ranch in Arizona, where she expected to establish citizenship and enjoy the life of a voting, besides spending some time each year in the company of her husband at Baltimore. But the Arizona law requires that husbands must also be residents to give the wife the right to vote. As Mr. Latimer cannot leave home and business, the "general" is up and against the problem of an ignoble retreat or divorce. The latter is impossible, because hubby is too good to shake.

MAY.

Baltimore American.
 O month of blooming flowers and of radiant green bowers.
 Of golden sun and breezes of a gently cheering balm.
 Of a soft exhilaration, of a happy animation.
 When the chill winds of the early spring die down to soothing calm.
 In you footsteps fast upspringing what to us are you now bringing?
 In the way of great world changes? Will its storms you bid to cease?
 Will all hopes be bury under with the roar of cannon's thunder?
 Or the world's moon soothe to silence in the stillness of peace?

Month in nature sweetest, fairest, of the year, the sweet and rarest.
 Whose very name breathes fragrance and of loveliness is leath.
 Month whose breeze of fresh young beauty is with nature a dear duty.
 Will you all these tender offices for stern work now bring?
 Will you make a bitter jesting of the symbol in you resting.
 Will the sigh of balmy breezes turn to sound which frenzy seizes?
 From the gates of hell trenching in the conflict's awful war?
 Will your hands which should be tending to the peace of nations till in towns and cities from foundations till in ruins nations lay?
 Or in the hour of ending will you war's end be demanding?
 Are you angel or a demon, O ye merry month of May?

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"Pistol Toting" and Public Safety.

Presence of war has aggravated to some extent the American habit of pistol toting and New York authorities are dealing with the subject in the terms of the Sullivan law. Magistrates there are empowered to issue permits to individuals to carry weapons and the practice very recently has been subjected to some abuses that have occasioned a strict inquiry. A report made to Mayor Mitchel of New York City shows that the magistrates favor putting the entire matter into the hands of the police commissioner, as better qualified than any to deal with it satisfactorily. This is the proper place for such authority to be lodged. The police if any should know who may or may not be entrusted with firearms. Many people are prone to get armed and thus become a continual menace to themselves and to others. The practice is always dangerous and the laws made to repress it are calculated for the public good. If any relaxation of these laws is indulged it should be brought about in such a way as will give the police full knowledge of who is being favored.

People and Events

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THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU
 Washington, D. C.

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