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APRIL CIRCULATION

56,260 Daily-Sunday, 51,144 Average operations for the months subscribed and sworn to by Dwight Williams. Circulation Manager.

bers leaving the city should have The See. Address changed as often as requested. Buy a Liberty bond, and defeat the knockers.

Where there's much smoke, there's apt to be

Tossing gas bombs at rumor mongers is another way of confusing the enemy.

A shake-up in the police department will be the proper thing to follow exposure of a shake-

The Boston plan of indicting food speculators is fashioned on correct lines. Action outweighs a deluge of words.

A downward revision of the age of naval shells comes under the head of pressing new business at the Navy department.

The fact that girls outnumber boys in graduating classes merely proves that the school of hard knocks still gets the boys.

Living up to the compliments poured out by the allies forms the largest task before Uncle Sam's family. But, then, big jobs are your Uncle's long suit. -

Viewing the spectacle in the show windows leaves little doubt that shoemakers regard as hopeless the task of making good the economies

"Let no guilty man escape!" exclaimed Gen-eral Grant, referring to the Whisky Ring. So say we with reference to the charges and counter charges of graft in Omaha official circles.

The late John Barleycorn continues losing friends at home and abroad. Gloom shrouds his pathway on all sides. As a figure in world affairs he appears about as forsaken as Hohenzollern

Texans should not be judged by the attempts of plotters to dely the draft. History and tradi-tion alike applaud the expertness of Texans in gunwork. Symptoms of cold feet are alien to the abiding spirit of the Alamo.

Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, former ambassador to the United States, becomes the war premier of the republic of China. The appointment signalizes the adhesion of China to the allied cause, and definitely smashes the remnants of Teutonic crockery in the Far East.

By a system of thought transferrence men of it be out of place to suggest to the ministers that they make next Sunday a day for special services for the young men about to reg-ister on the Tuesday following for the most serious business of their lives? Let the response be

When the peace congress comes in the sweet bye-and-bye, problems of surpassing interest will and solution. Poland, Bohemia, Ireland, Finland and some others are certain to press for recognition of nationhood. Bigger problems may be on the table, but none hold bigger probabilities

Two more private banks are on the financial tocks in Chicago, running the total wreckage over score, in half that number of years. These institutions, like all others of the class, operate without supervision of any kind, and bring poverty and disaster to deluded depositors. The astonishing feature of the record is the failure of succeeding legislatures to provide legal safeguards for thrifty people.

Clergymen and Bloodshed

Bishop Burgess of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island is commonly a clear thinker. He will pardon us if we are unable to follow the logic of this expression from his lips at the diocesan convention:

"It would only be by a violent strain of the imagination that we could conceive of a situation where the hands which have been consecrated."

"It would only be by a violent strain of the imagination that we could conceive of a situation where the hands which have been consecrated to the holy office of the priesthood of Christ could be employed in the shedding of blood."

At this moment, according to all the reports, there are 20,000 Roman Catholic priests fighting in the armies of France, shedding German blood, as an obligation to France and to the cause of humanity. The number of clergymen of the Church of England now at the front as fighters, not as observers or philanthropists, is very large. In neither case would Bishop Burgess question the technical consecration by the laying on of hands. But probably he never had any idea of limiting his thought to such technical consecration, but meant it to embrace all the Christian ministry.

ministry.

In Exodus xv:3, Moses said: "The Lord is a man of war." Martin Luther declares, "Necessary war is a duty." In all the ages patriot clergymen have shed blood. For example, at the battle of Chickamauga, James A. Garfield, a Campbellite lay preacher, afterward president of the United States, and the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, fighting bishop of Louisiana, afterward killed by a counon ball at Pine Mountain, were opposing each other, each trying to shed the other's blood, and each equally conscientious and devoted to a cause.

other's blood, and each equally conscientious and devoted to a cause.

Moreover, so far as a layman can see, righteonaness is the same for priest and parishioner. What consecrated hands may not do, hands not consecrated ought not to do.

These are some of the reasons why we can discover no "violent strain of the imagination" as requisite for a situation in which the past repeats itself and the present is only illustrated. Priests and clergymen have shed blood, are shedding blood, will shed blood till what is essentially a holy war is ended in victory.

Hardest Pushed-Quickest Ended.

The Omaha Bee appears to be greatly elated because United States soldiers are to go front in France to fight for the entente. ing entered the war on the side of the allies probably it is necessary for this country to fur-nish men, but it is not a matter for rejoicing, for thousands of them, if the war keeps up, will be slaughtered in that terrible killing shambles.—York News-Times.

Sane people who ought to know better do not yet grasp what is involved in this war into which the United States has been reluctantly forced from a sense of duty to humanity as well as to

Far from being "elated" that our soldiers are going to the front in France to fight, no words can express our deep regret that there is any fighting at all.

For any one to "rejoice" at the shambles in the war zone would be worse than fiendish-the truth is. The Bee has only feelings of indignation and horror at the terrible slaughter.

But the stern facts must nevertheless be faced. This is a war to stop war. It is a war to make impossible the unprovoked annihilation of another country, like the diabolical destruction of helpless Belgium. It is a war to prevent in the future the deliberate killing of innocent women and babes like those sent to watery graves with the Lusitania.

If sending our soldiers to France means to end the war more quickly, then we are for sending them at once.

If sacrificing the lives of some of our men now means saving the lives of many more of them that would have to be sacrificed later, then we are for making the lesser sacrifice.

Likewise, if contributing money to the allies now will help end the war sooner and save lives that continued war would cost, we are for furnishing the money.

Being in the war "to make the world safe for democracy," we are for prosecuting it with the utmost vigor and with all our resources, that the object may be achieved sooner and with the least outpouring of precious blood.

Presbyterians Not in Politics.

One of the important actions taken by the eneral assembly of the Presbyterian church at its present session is the declaration that it is not in politics. This was called forth to by the course of the Iowa presbytery, which endorsed a candidate for governor because of his stand on prohibition. Wise leaders of the church see the danger that lies in the way of entering politics even to the extent of expressing a preference between candidates or parties. The moral influence of the organized churches of the country is too great to require resort to the perilous expedient of actual entry into a political campaign. No religious test is made nor would any be tolerated for holding office in this country, and the government does not discriminate between the several sects. Any one of these that undertakes to regulate politics is inviting disaster. Ministers and church members alike are expected to have a full share in the civic life of the country, but must exert their in-fluence as citizens, and not as followers of a par-

German Spies and Yankee Papers.

Americans must begin war operations by conceding that the Germans are possessed of ordinary intelligence at least and for this reason the Navy department should not be surprised that the kaiser's war council knew of the departure of the American flotilla for British waters and was prepared for it. Ever since the great war commenced Americans have been told of the German spy system; its efficiency is admitted and its ramifications are undoubted. The United States is not immune to its operation, nor is any nation, neutral or otherwise, able to close all avenues of communication with the world to any who have information to send out.

We may as well face the fact that the German secret service is active, as it has been, and that very little going on in this country is not duly reported on to Berlin. This being true, the proposed control of American newspapers through eensorship becomes useless. In the present instance the Washington authorities admit that no reference was made in any home paper as to the movement of the ships and yet this silence by the press did not prevent the information getting to Germany in good season. The incident should convince the president and his advisers that puting a muzzle on the newspapers doesn't hamper the secret service maintained by the enemy.

The press of America is patriotic; it has pro this by its cordial and voluntary co-operation with the government for many months and it does not deserve the implied aspersion contained in the president's demand for extraordinary power to control publication. Spies are here and will be throughout the war and muzzling the newspapers will not check their operations.

Help for the Horses of War.

Just waiting until the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian association close their subscription campaigns, the Red Star is preparing to present its case to the American public and ask for funds to carry on its work. It is the organization of the American Humane association with especial reference to the horses of the armies. Unfortunately the American government has given even less thought to the horses and mules that will be needed for the great army it is raising than it did for the men and that apparently was little enough. European governments made better preparation in proportion, but plenty of work for the Red Star was left. It has been as busy in battle-torn France as has the Red Cross caring for the animals who have suffered just as have the men. Each army has its veterinary corps, but these have not been able to take care of all the work thrust on them, and the Red Star workers have been of great assistance to the offi-

That the full service of the humane organiza tion will be needed in connection with the new army is believed and the work has the hearty endorsement of men high in command, as General Wood, and of citizens who are familiar with its operations. The provisions for the veterinary ervice of the United States army were found sadly inadequate in Texas last summer and much actual loss in time and animals was experienced because of lack of educated and experienced veterinarians and facilities for treating ailing animals. This the Red Star proposes in some meas

ure to correct. The snorting automobile has not yet driven the horse entirely out of the battle line. Job's charger may no longer present his impressive front nor say "Ha, ha!" among the captains, but he has a worthy successor in the beasts who drag the heavy guns and do other needful things, and these are well entitled to humane treatment." Our army will be well equipped with animals and should also be outfitted to take care of them.

Foresters to France By Frederic J. Has in

Washington, May 25 .- A new banner has been designed to accompany the Stars and Stripes to France. It bears a white pine-tree shield en-circled by thirteen white stars on a deep blue ground. It will be the regimental banner of one

ground. It will be the regimental banner of one of the ten engineer regiments who will be the first troops sent to Europe—the flag of the foresters' regiment, or, as the Forest Service would like to see them called, the Forest Engineers.

The white shield on this banner is the shield of the Forest Service, and arrangements for selecting and organizing the regiment are largely in service hands. But the Forest Engineers will not be drawn evaluated. not be drawn exclusively, or even principally, from the ranks of the Forest Service. Like the other engineer regiments, this body will be raised by volunteering among men already trained to the work.

That is why the Forest Service prefers the name Forest Engineers. The regiment will number among its officers a sufficient quota of trained foresters, but its ranks will be filled with practical woodsmen—lumber jacks, sawyers, fellers, broad-ax men, drivers of logging teams, and men of all the other trades allied to the practical business of lumbering. The regiment will thus be an engineer regiment in the strict technical military use of the term. It will have the standard organization of an engineer regiment, with two battalions instead of the three of the infantry, and six companies of 160 men each. Its net strength including officers will be about 1,000 men.

The work of foresters and skilled lumbermen has assumed an entirely new importance in the present war. The demands for lumber from the armies are incessant and enormous. Lumber is armies are incessant and enormous. Lumber is needed for trench building, for the construction of warehouses, sheds, shelters, and for the repair and building of railroads. As the armies of the allies advance, the network of railway lines must be kept continually pushed up to the changing front. It is to help build and operate these lines that the engineers are being sent, and the work of the Forest Engineers will be an essential part of the service.

The Forest Engineers will probably be organ The Forest Engineers will probably be organized into several portable saw mill companies. These saw mills will be set up at the most convenient point, and the regular operations of lumbering will be gotten under way. Fellers will cut the trees; teamsters will snake the logs to the mills, sawyers will cut them into planking, motor trucks will haul the lumber to the points where it is needed. Railroad ties will probably be hewed directly from the log by men skilled in the use of the broad-ax. The organization will probably also include a number of motorcycle men for messenger service. men for messenger service

An additional advantage gained by the sending of the Forest Engineers is the fact that these men are already trained and ready for the work in hand. Practically all the forest engineer troops of France are trained to trench fighting, and are capable of taking their places in the front line as soon as relieved. It would take many marks to capable of taking their places in the front line as soon as relieved. It would take many months to train Americans to relieve first-line-trench troops, but it takes no time at all to train our lumbermen for the lumbering operations that are just as essential as the trench fighting. This line of reasoning applies with equal force to each of the ten engineer regiments. England has had no reserve of civilian forest men to draw on at home, and it has had to call on its dominions for every available man. It is estimated that Canada has sent 15,000 practical woodsmen, or Foresters, as it calls them, to the front.

It is probable that most of the men for this first regiment will be drawn from the eastern hard-wood lumbering regions. This is because the lumbering operations in these regions and in France are very similar. On the other hand, men trained to the felling and handling of the giant trees of the Pacific slope forests would find themselves confronting an entirely new and unfamiliar problem in the small birch forests of France.

The operations of the American woodsmen will be under the supervision of expert and technically trained foresters, who will be included in the officers of the crops. It is known that the forestry officers of France have been cutting on a carefully prepared plan, and the technically trained officers of the American regiment will be able to

officers of the American regiment will be able to take over and follow up this plan in their work. None of the wood will be wasted—the smaller branches and even the twigs are in great demand in the war zone for use as fuel.

Our Fighting Men

Leonard Wood.

Leonard Wood.

Major General Leonard Wood, recently transferred from the Department of the East to the command of the new Southeastern department, is \$7 years old and a native of New Hampshire. His rise in the army has been one of the most spectacular in its history. Entering the medical crops as an assistant surgeon in 1886 he was promoted by leaps and bounds until at the age of 50 he was chief of the general staff. In the interim he had distinguished himself as colonel of rough rider regiment in the war with Spain and had served as military governor of Cuba and as commander of the Philippine division and of the Department of the East. He was appointed chief of staff December 15, 1909, and served in that position until April, 1914, when he returned to the command of the Department of the East.

Clarence P. Townsley.

Clarence P. Townsley.

Brigadier General Clarence P. Townsley, commander of the South Atlantic coast artillery district, with headquarters at Charleston, is one of the noted ordnance experts of the United States army. He is a native of New York state and graduated in civil engineering at Union college before entering the United States Military academy. After leaving West Point he attended the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and the torpedo school at Willett's Point, N. Y. In the war with Spain he served as a chief ordnance officer of volunteers. He attained the rank of colonel in 1911 and the following year was appointed superintendent of the West Point academy. Last winter he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general.

Ralph Earle.

Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, chief of the bureau of ordnance, is one of the busiest men of the navy these days. The bureau of which he is the active head has charge of the manufacture is the active head has charge of the manufacture of all naval ordnance and ammunition, the armament of the ships, the work of the naval arsenals and magazines, the torpedo service, etc. Admiral Earle, who was appointed to his present post last December, is a noted expert on ordnance, having served as inspector of powder on the east coast, ordnance officer of the new battleship Maine and inspector of ordnance at the Indian Head proving grounds, Maryland. He was born in Massachusetts forty-three years ago and was appointed to the United States Naval academy from that state in 1892.

William V. Judson.

William V. Judson.

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Judson, who is going to Russia as an aide on the staff of Major General Hugh L. Scott, is one of the noted engineers of the United States army. A native of Indianapolis, he spent two years at Harvard before entering the United States Military academy in 1884. Three years after leaving West Point he graduated from the United States Engineer School of Application and since that time his entire service has been with the engineering corps. He has superintended important river and harbor improvements in many sections of the country and for some time was on duty with the Panama Canal commission. He is not unfamiliar with the language and people with whom he is about to come into contact, since he saw considerable of the Russians while serving as military observer with the Russian army in the late war between that country and Japan.

Proverb for the Day. Beauty is only skin deep

One Year Ago Today in the War

Serbian army of over 75,000 men landed in Salonica.
Italians and Austrians engaged in fierce fighting in the Astico region.
Paris reported a lull in the infantry fighting around Verdun.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barker held a reception at their home, 1902 King street. Mrs. Barker was assisted in receiping by Mrs. W. A. Redick and Mrs. Dundy.

Dundy.

e Rifle club enjoyed an outing at Bellevue, where a bounteous luncheor was served, and the following guest-were present: Mrs. G. W. Coster and Misses Morse, Richardson, Summers



John Bolan and Miss Anna Covie

John Bolan and Miss Anna Coyle were married at St. Philomena's cathedral, Rev. Father McCarthy tying the nuptial knot. Louis Godola acted as best man for the groom, while Miss Maggie Bolan was bridesmaid.

Misses Carrie House Margaret Botkin, Carrie Detweller, Anna Whitman and Lillian House gave a most enjoyable picnic party to a large number of young friends at Hamscom park.

The first formal reception given by Mrs. Dean Gardner was attended by all the prominent members not only

Mrs. Dean Gardner was attended by all the prominent members not only of Trinity cathedral, but all of the Episcopal churches in the city, besides leading women and men of other denominations.

P. Connolly is planning on leaving for Ireland, where his parents live in County Monagham. He intends to make them a visit of one month, not having been there for at least thirty years.

This Day in History.

1724—John Smeaton, builder of the Eddystone lighthouse and the most noted engineer of his day, born at Leeds, England. Died there October 28, 1792 28, 1792. 1754—Virginians under Washington

1734—Virginians under Washington attacked a small party of French near the Great Meadows.

1777—Washington removed his headquarters to the heights of Middlebrook, N. J.

1794—The French commandant of

dlebrook, N. J.

1794—The French commandant of Verdun executed fourteen women for going to the king of Prussia and beseeching him for clemency for the town then besieged by him.

1804—William A. Buckingham, governor of Connecticut during the civil war, born at Lebanon, Conn. Died at Norwich, Conn., February 2, 1875.

1852—A Prussian industrial exhibition was opened in Berlin.

1856—Fourth Wisconsin regiment of cavalry was mustered out after service of five years and a day—the longest term on record credited to a volunteer organization.

1875—Capitain Paul Boynton crossed the English Channel in his life-saving suit in twenty-three hours.

1915—Germany replied to American note regarding warfare against merchant ships.

The Day We Celebrate.

The Day We Celebrate.

Morris Sheppard, junior United States senator from Texas and sponse for the bill to make the District of Columbia dry, born in Morris county, Texas, forty-two years ago today.

Bishop Collins Denny of the Methodist Episopal church, south, born at Winchester, Va., sixty-three years ago today.

today.

Robert C. Hilliard, one of the well known actors of the American stage, born in New York City sixty years ago today.

Abby Leach, celebrated woman educator, for many years connected with Vassar, born at Brockton, Mass., sixty

Vassar, born at Brockton, Mass., sixty-two years ago today.

James Thorps, noted Indian athlete, and now a player with the Cincinnati National league base ball team, born near Prague, Okl., twenty-nine years

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

A conference on the foreign relawar, to be addressed by a number of noted men, is to be opened today at Long Beach, N. Y.

dental college of the University Michigan opens a special free course today to train men for denta service in the lanited States army and

James W. Gerard, late American ambassador to Germany, is to deliver the address tonight at the commencement of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

Live stock and grain shippers are to be heard by the Interstate Commerce commission in Washington today in opposition to the proposed general increase in freight rates.

The food production propaganda, with particular stress on live stock, is to be the chief topic at the annual convention of the North Dakota Bankers' association, opening today at

eciation, opening today at Heach, N. D.

Heads of Kansas colleges meet in
Topeka today at the call of Chancellor

Topeka today at the call of Chancellor Frank Strong of the University of Kansas to consider how their colleges will be conducted during the war.

In the federal court at Indianapolis today Judge Anderson is to pronounce Judgment on 124 Indiana politicians who recently pleaded guilty of conspiracies to corrup the last election.

An expedition representing the National Geographic society is scheduled to sail from Seattle today to investigate the effects of the volcanic eruption at Katmai, Alaska, in June, 1912, one of the most violent explosions on record.

annual banquet of the Chicago Legal club, to be held tonight, will be "bone dry," and the money which in the past has been taken from the treasury for wines and liquors will be devoted to the purchase of Liberty loun bonds.

Storyette of the Day.

Representative Henry Flood, appro-pos of a bill for arming merchantmen, said at a luncheon in Washington: "Germany declares that with its un-"Germany declares that with its un-restricted aubmarine campaign it?" hold up meat, it?!! hold up cotton, it?!! hold up munitions, it?!! hold up all neutral maritime commerce." He smiled grimly.
"But, maybe, instead of all that," he ended, "it?!! hold up its hands."— Washington Star.

TRUTH.

The cactus may decay upon the plain,
Or disappear, uprooted in a day:
The amaranth within the bower may wans
Or all its essence vaporize away:
The evergreen may perish in the clime.
Or rot in chingies on the tail church spire
The great sequois may succumb to time.
Or disapte in ashes round its pyre.
Yes, even mortal man may retrograde.
Or finally become extinct in race;
The earth the sun, and all the stars may
fade.

Or finally become extinct in race; The carth, the sun, and all the stars ma fade. Or leave alone nthillity in space. But truth, unlimited in worth and range. Can under no condition die or change. Omaha. WILLIS HUDSPSTH.



Lincoln, Neb., May 21.-To the Editor of The Bee: Now that the legislature has adjourned, it might be well for our citizens to take stock of

isiature has adjourned, it might be well for our citizens to take stock of its accomplishments, or lack of same, and if unsatisfactory, look for the reason, instead of abusing the legislative body, as we are apt to do in our short-zightedness.

If I had a fine field of ripe wheat and furnished my hired man with an oldtime reaper with which to harvest the grain. I should not complain if he wasted more of the crop than he saved. Our present method of law-making is as cumbersome and out-of-date as the oldtime reaper in a large modern wheat field. No business concern would last a year if run on such silpshod methods as we are using in transacting the business of the state. Now that we have the initiative and the referendum—through which we can if necessary initiate important legislation and by the referendum method voto undesirable laws when it seems advisable, as we did in the case of the bill to build an armory at Nebraska City—we have no need of a so-called representative legislature, too cumbersome to produce results other than a tremendous expenditure of time and money.

Let us replace this clumsy non-effi-

cumbersome to produce results other than a tremendous expenditure of time and money.

Let us replace this clumsy non-efficient legislative machine for an up-to-date self-binder and do business for the state on modern business principles. Why not have a legislative commission, composed of one body of not more than two members from each congressional district and two at large from the state? Let this commission sif continuously as do other state officers, and pay them a living salary of not less than \$3,000 a year. Have this legislative commission take over the duties of a multitude of departments which have grown up in recent years, whose chief excuse for existence is to create jobs for needy politicians who are seldom seen on the job except to draw their salaries.

This could easily be done through the various committees of the commission without working the members more than eight hours a day for five days in the week and four hours on Saturday, so that they might attend the ball games once a week, which is oftener than most of us get to see a

the ball games once a week, which is oftener than most of us get to see a

With this commission there with this commission there would be no hasty rushing through of ill considered appropriation bills, or the slaughtering of desirable laws in the closing hours of the session. Nor would there be twelve to fifteen hundred bills introduced by one hundred and thirty-three members, most of them devoid of merit and not expected to pass by the members who introduced to pass by the members who introthem devoid of merit and not expected to pass by the members who introduce them. Nor would there be a corporation-controlled senate, whose chief duties were to protect the corporate interests of the state.

Why should not Nebrasia lead the way with this much needed reform? Why wait for Kansas to lead, which it most certainly will do unless we bestir ourselves.

ourselves. Why do not our able editors take up why do not our able editors take the this matter and discuss it fully? No reform is ever accomplished without previous agitation. Nebraska editors, get busy! W. F. PORTER.

Wants More Ministers.

Seattle, Wash., April 28.-To the Editor of The Bee: Some of our provident, far-seeing men are showing America's need for trained men in every field of business and endeavor—

America's need for trained men in every field of business and endeavor-trained business men, trained chemists, trained civil and electrical engineers, trained civil and electrical engineers, trained agriculturists, etc., who will devote their lives to acquiring a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of their special lines.

One field of effort has been overlocked, I should like to call your attention to it.

What we need most in America is a trained body of ministers. I know we have the colleges and theological seminaries, but these are not sufficient. As the case stands, a minister goes to his charge, book-trained, it is true, but with no real knowledge of life, of human nature, and of real, everyday conditions. Before preaching, prospective ministers should go out into the world, work among working people, do men's work among men, gain a knowledge of life, and when they have reached the age of 30 years or so begin their ministry. If they were to follow this course they woulk better understand the truths of Scripture and they would reject the false teachings of higher criticism and other false they would reject the false teachings of higher criticism and other false

knowledge.

Coming to the scholastic training of Coming to the senciasue training of the clergy, ministers should begin their real studies after they have left the seminary. Instead of studying Har-nack or Benan, or Briggs, they should study the Bible and the great church fathers—Iranaeus, Tertullian, Clement

fathers—Iranaeus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas and others. In other words, instead of studying what this or that petty theologian has to say about the Bible, they should study the Bible itself and the great church fathers, who drew their inspiration directly from the Bible. What we need, then, in America most of all are self-sacrificing men who will devote their lives to the study of the Scriptures and thus be enabled to combat successfully woman suffrage, prohibition, religious infidelity, divorce, the worship of Mammon, and other corruptions and false doctrines of the times; men who will labor "without money and without price" se establish the true worship of God, and "without money and without price" seestablish the true worship of God, and the true knowledge of the Bible.
"The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." Yours very truly,
CHARLES HOOPER.

On the Farmers' Side.

Oxford, Neb., May 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: All hall to the farmers who refused to allow the so-called conservation board to misreprefarmers who refused to allow the socalled conservation board to misrepresent the farmers and farm conditions
in Nebraska. Ninety-nine per cent of
the real farmers will sanction their
bolt and endorse their resolutions. The
howl that has gone up about the
wastefulness of the farm, and the
grewsome nicture of the nation on the
verge of starvation, has wonderfully
pleased our enemies, brought on a
panic and given the holders of grain
the opportunity to make fortunes by
boosting the price. Millers caught the
spirit and hired a special clerk to
mark up prices and advise the customers that now was the time to buy.
Machine men and merchants got the
impression that therejwould be something doing when the convicts and
school children were sent to the farms
and they raised the prices of listers
and corn plows till they would hardly
go into the ground, and gverything
else from sugar to toothpicks started
upward with as great ease as an airship.

It is right that the government It is right that the government

should ask the farmer to do his duty and he is nobly responding by straining every nerve to produce every bushel of grain and every pound of meat possible. Our farnifers better than any other class know their calling. They have been on the ground since birth and they know the true situation from actual experience. They realize the loss of their wheat crop and the enormous expense and labor entailed on them by such a loss. Many of them sold their wheat at a dollar or little better and will be forced to pay unheard of prices for seed next fall. They have to contend with the overshadowing fact that they may be called to war just as they see the ears of corn forming as a reward of their toil.

toll.

Farmers realize and appreciate the interest and advice accorded them by the various commercial clubs, but can you wonder if they feel that some of those good people sometimes become a you wonder if they feel that some of those good people sometimes become a little tiresome? Mrs. A. E. Davisson of the Agricultural college advertises that farm women will accept help only who will eat in a hot kitchen and who are willing to tend the baby and work in the field. Such a slander could be uttered only through the depths of ignorance of true farm life. No, my dear woman, on the farm, and on the farm only, is the place where the girl help is treated as one of the family, sharing every comfort at table and elsewhere that they share, and many they do not accord themselves. Mrs. Davisson has certainly, like many others, mistaken her calling.

A. C. RANKIN.

Why Italy Is at War.

Why Italy Is at War.

Omaha, May 24.—To the Editor of The Hee. In one of the recent editions of the World-Herald I noted that Senator Hitchcock stated that Italy is staying in the war only because of the edit of England—two or three hundred million dollars a month. But by that he surely is not acquainted with affairs in Italy. If so, he surely remembers what caused Italy to enter the war. It was the pressure of the people, and besides it has been the hope of Italy for the last hair century, not to conquer, but to secure the freedom of the two provinces, Trento and Trieste, from the dual monarchy. Also he ought to know that they raise millions and millions of dollars on their Liberty bonds each month and the money not all coming from the people in Italy, but from Italian people in the countries. Furthermore, I can state that a great many Italian people left this country voluntarily to enter the war to secure the freedom of the two provinces, and not for the dollars England gave them cach month, although I am sure the government and the people of Italy appreciate the help of England and all other countries.

ANTONIO PROCOPIO.

McAdoo's Significant Admission.

McAdoo's Significant Admission.

McAdoo's Significant Admission.

Benson, Neb., May 25.—To the Editor of The Beet: Enclosed you will find a clipping from The Bee of May 24 covering spart of Secretary McAdoo's speech in Omaha, which is a self-conviction by a cabinet member of the Wilson administration. Being a signatory to The Hague convention treaty making Belgium a neutralized state, the administration, fully realizing its international obligations when the invasion of Belgium took place, remained as silent as the grave. The speech made by Elihu Root in the republican presidential campaign (the greatest statesman the United States possesses) at New York will forever be remembered by all intelligent people who are upholders of law and freedom.

THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

THOMAS HENRY WATKINS.

(The clipping enclosed contains the remarks of Secretary McAdoo to the invasion of Belgium by the German

Iowa's Blue Laws

Avoca, In., May 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: Several readers of The Bee noted the statement in The Bee that the two representatives of this county would explain their action in the legislature in not working for the abrogation of these vicious laws when the matter was up for settlement last March, but so far no statement has appeared.

saren, but so far no satement has appeared.

Next to the war this issue will be the paramount issue in lowa at the next election, and, as both these gentlemen are enjoying their first term, and as they may be looking for a "vote of confidence" in seeking re-election in 1918, their victims are very anxious to learn their views.

WALTER BURWELL,

MIRTHFUL REMARKS. Knicker-What becomes of Smith's money?
Bocker—He pays his children to be good his wife to forgive, the cook to stay, and labor not to strike.—Judge.

"Some say that Dame Pashlon pays not tention to utility." "Some say that Dunne resonant passes attention to utility."
"Well?"
"But I don't agree. For instance, when capes are too tiny to afford protection fashion comes out with a big collar."—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Yes, sir," said the soldierly looking man of my country."
"So have I." volunteered the low-brower individual, offering his hand, "what were you in for?"—Beeton Transcript.





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