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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Register!
Every true American must do his duty.

Youths; Register! Elders; Shoulder Liberty bonds! All together: Forward, march!

Intimations that dollars bring less now than a year ago falls far short of a news scoop.

It is still a question for chemical analysis which side drew the most blood at Chadron.

The world war marks progress. Human lives on steamships are now insurable as well as the cargo.

Every little rain storm helps the crops along, but they'd be more popular if they spaced a little farther apart.

The home-coming of Benson and Florence bear the essentials of a family reunion. A nice batch of hills, as usual, comes home to dad.

Ambassador Elkus is a lucky man. Traveling from Turkey to Switzerland with the loss of only his passport is a notable war-time incident.

A general demand in Petrograd workshops for wages equaling \$147 a month serves as a reminder of the comparative modesty of Uncle Sam's toilers.

The waning fortunes of the U-boat campaign mocks the February promises of assured Teutonic victory. Results prove as visionary as world dominion.

The mere handing down of indictments against egg speculators at Chicago caused instant suspension of the Kansas City board. The action implies great respect for the efficiency of the grand jury gun.

Let us hope the investigating professors will tell us exactly what is needed for our public schools to make them the best possible. Omaha wants nothing less and will be disappointed if the survey does not produce real results.

Hints of amnesty for Sinn Feiners are current in London. Such action is probable as a prelude to the coming Irish constitutional convention. Unfortunately for the cause, amnesty comes too late to carry a message of genuine good will.

Oracles of fashion announce greater economy in the wearables of men and women during war time. Some reductions may be effected in men's duds, doubtless, but further moves toward economy on the other side of the house challenges the fate of "September Morn."

It is inferred from Secretary Daniels' remark that if his "brother editors" could do at the front as much execution as they do at home the war would collapse for want of cannon fodder. Joseph might try out the idea by sending the staff of the Raleigh News and Observer to the firing line.

From the cove of Cork to Dublin by the water road is a rocky one. Submarines lurk in the turbulent waters and smash Irish fishing fleets as cheerily as they send British craft to the bottom. Yet the Irish were assured by trusted agents that "Germany loved them, so it would not do a thing to them."

Division and discord marks the democracy of China as well as Russia. Conflicting interests take advantage of divided counsels to attain its ends. Selfishness, no doubt, is at the bottom of the confusion in both countries, and democracy is bound to be the sufferer. Division invariably forges the chains of tyranny.

Via Dolorosa
Philadelphia Ledger

History is making so fast these days that it is more than usually difficult to get the true perspective of events. Looking back to the revolution and to the diverse parts which England and France played in it, there was a peculiar significance in the tributes paid by Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani at Mount Vernon to the memory of Washington. No more impressive illustration of the common purpose which now moves the allies could have been imagined. Yet the visit of the Italian commissioners to lay a wreath upon the tomb of our national hero is in one sense a fitting symbol of the course which destiny has marked out for us. With Italy, too, we must hereafter have the closest ties. Nothing could have been more felicitous than the address of the Principe di Udine on this occasion. It has a sustained note of noble feeling and high resolve. This is indeed 'via dolorosa' upon which the champions of humanity have entered. Great sacrifices have been made; greater sacrifices may be to come. In what Washington did and dared we find our best example. "We come to his tomb," said the prince, "to seek purification, to dedicate ourselves anew to a holy cause. It is a cause in which Italy has already won great triumphs. Its representatives tell the latest of the allies that it will never falter in its service. "We shall never lay down our arms," he declared, "until our liberties and the liberties of the people who are suffering with us shall be rendered safe against all surprises and all vicissitudes."

No war has ever been quite like this war. Whatever its immediate or ultimate causes, whatever ambitions or resentments may have been involved in its beginnings, it has become a union of the great nations of the world against a peril that threatens all they hold most dear.

Partisanship in the Senate.

A deplorable spectacle is presented in the United States senate just now, where certain democratic senators are playing party politics in a way that will really hamper the government. Leslie Woolsey, long connected with the State department of the United States government, has been nominated by the president to be solicitor for the department. His confirmation is opposed and may be defeated by a group of democrats in the senate, who conceal their real purpose behind trivial pretexts. No question is made of Mr. Woolsey's ability; his work has won high praise from those who are in position to judge of its character.

Since the relations of the United States and the European countries became critical Mr. Woolsey has been of invaluable service in gathering the data, arranging the points and in some instances drafting the notes that have been sent from this country. He is credited with having written the note to Austria in reply to the protest from that country on the exportation of munitions, a statement of the case so clear and convincing it will stand as a precedent.

He was recommended to the president by Secretary Lansing and by Attorney General Gregory, who vouches for his qualifications as a lawyer. The president nominated him, but his name is objected to because he is not a practicing lawyer.

Incidentally, Mr. Woolsey told inquiring senators that he is a republican in politics. Also, as a bit of light on the situation, several "deserving democrats" have sought the place, and one of them may get it, should the nomination of Mr. Woolsey be rejected. While this is going on Chairman Wilcox and Chairman McCormick of the national organizations are working side by side and urging members of all parties to forget their partisan affiliations at this time.

It is pretty hard to fathom the workings of the minds of some democrats. In this case only the nation can lose, and all the party can gain will be another name on the pay roll.

Poles Line Up for Liberty.

No finer example of the impulse for liberty could be had than that afforded by the young Poles of Omaha, who have so enthusiastically declared for liberty in the most effectual way possible—by enlisting in the army of the United States. These young men have a double inspiration in their movement; they realize far better than some of the native born just what life under Old Glory means, and they have also the present wrongs of Poland to consider. Kosciuszko and Sobieski are more than names to them, and liberty is a reality in their lives. Freedom appeals to them as it did to their fathers, and, that it may not be impaired, they are willing to give all a man can give to the cause. They do not enlist as Poles, but as Americans, even though Poland will benefit by their sacrifice in the end. Americans may well observe this movement and take inspiration from it, for it is a splendid act in a cause that involves the future of humanity.

Future of German Commerce.

One phase of the war that has been overlooked is being forced to larger attention by reason of recent developments. It is the future of Germany's exterior commerce. Through a long and persistent effort the Germans had built up a great trade with the world. This necessitated not only cultivation of friendly relations with possible customers, but required the establishment of an elaborate system of financial and transportation facilities, which were provided with that degree of efficiency that made the nation such a power. In the beginning of the conflict it was alleged that Germany had been forced into the war in order that it might protect this commerce, on which the industrial life of the empire depended. Jealousy on the part of Great Britain and others of the competitors for world trade was said to be hampering the German, and in order to make sure of the future the present must be defended.

In two directions was it possible to extend German trade—in China and in the Americas. To these outlets for future production the Germans had given especial attention. How great the influence exerted by them is only coming to be understood now through the fact that it has been sacrificed by the pursuit of the ruthless military policy adopted by the great Prussian machine. With China estranged, the South American countries openly at war and all the great machinery for transporting and financing the commerce of the empire disrupted or destroyed, the extent of the ruin brought on Germany by the war party is apparent.

Germany's war lords staked the future of their country's commerce on a cast of the war dice, and have lost. No nation ever faced a future of greater economic difficulties than that now confronting the Germans.

Shumway's Great Discovery.

Land Commissioner Shumway has made a startling discovery—that the State Normal board is an illegal body and that it has spent millions of dollars of the state's money without warrant. The commissioner is to be commended for his zeal, showing a true democratic propensity for guarding the treasury, but if he gets a little further into the mysterious intricacies of the state government he will very likely discover the normal board is well within the law. One of the fictions under which the complicated machinery for Nebraska's government has been built up under constitutional restriction has been the deputizing of authority by the governor. This doesn't apply specifically to the normal board, but by a little stretching of the constitution—which already has endured some decided expansion under pull—it may be found that the principle which permits the governor to deputize his authority, and which also contemplates the continuance of appropriations by the faintest of implication, will also serve to validate expenditure of state money by the board in question. The State Normal board may be a useless appendage to the administrative machinery of the state, but it will require some argument to prove it illegal. Commissioner Shumway can readily establish a name for himself as a "strict constructionist" if he so desires, but he will not endeavor himself to his fellow democrats by adhering too closely to the constitution. It isn't fashionable in his set.

A fifty-fifty split of belated plum tree fruit between governor and senators raises a starvation blockade in Pennsylvania and leaves the solons free to tackle minor patriotic duties. With the political commissary fully stocked, the valiant Keystoneers fear no foe.

Congressional "porkers" managed to spear a small chunk of fat for "food control." Six millions is not so much where billions fly, but it serves to keep a grip on the bacon department.

The New Indian
By Frederic J. Haekin

Washington, June 2.—The rumor that a unit of American Indians would be sent to Europe is only a rumor. Secretary of War Baker has announced his intention to do so. He does not believe that the various nationalities and races that constitute the American people should be separated in service, but should all fight as Americans.

As a matter of fact, the number of Indians available for military service is extremely small. There are only 320,000 American Indians, located principally throughout the west and middle-west; of these only about 40 per cent speak English. Even of this 40 per cent about half are women, while a great many more are either under or over the military age limit or for various reasons incapacitated.

The War department, therefore, is not disposed to favor any plan calling for a special mobilization of Indians. All Indians of military age will register the same as other American males. Many students in government Indian schools have already gone into training in various military organizations.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is also opposed to any policy which treats the Indian as a race rather than an individual. Mr. Sells' declared policy is to make citizens of all Indians who are ready for the privileges and responsibilities which citizenship involves. In determining which Indians are competent to exercise the rights of citizenship, the following facts will govern.

If an Indian is of more than one-half white blood, other than in exceptional cases, he will be given full charge of his affairs, including his school property, and the government thereupon withdraws its support of him. He may stay on the reservation or go out into the world, at his pleasure. He is a free man. Now, to all Indians of one-half or more Indian blood, the same privileges will be granted when, after thorough investigation, they are determined to be as competent to manage their own affairs as the average white man, except that it will be the rule to withhold patents in fee to forty acres of land belonging to each Indian, so that he may be insured a permanent home.

In addition to detaching competent and giving patents in fee to adult Indians, Commissioner Sells has established the practice of giving patents in fee or competency certificates to graduates of non-reservation Indian schools giving the full course of study who are 21 years of age and have demonstrated competency to manage their own affairs.

On being declared competent, the Indian will receive not only the entire control of all his individual Indian money and property, but his interest in tribal funds will also be paid to him. This money will be withdrawn from the treasury and their pro rata shares paid to all competent Indians, while the shares of the incompetent Indians will be withdrawn and placed in banks to their individual credit to be expended for the benefit of the Indians under the supervision of the superintendent of their respective reservations.

Along with these new privileges, however, the Indian will encounter responsibilities. For example, he will have to pay for his children's schooling. For two United States senators have been educating at his own expense Indian children who contain in some cases as much as three-fourths white blood and whose parents are wealthy. Sometimes there were adequate public school facilities in the immediate vicinity of their residences, but the parents preferred to send them to the non-reservation schools at the expense of the government. Now, according to the new ruling, "such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation."

Today there are hundreds of well educated and prosperous Indians in the west who are successful farmers and ranch men. Many are engaged in the professions and business occupations. Many of the Indian women are excellent housekeepers and, as a rule, they are making rapid improvement in home economics, domestic science being one of the chief courses taught in the government schools. Two United States senators and three congressmen are Indians, and one nearly fullblood Indian woman has recently astonished eastern audiences by her highly cultured and beautiful voice.

The rapid strides of the American Indian for the last few years are strikingly significant of his future. The competent Indian will henceforth be freed from the restrictions of guardianship and have all of the privileges of an American citizen, while the incompetent, those who need the protection of the government, and they are still the large majority, will have it in full measure.

Spirit of the State Press

Plattsburgh Journal: Economy may be a war-time virtue, but say, girls, your skirts are short enough now.

Hastings Tribune: Omaha banks are to buy \$4,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. That shows those Omaha money kings have the right spirit.

Albion News: We are asked why it is necessary for the American people to eat corn so that we can send our wheat to foreign countries; why not let the foreigners eat the corn?

Kearney Hub: Nebraska farmers have given a working demonstration as to how to hold a farmers' congress. They simply flock by themselves and let the professional gentlemen and politicians do likewise.

York Republican: Call it a "liberty loan" is another of the cheap deceptions by which the leak traffickers in Washington seek to manage the people. It is another "he kept us out of war," good enough for election purposes.

Clay Center Sun: Our young women will be interested in a note that has found its way into the hands of the printer, handled in this office last week. Here it is: "Please, Mr. Printer, come to Canada. Our men have all gone to war." An Adamless Eden lies on our northern border.

Aurora Republican: Ex-Governor Aldrich has identified himself with a highly undesirable class of citizens by declaring his opposition to the army draft and announcing his intention of making a chautauqua campaign on that issue. "Chief's" tendency to go off at half-cock has caused him some embarrassment in the past, but he will never know what real trouble is until he undertakes to carry out this threat.

Fremont Tribune: One Dodge county farmer threatened to boycott his bank if it pushed the sale of Liberty bonds. A few other citizens with the same sort of motives have stopped the Tribune because it doesn't print enough news of German victories. A little list of such as these will come handy for the use of the Dodge County Council of Defense. There is some work yet to be done in spotting enemies here at home and giving them what they deserve.

Our Fighting Men

William M. Black. Brigadier General William M. Black, chief of engineers of the United States army, has risen through all the grades of the service to his present rank of brigadier general, to which he was promoted last year when he succeeded General Kingman as chief of the engineer corps. General Black was born at Lancaster, Pa., in 1855 and graduated from West Point in 1877. He served as chief engineer in the Porto Rican campaign in 1898 and subsequently superintended important engineering works in Cuba during the American occupation of that island. He had charge of the work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor and also assisted in the building of the Panama canal. At other periods of his career he has served as instructor at West Point and at the United States School of Engineering.

TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Bricks don't make a home nor building a book.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Earl Kitchener, British war minister, and his staff lost when the British cruiser Hampshire was sunk by a mine or torpedo near the Orkney Islands.

German imperial chancellor, in speech before the Reichstag, declared any further suggestions of peace by Germany would be futile and evil.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Mrs. Anna Wentz, 517 North Fourteenth, being awakened by a noise, found a burglar in the next room behind the door. The plucky woman wrested his revolver from him, whereupon the night raider broke away and jumped through a window, taking the whole shaft with him and dropping a silver watch out of his pocket.

Walter Sams, the Fifteenth street jeweler, has presented Rev. Joseph

Foy, D. D., pastor of the First Christian church, with an elegant gold-headed cane.

Lewis S. Reed has been elected president of the Equitable Trust company and vice president of the Nebraska National bank.

John C. Dingman and Charles J. Emory, who have been connected with the Western Detective agency for some time, have gone into business for themselves.

F. P. Trench has left for the east with matrimonial intentions.

The residence of the Misses Georgia and Florence French, at the scene of a charming entertainment, at which the following were present: Misses Carrie McLain, Mamie McLain, Sue King, Mollie King, Mollie Knowles and the Messrs. Bryan, Day, Craig, King, Sherman and Norwood.

Richard S. Berlin gave a theater and dinner party in honor of Miss Genevieve Wheaton.

The little daughter of Richard Wilder gave a charming lawn party at the residence of her parents, Eighteenth and Jackson, at which the following little folks were present: Blanche, Maudie and Bessie; Rena, Edna and Percy Jensen; Marie, Susie and Dick Wiley; Ethel Geist, Mable Fulried, Gussie Korty, Arthur Parr, Edith and Ena Burns, Luv Dunn, Sadie Leisenring, Helen Drake, Grace Nichols, Katie Havens, Roy Black, Roy Dubois, Nina Schoemaker, Charlie and Mamie Koester, Laura Goetz, Tot Moores and Bessie Goetz.

This Day in History.
1781—Americans took Augusta, Ga., from the British and loyalists after a siege of two weeks.

1806—Napoleon made his brother Louis king of Holland.

1848—The first state legislature of Wisconsin assembled at Madison.

1854—Canada and the United States concluded a reciprocity agreement.

1867—National Brewers' congress, in session at Chicago, favored political action to stay the progress of the "national temperance movement."

1892—Dam at Spartansburg, Pa., gave way and oil from tanks bursted on the surface of Oil creek; over 100 lives lost.

1899—Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at Merion, Pa. Born at Chambersburg, Pa., July 5, 1841.

1915—Great loss of life and property caused by tornadoes that swept over parts of Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The Day We Celebrate.
Albert Hale, employed by the government to boost American trade interests in South America, born at Jonesville, Mich., fifty-seven years ago today.

Mortimer J. Schiff, prominent financier and philanthropist, born in New York City forty years ago today.

Dr. Richard C. McLaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, born in Scotland forty-seven years ago today.

Emmet Corrigan, one of the prominent actors of the American stage, born in Amsterdam, Holland, forty-nine years ago today.

Fred Mitchell, manager of the Chicago National league baseball club, born at Cambridge, Mass., thirty-eight years ago today.

Battling Nelson, former champion lightweight pugilist, born in Copenhagen, Denmark, thirty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Army registration day.
Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to speak today at the registration day celebration at Atlantic City.

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, is to deliver the commencement day address today at the University of Chattanooga.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is scheduled to speak in Boston tonight in behalf of the Liberty loan.

President Wilson is expected to be among the speakers today at the formal opening of the separate veterans' reunion in Washington.

The dedication of the \$300,000 McKinley Memorial at Niles, O., originally fixed for today, has been postponed until September, when it is expected the memorial will be completed.

Nearly 1,000 graduates, the largest class in the history of the institution, will receive degrees today at the commencement of Ohio State university.

Storyteller of the Day.
Well," said the far west mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over here, but out here when some of our boys got tied up in that bankrupt telephone company I was tellin' yer about, they became mighty crusty!"

"Oh," they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business now."

"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener. "Then, may I ask, what they did?"

"Sartinly, I woz goin' ter tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."—Puck.

AMERICA.

From weary hearts on land and sea.
Recounts a yearning call to Thee To guard security and just fair.
Thy trust, the Hope that must prevail.
America!

By weapon kneed that thy steel in Thee was bruised Oppression's heel And wrought, in love of liberty, A state whose aim is equity.
America!

The sure foundation, Human Right, is blazoned by Thy banner bright: Thy subtle, all-pervading force is His who hased and guides Thy course.
America!

Oh, Herald of the Golden Age, Hope's promise, peerless heritage: My heart is thine; this is my hand, My Land, my Land, my Fatherland, America!

OMAHA. ALBIN N. OSTERHOLM

The Bee's Letter Box

Italy Also Our Ally.
Omaha, June 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice many people of our city are displaying the Union Jack and the French Tri-Colors. It is nice to thus compliment our allies; but why not also favor the others? For instance, why not display the flag of Italy? We have many citizens among us of Italian lineage and they are loyal. They are an intensely emotional people and may feel somewhat slighted by the Italian colors along with those of France and England. A few years ago a splendid demonstration was held by Omaha Italians to honor Christopher Columbus. It seems the least we might do would be to honor the nation of which the discoverer of America was a representative.

FAIR-MINDED.

Memorable in American History.
Omaha, June 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: Tuesday, June 1917, will go down as one of the most memorable in our history. It is a day of mingled pride and joy, of pain and tears. Pains and tears that the aspiring youth of our land, just ripening into life, having hoped to equip themselves for the more glorious pursuit of peace, must set aside their ambitions, their loves, their hopes, and take upon themselves the agonious, wretched business of war. Pride and joy that the great anchor of human liberty our fathers fixed secure to bedrock in the ocean of life, still holds. Pride in a nation that believes in the majesty of man against the majesty of kings; joy in the hope that its ideals shall spread through the world—not by means of force, but by its precept and example. Pride and joy combined that the youth of this country, whether they fully realize it or not, have their radiant faces set toward the dawn of a brighter day for the world, when kings, kaisers and czars shall be no more, when democracy shall be the order of the world and over every land shall spread the jeweled wings of peace.

We are facing a foe that has spent a half century preparing for this contest, while most of the rest of the civilized world has been devoted to the arts of peace. I insist that this foe is not Germany, but a cruel autocracy that has undermined the spirit of Germany itself.

To meet such a foe, America has been compelled to adopt some measures, not before so universally applied. Conscription is one of these. It has had a harsh sound upon our ears. Believe me, it has its better side. It is not at all certain that a nation has a moral right to leave its preservation wholly in the hands of those who are loyal enough to volunteer. As no one who will not work should be allowed to eat, so no one is entitled to the protection of a free government if he is unwilling to defend that government. To maintain that we should leave ourselves to be defended by volunteers alone is to assert that we should sacrifice thousands where there might do. If it is necessary that we must strike a blow, let us make that blow as powerful and swift as human capacity can make it, that the evil business of war shall be short and as merciful as possible. We are facing a foe that never dreamed of depending upon volunteers.

I deny that conscription is undemocratic. To deny that democracy has a moral right to defend itself is absurd. When it meets a foe that has stood against disarmament and that has cultivated the war spirit above every other, it has a moral right to defend itself by any means in its power.

So, while today a million homes are saddened at the loss of their loved ones and before another year has passed thousands of these will be in gloom because of vacant chairs that never more may bear their sacred burdens, let us rejoice in the thought that never before did the sons of America enlist in a holier cause. And let us remember that while these devoted boys offer their lives in defense of our ideals, those who remain behind have a no less necessary and sacred task, which is to preserve intact America's high ideals, and not allow traitors in our halls of state to corrupt our government at its source. Let our men and women of America, emulate the example of the fathers who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, that "this government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

L. J. QUINBY.

Begin Your Pardon.
Columbus, Neb., June 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice by my morning's Bee that you have a picture of my son, Thomas, in his Boy Scout uniform and spoke of him as living in Grand Island and as blowing the bugle for the old soldiers who held their state encampment in that city during the month of May.

For your information would advise that the state encampment of the Grand Army, Legion of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans was held in the city of Columbus and not in Grand Island as stated in your article, and that Thomas Dickey's home is in Columbus.

I feel that Columbus should be credited with the honor of having entertained these guests instead of Grand Island and would appreciate your correcting the error.

CHARLES L. DICKEY.

Renounces Socialist Party.
Verdiere, Neb., June 1.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to write a few lines about the socialists of the United States.

I have been a student of the movement for the last thirty years and have adhered to a large extent to the principles of their teachings for humanity's sake and a square deal for the common people. I have preferred a party before all other political parties. But in this world crisis, come to the conclusion that the stand the socialist party has taken is shallow-minded, unworthy of its principles in the great struggle for mankind.

N. P. SWANSON
Funeral Parlor. (Established 1868)
17th and Cumins Sts. Tel. Doug. 1000

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

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and liberty, and from the American standpoint, should be condemned by all thinking people and patriotic citizens.

The leaders in their conferences should be court-martialed as they are worse than enemy spies, because they are agitating against their own platforms and adherents for the purpose of disruption of our democratic government. I want to stand with our best president and its best men behind this country in its effort to free the world from autocracy.

A. V. KOUBA.

Molasses and Animal Food.
Omaha, June 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I note in The Bee's Letter Box of May 29, under the caption "Molasses and Alcohol," a letter under Louisville, Ky., date signed by T. McMurray, president of the National Model License League, in which is quoted from a debate in the United States senate May 12, to the effect that the molasses used in the manufacture of alcohol would be thrown away if not so used.

I would like to correct your correspondent so that no false impressions may be gained by your readers.

For at least twelve years the Louisiana "blackstrap," or cane refuse molasses, as well as "refuse syrup" from the western beet sugar factories, has entered largely into the manufacture of animal feed, being combined with the by-products of grain elevators, flour mills, etc., as well as with cracked corn, oats and alfalfa meal, and is known as molasses feed.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling company, together with other feed manufacturers, take from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of this refuse molasses annually in the conduct of their business, which it will be agreed is a small proportion of the usable supply.

Prior to August, 1914, this molasses commanded from \$13 to \$14 per ton, but Louisiana or western sugar factories for use in manufactured animal food. Today it commands from \$25 to \$30 per ton. This great advance in price is due to the competition of the "refuse molasses" being in favor of the distillers in the south.

While it is true this "molasses" is not fit for human consumption, it is a big factor in the animal food industry, and were it not for the competition of the distillers the animal feed which is obliged to use prepared feeds comprising molasses would pay considerably less for his supplies.

E. J. DRUMMOND,
Traffic Manager, Omaha Alfalfa Milling Company.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"There are two phonograph records missing. Bridget."

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