

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING - SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Subscribers leaving the city should have the Bee mailed to them.

Foch is making no boasts, but watch him work.

Omaha will be glad to welcome the boys from Funston, if only for a few hours.

Pushing the propaganda of pacifism in Nebraska is not so easy now as it was a year ago.

With our own boys in the Battle of Picardy now assumes new interest in the homeland.

If the alien enemy vote is not a menace now, when we are at war, how can it become such three years from now?

Workers at Kansas City and Norfolk seemingly have not heard of the labor war program adopted in Washington last week.

April sunshine is always welcome, but better results will be secured if it is mixed up with a few well regulated April showers.

Omaha packing house employes refuse to get excited over the report of increased wages.

Easter was a disappointment for the kaiser.

The Prussian war bird will hear a new scream in the fight, that of the American eagle.

It will be patriotic as well as prudent to get in your coal order as early as possible.

Germany has stopped to get breath, but the Allies are not disposed to allow the Hun hordes any rest.

Food Administrator Hoover is talking of taking over the packing industry.

Our Own Boys Going In.

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THE CANDIDATES.

With the expiration of the time for filing the list of candidates is now complete from which our voters will have to choose seven city commissioners to manage our municipal affairs for the next three years.

The surplus of volunteers, however, is not so ominous and confusing as might appear. On one side we have the present seven city commissioners, all seeking to be retained, and with the advantage of the constant publicity due to actually holding the office, all of them, with one or two exceptions, may be expected to run the first heat of the race.

In this list we would put former County Treasurer W. G. Ure, whose familiarity with the municipal finances will make him a valuable man in the city hall.

For another we have former Councilman Harry B. Zimman, who in city matters is unquestionably the best posted and all around experienced.

His service as member of the school board indicates Tom Falconer as still another with a public record that commends him.

On the score of faithful public service, Clyde C. Sundblad, present clerk of the county court, should be among the top 14 and will be if he has not started too late.

Then, too, if previous public favor counts, Willis C. Crosby, several times elected coroner, will make a good showing.

There are some who have public records which may not commend them and a few yet untried whom the voters may be willing to try out.

When it comes to the subsequent choice of seven out of 14, personalities will be more carefully weighed and the issues more definitely drawn.

Turn in the Great Battle.

For two days conditions in the great battle of Picardy have been in favor of the Allies. Terrific rushes by the Huns have been met and held up by the consolidated resistance, and in some places the invaders have been dislodged from ground secured.

This phase of the battle is doubtless an interlude, during which the German front line is expected to hold while artillery is brought up to prepare the way for another onslaught.

These tactics are too well developed to be misunderstood, and the German plan apparently admits of no variation. How General Foch will meet the situation will only be known when the step has been taken.

English experts are advising an immediate counter-attack, assuming that the initiative may now be seized. Others are impressed with the policy of allowing the Hindenburg fury to expend itself in further great sacrifices of men and material.

In support of either plan many reasons may be aligned. It is encouraging for the present to realize that the last two or three days have seen the wave of destruction reach its crest and to discern some signs of its subsidence.

Confidence is felt in the ability of the Allies to cope with any move the kaiser may now make.

"Buy It In Omaha."

The Chamber of Commerce Journal announces another "Buy-it-in-Omaha" campaign under direction of the publicity committee of the Omaha Manufacturers' association.

The purpose is to conduct a campaign of education to impress the local public with the advantage and necessity of buying Omaha-made goods if we are to build up and strengthen our city as an industrial center.

As The Bee and other papers are constantly urging. To set the example for everybody to "buy-it-in-Omaha," it is further announced that this work is to be carried on "through an extensive billboard campaign."

The use of the billboards, all being owned by an out-of-town corporation, will make sure that the big part of the money spent will be used to buy it somewhere else. Of course, the retort will be, "sour grapes—the newspapers want it all."

For The Bee and The Bee family, however, we can say that we not only preach "buy-it-in-Omaha," but we try to practice it consistently, too.

Any man who can contemplate an untidy backyard these bright spring days is not going to be greatly disturbed or uplifted by a "clean-up" day set for the end of the month.

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Newspaper Men in Public Service

Pert and Pertinent Discussion of the Object by a Member of the British House of Commons

In the British House of Commons Lloyd George recently answered a criticism directed at his appointment of Lord Northcliffe and certain other newspaper men to have charge of the publicity propaganda and started a debate upon the propriety

of taking newspaper men into the government service and also upon the personality of Lord Northcliffe. The debate was given a pithy and humorous turn by the speech of the member from Stockport, Mr. S. L. Hughes, which is reported quite fully in the London Times and here reproduced.

Mr. S. L. Hughes said that after the statement from the prime minister and the speech of the right honorable gentleman who had occupied cabinet rank and who again might occupy cabinet rank, it was just as well, perhaps, that the House should hear some of the views of a very ordinary and a very private member.

He had never attacked the government of the late government, or the government before that, because, so far as he was concerned, he had regarded each one of those three governments as trying to end this war by the only way in which he thought possible or acceptable—by winning the war.

But the subject was a very interesting one to him, and obviously it divided itself under two headings.

First, the presence in the government or in positions under the direction of the government of newspaper proprietors, and, secondly, the supposed influence of the press over the government or of the government over the press.

He did not know exactly which it was. (An honorable member: "A little of both.") Possibly it was a little of both. The justification for the presence of newspaper proprietors in the government depended upon this—"Is it or is it not desirable to have a campaign of propaganda pursued in this country, in allied countries, in neutral countries, and in enemy countries?"

He would begin by assuming that it was. Governments were often a little unfairly criticized in matters of this sort. He agreed with the wise saying of a man who knew the house longer than he did, that "no government is as good as it ought to be, and that no critics of governments are half as virtuous as they pretend to be."

(Laughter and "hear, hear.") The critics in this case take this line about the propaganda of the government: "Look at what the government has done by propaganda in Russia and Italy." Then if the government starts a campaign of propaganda they say, "What is the good of spending all this money and making these appointments?"

There was obvious unfairness in that view. He would assume that it was well to have such campaigns conducted. The question then arose who were the best men to conduct it. He thought that practical and experienced newspaper men were the best men.

He would add, men who were not likely to be hampered in their proceedings by what Dr. Johnson had termed "Needless scrupulosity." (Laughter.)

How far did two of the chief representatives of propaganda in the government, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Northcliffe, answer to those conditions? About Lord Beaverbrook he would say little because, what might seem to some an inadequate reason, that he knew very little about him.

(Laughter.) He once did Lord Beaverbrook a service unwittingly and unwillingly. He went and spoke against him when he stood as a candidate for the house, and he got in. (Laughter.) He thought Lord Beaverbrook got in because of more potent reasons.

(Laughter.) His absence or presence at the election in fact did not matter. He had seen allusions to Lord Beaverbrook in the Canadian papers, allusions of an amazingly frank and even libelous character. (Laughter.) But he did not accept them and knew nothing about the facts of the case.

He would only say that if one-tenth of what was said in the Canadian press about Lord Beaverbrook were true it only showed he would never fail as a director of propaganda because of needless scrupulosity. (Loud laughter.)

Compliments to Lord Northcliffe. He turned to a much more potent and interesting personality—Lord Northcliffe. He should approach the study of Lord Northcliffe's character from a standpoint of absolute impartiality, what Burke had called "The cold neutrality of the impartial judge."

Lord Northcliffe never did him any good and never did him any harm. Only once in his life had he written an article for one of Lord Northcliffe's publications. It had nothing to do with politics, and Lord Northcliffe had the good taste and sense to publish it. (Laughter.) He might say that there was a difference between writing for the press and writing in the press, as some honorable members might have found out. (Laughter.)

Lord Northcliffe also stood as a candidate for the house some years ago at Portsmouth, and as he on that occasion did not speak against him Lord Northcliffe was rejected. (Laughter.) In regard to Lord Northcliffe, he thought the attacks upon him had been ridiculously overdone. It was always a mistake to overstate one's case.

Lord Northcliffe had been held up as a sort of sinister figure brooding over this country and over a great part of Europe with a hidden hand, a cloven hoof, an evil eye, and a forked tail. (Loud laughter.) That was the wrong way in which to criticize Lord Northcliffe.

No man really respected being called a monster; it added to his self respect. (Laughter.) He believed that any man would rather be called a colossal monster than a well-meaning man. (Laughter.) He remembered the case of an archbishop, no longer living, who some few years ago felt very much hurt at being described as "a man of much piety and some learning." (Laughter.)

No doubt the archbishop would have been the first to recognize that piety was better than learning, but he did not like that way of putting it.

Does He Look Like Napoleon? The way to approach Lord Northcliffe was to begin by recognizing, as he did, that he was human. He believed all Lord Northcliffe's faults and failings could be traced to

one cause, that was, that he thought he looked like Napoleon. (Loud laughter.) There were those who blamed Lord Northcliffe for lust of universal conquest and world-wide dominion; there were others among his critics who complained of him that every now and then he made all the organs under his control play the same tune.

He raised, if not one grand sweet-song, at all events a sturdy chorus, and then he said, "Look at this great outburst of independent public opinion!" (Laughter.) But that had not always been the case. Lord Northcliffe was not ever thus. His Napoleonic instinct at one time induced him to address the public in effect in this way:—"If you do not like the unionism preached in my London papers, try the liberalism and free trade in the Leeds Mercury. Or observe my honest sympathy with labor in Glasgow. Again, if, as is only too possible, my humorist papers, such as Comic Cuts, sadden and depress you, you will always find an excuse for an honest laugh in my religious publications." (Loud laughter.)

Instead of what had been called "simultaneous" Lord Northcliffe, sometimes presented all the attractiveness of a variety artist. All this went to show that he might make a very successful minister of propaganda. Being human, as he was subject to faults and failings so also he had merits and virtues, though they might be negative virtues.

There was one which had always attracted him; Lord Northcliffe was not and had never presented to be a philanthropist. (Laughter.) He was not one of those pestilent people who pretended to run newspapers in order that they might leave the world a little better than they found it. People could not be made to see that the best way for them to leave the world better than they found it would be to leave the world at once. (Laughter.)

Influence of the Press. With regard to the influence supposed to be exercised by the press over the government, whereas the appointment of Lord Northcliffe was a matter of fact, the other was a matter of conjecture to a great extent. And here, again, he thought the critics of the government were very often mistaken.

They said, "Look at the Northcliffe press and other papers; they attack certain individuals, and then they remember that it was a very old art of the press to find out what was going to happen, to advocate it, to insist on it, and then when the thing happened, to say, 'See what we have done.' No one was more candid about that than the late Mr. Labouchere, who had often told him with chuckling satisfaction of his successes in that way many years ago.

The influence of the press—he regretted to have to say it—was, he thought, ridiculously overestimated and exaggerated. But he was not very much impressed when some other newspapers, raising one eye to heaven in self-righteous indignation, kept the other eye fixed on the main chance. Some of these critics in the press, at any rate of Lord Northcliffe, seemed to be inspired by that querulousness which comes to disappointed rivals who have been beaten at their own game. (Hear, hear.)

When the Northcliffe press conducted a campaign of insult and slander against the right honorable gentleman the member for East Fife (Mr. Asquith), he felt that that was a proceeding on the part of those papers which was not only deplorable, but detestable. He had sometimes wished when he read those criticisms of public men that the house could have the man who wrote the article produced and put by the side of the man he assailed. They had then judged which of the two had rendered the account, and the emptier of the greatest service; which was the more like a thinly-disguised Bolo. (Laughter and cheers.)

Vendetta Against the Prime Minister. He could not forget that there were other papers which conducted a quiet similar vendetta against the present prime minister, and in the course of their criticisms, some of them pretending to be writing open letters to him, openly posted, quoted or misquoted what they alleged had been said by him in private conversation. Those who could stoop to such practices need not lecture any other member of the house on the subject. (Hear, hear.) The fact was that the modern press was to much too great an extent run on methods which were well described by a young Oxford editor some years ago in a valedictory address when, taking farewell of his readers, he used these words: "We have never hesitated to stand up for the right when we felt that public opinion was with us. We have always protested against the wrong when we saw it to be unpopular. We have stated the truth when we happened to know the facts, and have never hesitated to resort to fiction when we have been convinced of its superior validity. We have never employed the lumbering and tedious methods of demonstration when we felt we could rely on the credulity of our readers, and we have never asked for gratitude when we have found self-satisfaction the surer road to happiness." (Laughter.)

The Bee's Letter Box

Ask to Be Understood. Omaha, March 30.—To the Editor of The Bee: In your paper of recent date I noticed a statement from Mr. A. N. Dugger of Stanbury, Mo., that they as a people do not belong to the same body that call themselves the Church of God of Omaha that are now in the public eye by a recent occurrence in Avery. That statement of Mr. Dugger creates a wrong impression and we feel in justice to us and to our government it should be corrected.

A great injustice has been done us, as we are a perfectly loyal people. All our sympathies are with America, not alone because we are Americans, but because the prophets have foretold the present conditions and that the kaiser is to come to his end, so you see the Germans in the Church of God in Christ Jesus must be against their native country in order to be loyal to the prophetic word of God. This precludes any possibility of our being disloyal to America.

There has been a difference of opinion among us as to how we should help in these war activities and be consistent with our faith. Some took one view and some another, so Mr. Adams says while our hearts are right and loyal to God and the government, yet the people do not understand us so we must do the things in a way to be understood. As true Americans let us try to understand each other, for to be misrepresented fills our hearts with sorrow and there is enough of that now in the world. Our money and sympathy is ready to help alleviate that suffering as far as possible.

If we cannot be understood when we do it our way then we will do it in a way that will be understood. Our hurts our cause when we try to make out disloyal people when they are not. Mr. Editor, we hope you will please help us to correct these wrong impressions.

MRS. EMELINE E. DAVIS, 5024 Florence Boulevard.

Setting the Sabbath Straight. Council Bluffs, Ia., March 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Since Mr. Walter Johnson seems to have not seen my reply to his letter regarding the Sabbath, I wish without apology to "strive about questions of the law" to summarize my previous statements and thus I hope make clear the truth as contained in Leviticus 23, and as to what remains binding in the Mosaic law.

To begin with, the Sabbaths of the first, the eighth and the 15th of the first and seventh months are declared in the 23d chapter of Leviticus. The 37th and 38th verses then say in part "These are the feasts of the Lord." Beside the Sabbaths of the Lord...

And when the ceremonial Sabbath came at the same time as the Sabbath of the Lord it was called "an High day." (See John 13-31). Reviewing the facts relative to Jesus fulfilling the law (ceremonial), we find that he was sacrificed at the time of the Jewish Passover. I Corinthians 5:7 says, "For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us."

And (2) the resurrection on the day of the first fruits. I Corinthians 15:20 says: "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept, and (3), the Holy Ghost was given at Pentecost as the anti-typical feast of the Harvest of Souls and (4), the Day of Atonement was fulfilled as Paul says in Romans 8:11: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we now receive the atonement." Finally Colossians 2:14 says: "The ordinance that was against us and took it out of the way calling it to his cross, and so we are told we are to let no man judge us in respect of a holy day (feast), new moon or of the Sabbath days which are a shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ." Col. 2:17. The Sabbath of the Lord which comes every seventh day whether there be 29, 30 or 31 days in the month was established before sin came into the world.

The ceremonial Sabbaths mentioned in Leviticus 23 were established afterward as a remedy for sin and has been previously stated were fulfilled in Christ's wonderful testimony to the power of God that the seventh day remains unchanged upon the calendar while the majority of Christians keep the first day of the week, thinking they are keeping the seventh day Sabbath of God or that the Sabbath was changed to the first day of the week (traditions of men; Matthew 15-2).

It might well be that the old Jewish calendar was better than our calendar for do we not read in Daniel 7th chapter and 25th verse that he (the king which was to follow the 10 kings and subdue three of them. History shows who conquered three of the Roman powers and traced the other seven up to this present time), shall think to change times and laws. Also in Isaiah 66:22 and 23 we find, "For as the new heavens and the new earth." "From one Sabbath to another shall all flesh come to worship before me," saith the Lord. Let us not confuse ceremonial Sabbaths with the Sabbaths of the Lord.

A BIBLE STUDENT.

CHERRY CHAFF. "Pawbrokers ought to be strong advocates of temperance." "Why pawbrokers especially?" "Because they take the pledge to a man and keep it."—Baltimore American.

"I know a young actor with a laudable ambition." "What is it?" "He wants to star in a service flag."—Life.

He (with newspaper)—Here's something odd. A summer girl by mistake fastened her girdle with a needle instead of a pin.

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