

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

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All line up for the Liberty loan.

Every footstep in the parade tomorrow will be a swat at the kaiser. Fall in.

Do your buying today, so you can lay off tomorrow and take part in the parade.

What the Omaha Hyphenated means to say is that it printed more words, not more news.

Each dollar invested in Liberty bonds is a pledge for the safety of our home institutions.

The rotten-egg candidates should be scratched before the start of the municipal primary race.

If eventually, why not now, when it comes to disfranchising alien enemy voters? Why wait three years?

It is quite appropriate that the general commanding the aviation section of the Signal corps should make his journeys by airplane.

The really sad thing about the Wisconsin election is that 102,000 men registered themselves in favor of the kaiser by voting for Berger.

The assessor is supposed to be again abroad in the land just to remind us that death and taxes are the two things that are unavoidable.

Remember how raising the salary of councilmen from \$1,800 to \$4,500 a year was to get higher grade men into the service of the city for us?

Every out-of-town visitor to Omaha goes back home enthusiastic over our city and boasting it as a "comer." Let the home folks do some boasting, too.

Washington is puzzled over the silence on the Picardy front, but the experts at the capital may feel assured that Foch has something in view for the edification of his German visitors.

Des Moines is still busy adding to the army establishment there for which the capture of the cantonment gave the momentum. If Omaha only had some live official representatives at Washington, the administration might not keep us in the stepchild class.

As was expected, the house rejected the senate's \$2.50 wheat price, and now the matter will go to conference, and continue the disturbance, while the food administrator is talking about confiscation of all available grain. Better team work is needed on this matter.

Visualizing the Great Battle.

To get a definite notion of the proportions of the great battle in Picardy, some concrete comparisons are necessary. The mind does not readily grasp the stupendous facts of the conflict, and even examination of the map does not bring home forcibly just what the struggle contains.

In their tremendous onslaught the Germans have overrun and occupied territory amounting approximately to 1,000 square miles. This compares with the size of Douglas county. The battle front extends a distance of about the length of the southern and western boundaries of the county.

Imagine, if you can, two armies struggling over this field, one of them numerically equal to such a force as might be constituted if every man, woman and child in the state of Nebraska were a soldier, and the other equaling the population of the First and Second congressional districts. The losses on the German side amount to more than the total number of voters in Wisconsin, as indicated by the election of Tuesday, while those of the Allies will reach a total equal to the number of votes cast for the successful candidate at that election. These comparisons might be extended, but will serve to give a notion of what is involved in modern warfare.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE.

When the third Liberty loan drive starts on Saturday, it should get under headway with a greater impetus than that which characterized either of the others. Several reasons may be cited for this. Americans are more than ever aware of the truth that we are in a war. General Pershing's order suspending the publication of the casualty list, at a time when our own boys are about to enter the most sanguinary conflict of the war, has an ominous quality that must impress every patriot with a sense of the situation. Our boys are over there, and our dollars must follow them.

The Bee already has published a synopsis of the operations of the Treasury department for the current fiscal year, which includes the bond sales. These figures justify the statement of the secretary of the treasury that war expenditures have not reached the limit of estimates, and for that reason the loan at present is smaller than anticipated. Only three billions and oversubscriptions are to be issued. This amount, Mr. McAdoo states, will carry the country well through the calendar year. Practically all of the great initial expenditures have been provided for. Maintenance is now the problem.

Urgent demands for speeding up the war work in America are being met, in part at least. Transportation of troops to Europe will be advanced as rapidly as physical difficulties can be overcome. Events have driven home the truth that our army is entirely too small to cope with the great problem, and its expansion is already determined upon. Our national energies are being concentrated at last upon the biggest job we ever tackled.

Money alone will not win the war. But without money the war is lost. We entered on our share of the war rather blindly, but now we are going about it with a reasonable understanding of what is required. The third loan will probably not be the last, but it should be raised with much less of effort than either of the others.

Protect Nebraska's Potash Property.

The lure of war profits from Nebraska's potash deposits is naturally tempting, but that is no good reason why the interests of the school children in the potash lakes that are part of the permanent school endowment should be sacrificed. During the last legislature a bunch of profiteering state-house politicians pushed through a measure designed to give them a preferred hold on the state's potash property, which they proceeded to perfect by questionable leases sanctioned by the state board, but subsequently invalidated by supreme court decision. The same democratic politicians, always with an eye to their own pockets, seems to have persuaded Governor Neville to include legislation on this subject in his extra session proclamation and they are now busy trying to validate the leases knocked out by the supreme court.

We believe the governor made a mistake in yielding to the importunities of the potash profiteers, for this is no emergency matter whatever. On the contrary, it calls for careful and thorough study to make sure of drafting a law fully protecting the public interest, as well as the interests of private owners of adjoining lands, which, it is plain, the bill as introduced pursuant to the governor's recommendation does not do. The best thing that could happen to the proposal to pump the state school fund dry of its potash lakes would be, to let it go over to the next legislature.

Sheer Brutal Barbarity.

Every step taken so far by the German government in connection with the war has been characterized by ruthlessness, but none shows the brutal barbarity of the Hun more clearly than his deportation of civilians to be enslaved in Germany or elsewhere. One of the latest examples of this violation of the laws of humanity, and war as well, is that of French men and women carried into Russia to do hard work, where of all places a sufficient supply of labor should be available. These unfortunates have been enslaved and subjected to barbarous treatment to further a trick that might dupe the French government into a recognition of German citizenship for Alsatians who have escaped into France. The childishness of the attempt is so apparent that it would be ridiculous if undertaken by another nation, but a government that depends for its existence on suppression of all individual rights and hopes to establish its supremacy over others by terror may be expected to resort even to this sublimation of barbarity. It well exemplifies the genius of kultur.

Reports that Russia is to raise another army will create but moderate excitement among the Allies, who well recall that the same power now proposing to form a fighting force willfully destroyed one at a time when it would have been of immense service to the cause of freedom. The German drive on the west front was made possible by the disbanding of the Russian army under bolshevik influences, whose abilities for construction are far less than their capacity to destroy.

The weather man is also reminded that he is charged with some responsibility, and that it will be looked upon as unfriendly, to say the least, if he turns on a rainstorm for Saturday afternoon.

The Late John E. Redmond
Prime Minister's Tribute to Life Work of Irish Leader

Lloyd George in House of Commons, March 6.

I am sure the house has been profoundly shocked by the unexpected news of the death of one of its oldest and its most respected and eminent members. The usual procedure when a distinguished member of this house passes away is that a tribute of respect to his memory should be paid two or three days after the news of his death arrives. Unfortunately, it was impossible to follow that procedure on the present occasion, as I understand that it should be immediately. I only mention that fact, because I only heard of about half an hour ago, and I only put forward this plea for the inadequacy of the tribute which I pay to the memory of so distinguished and eminent a statesman.

The government would have taken the responsibility of moving the adjournment of the house out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Redmond, had it not been for the fact that the urgent necessities of the war rendered it absolutely necessary that we should carry on this house for 37 years. I remember—it is one of my first memories in this house—about 26 or 27 years ago, an old member of the house said to me, pointing to Mr. John Redmond, "There goes one of the most respected members in this house." That is 26 or 27 years ago, and since that date I am sure it will be the universal feeling of all who are present, and of every member of the house, that he has grown in the esteem and affection, the admiration, and the trust of all parties. (Cheers.) That is a great thing to say for any member of the house, but it is certainly a great thing to say for a man who during the whole of that period has been engaged incessantly in one of the fiercest controversies of our time—controversies which aroused the deepest passions of all men who took part in them—with the most inflexible purpose, because, if he won the respect and esteem of this house, he never did it by deviating one hair's breadth from the principle which was the dominant principle of his career. (Cheers.) There may be, and there undoubtedly is, possibly even now, a difference of opinion as to the policy which stood for and fought for. There is absolutely no difference of opinion as to the ability, the genius, the eloquence, the judgment, the dignity, and the honorableness with which he advocated that policy. Above all, there is no one, either in this house or out of it, who would for a moment question the complete disinterestedness with which he gave his life to his country. There was no office or position in the British

Leniency Invites Lawlessness

Americans are not by nature at all bloodthirsty, but it is evident that they are beginning to fret over the strange tenderness with which aliens openly inimical and natives as openly disloyal have been and are treated in this country by the various governmental authorities, federal and state. It is also evident that, unless there is an immediate change of policy in the laws dealing with these dangerous foes, there may be a lamentable outbreak of lawless violence. The inevitable result of that will be the maltreatment in ways more or less serious of many persons who have excited what may be groundless suspicion among their neighbors, and even when the punishment inflicted by irresponsible mobs has been earned by evil acts or evil communication, its infliction as "wild justice," always has other and lamentable effects, including that of creating or confirming distrust and contempt for the law.

From several towns reports of lawless acts are already afloat, and these reprehensible proceedings are likely to increase in number and fierceness unless steps are taken to convince the public that spies, pro-Germans, and plotters of destruction among us can be left to the constituted authorities in confidence that they will be made to realize the gravity of their offenses. Too many of our defiant enemies are paroled in the custody of their lawyers. Too many of them who seem to have deserved long imprisonment, or death itself, escape with short sentences, or with no comment at all, camps, where they live well in leisure that strikes the loyal citizen outside, struggling with the high cost of living, as altogether too pleasant.—New York Times.

Life of the Home at Stake

The life of the home is just now at stake in more than one vital sense. The menace of Germany is primarily against the home. If the Teutons had left the homes of the peoples they have overrun as nearly inviolate as did the armies of the American civil war, the horror of their deeds would not have so gripped the whole world. But it is the home that they have been systematically keen to dishonor, defile and destroy. And in the last analysis, it is the home, the heart of America, that American boys in this war will fight to the last ditch to defend. An old saying of English law is: "A man's home is his castle," and this creed America is heir to. Instinctively Americans resent any uninvited intrusion into the home even under guise of officialdom. So long as an American obeys America's mild code of laws, no public official can be made that will fit the lock of his home door. But in Germany the government has a pass key to the front door and the inner closet of every subject; and it stops not to wipe its boots on the doormat before entering. Our soldiers in France have been sent by nation, state and city. The service flags hanging in rooms and churches, and those floating before office doors and public buildings mean something. But the place from which the heart's deepest desire will follow, and to which the soldier will some day be most aboundingly welcomed back, is the place where the little service flag with the big lone star hangs in the window. The true heart of this nation, as of any nation worthy to exist, is the home.—Minneapolis Journal.

Right to the Point

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It took the greatest war in history to make congress recognize the needs of salary increases for postal clerks. Baltimore American: American soldiers are winning war crosses as much as fast as the Germans. But the main difference is that the Americans are earning them as well. Minneapolis Journal: The crown prince has been the chief of the Grounders. He threw a hand grenade at some British prisoners 10 miles behind the line. Washington Post: Some are trying to make adequate comments on the kaiser's appeal to his god, but it would be hard to improve on what Elijah remarked to the priests of Baal. Louisville Courier-Journal: "God willing, we shall overcome the enemy in the west," says General von Hindenburg. Quite so. In other words, it will be dry under foot if it doesn't rain. Baltimore American: German owners of seized property here will get its value after the war. What Germany would do in a like case here with us is already proved by what it has done with seized property in Belgium. New York World: Daily reports from Berlin say that "the fortress of Paris was bombarded by long range guns." Paris is not in distress. It is a fortified city, and international law prescribes that in such cases there must be due notice of attack so that noncombatants may be removed. Must a Prussian lie?

Twice Told Tales

Cause and Effect. One afternoon an esteemed citizen named Mike was going down the street when, in passing a group of foundry employees, he heard them mention the name of Thomas Casey in a sympathetic voice. "Shure, an Oi heard ye sayin' somethin' about Casey," said Mike, joining the group. "That's the matter wid him?" "Everything the matter wid him," sadly answered one of the party. "The big illetric hammer at the foundry fell on his chest an' killed him." "Faith an' Oi'm not surprised to hear that," thoughtfully commented Mike. "Casey always did have a weak chest."—New York Mail.

Government Workers.

Some time since a certain esteemed citizen who held down a government position returned to his home on a visit and passed around among his friends. "Ye are looking fine, Jim," remarked a friend, as they stopped to light a cigar at Jim's expense. "Your new line seems to agree with you." "Yes," cheerfully assented the other. "It might be a whole lot worse." "By the way, Jim," asked the friend a few minutes later, "How many people work in your department?" "I don't know exactly," was the smiling reply of Jim; "but, roughly guessing, I should say about one-third of them."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Bee's Letter Box

Christian Science War Work.

Omaha, April 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: About 29,500 articles were prepared and sent to enlisted men and war refugees by the comforts forwarding committee conducted by the Christian Scientists of the Boston district and located at 325 Boylston street, Boston, during the first three months of the committee's work. Among the goods forwarded were 16,000 knitted articles and comfort kits, 5,500 articles of new clothing for French, Italian, Belgian and Serbian refugee children, and about 3,000 selected second-hand or remade articles of clothing. One American ship has been supplied with enough knitted goods, totaling 3,500 pieces, to equip all the sailors on board. A large number of the knitted garments and other comforts have been turned over to the different war relief associations in Boston which are in direct communication with the people of their respective countries, notably the British, French, Italian, and Belgian associations. Some of the recruits from Boston for the British and Canadian forces were supplied with knitted articles before they left home. A feature of the comforts forwarding committee's work which has brought splendid results is the "unit system" of preparing new garments for refugee children. Ten of the committee were first instructed in the making of model garments, each of the ten instructed ten others and the latter became captains of teams of ten others whom they in turn instructed. Two groups of team captains met at the committee's rooms every day to receive instructions and material for use by themselves and the members of their respective teams, who work at leisure moments at home. Thus 1,000 women are needed together for this particular part of the committee's program and they are turning out an average of over 1,000 garments a week. In this work, they have been greatly assisted by one of the patriotic manufacturing companies of Boston, which offered and has undertaken to do all the cutting required for these garments.

Before beginning to sew for the refugees of any country, the committee ascertained not only what articles were needed but also the form and material desired, so far as was possible. It was learned, for instance, that so common an article of general use as a pillow case was, in one country for which the teams were sewing, very unlike the pillow case of the American home. For knitters, wool is sold over the counter, instructions are given, and the finished garments are returned to the committee's headquarters when ready. In addition, there are four knitting machines in operation, on each of which it is possible to knit a pair of socks in 20 minutes. Much praise has been given to the comforts forwarding committee of the Christian Scientists by persons associated with other war relief organizations, for the high quality of the articles produced and the systematic manner of their productions. Nearly 500 such committees are conducted by Christian Scientists throughout the United States. CLAUDE L. DELONG, Committee on Publication.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

"The fair defendant has been acquitted." "So I hear." "Is she thinking of going on the stage?" "Not yet. She is waiting for that. She's going to marry her lawyer and save a corking big fee."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The young man we used to be was wont to warble occasionally to his lady love. "Over of thee I'm fondly dreaming." Our son plucks a ukulele and bawls soulfully, "You are my Honolulu kid."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," quoted the Sage. "Maybe," commented the Fool. "But 99 men out of 100 want to serve on the receiving end."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Black—He's a young lawyer, and desperately in love. White—Yes, he enters an appearance at the girl's home three nights a week, pleads

his case, receives an adverse decision and then appeals again.—Puck.

"I can't pay this bill, doctor. It's exorbitant. I'm no better than I was, either."

"That's because you didn't take my advice."

"Ah—well—of course if I didn't take it, I don't owe you for it. Thank! Good morning!"—Boston Transcript.

"You can't fool the people all the time."

"I don't want to fool 'em all the time," declared the alleged statesman. "Just a few weeks before election will do me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"They say it was a banquet of regal magnificence the Spenders gave at their daughter's party."

"It was. All the bread served was made out of real flour."—Baltimore American.

"I have heard of people who take their pleasures seriously."

"Yes?"

"Did you ever meet a person of that sort?"

"Quite often. Any man who plays a good game of poker takes his pleasures seriously."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WHEN SINGING APRIL CAME.

Isabel McKinney, in Poetry.

When singing April came, the land awoke, And love-of-liberty, personal, Pushed up its costly crimson through the sod

In every sheltered garden, April sang, As ever, matings of unnumbered birds, And all the shy and sweet imaginations Of woods and fields, the beauty and the hope Of the live world; but piercing clear and real, In the swift wind, and in the vibrant light, Even in the throbbing notes of orioles, She sang of death, and rang a challenge out, And the red flower flamed high beneath her words:

"Oh, sorrow for the shining, wind-swept highways of the sea! They are made foul with blood, Oh sorrow for the beauty of earth, For glowing orchards and quivering fields, For jeweled cities humming in the sun— They are laid waste and desolate, Oh, sorrow for the beauty of young souls liding their vessels of fire beneath their cloaks!"

The great wind has torn their mantles away, And filled the heaven with burning, And wrapped them in a winding sheet of fire."

Why the Mason & Hamlin is Supreme

Words which describe pianoforte construction fail to convey a true idea of musical quality.

To hear the Mason & Hamlin, is the only way to realize that it is a jewel of imperishable tone—as distinguished from instruments depending solely on reputation for their sale.

Ask us to show you why!

Sidney Silber Plays the Mason & Hamlin Exclusively.

A. Hospe Co.

1513-1515 Douglas Street

April 6th, Third Liberty Loan Drive. Are You Ready?

The Third Liberty Loan Drive Saturday, April 6. Are You Ready?

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Rule For Omaha

It was a long, hard fight for Omaha to get the right of Home Rule. It has had the right for Seven Years, but it has not used it.

Harry B. Zimman, former City Councilman and Mayor, was a pioneer in seeking to get the right. Now, as a candidate for City Commission, he favors using it.

Mr. Zimman, years ago, got the League of American Municipalities to Petition the Governors of every state to bring Home Rule for cities to the attention of their legislatures. He helped to get a Nebraska legislature to approve it and the people of Nebraska to vote for it.

As a City Commissioner, Mr. Zimman proposes to have a Home Rule Charter submitted to the voters. If one Charter is rejected, he proposes to have another submitted, until one is submitted that the Voters can approve.

That will free Omaha from legislative domination and interference. No one who knows the difficulties of intelligent legislative consideration of a big city's problems can under-estimate the value of such a promise.

Vote For Harry B. Zimman

Will Sell Ten Shares—\$1,000—8 Per Cent Preferred Stock

Skinner Macaroni Co., of Omaha, for

\$950.00

If taken at once, this stock sold at \$120 per share. There is now \$20 of accrued earnings which goes with the stock.

SNYDER, Wellington Inn.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

House of representatives passed resolution declaring state of war with Germany.

Congress asked for \$2,502,517,000 to finance first year of war.

Germany launched vigorous attack northwest of Rheims in effort to relieve pressure on St. Quentin.

The Day We Celebrate.

Harry S. Culver, born 1871.

Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia lawyer, born at Winchester, Va., 65 years ago.

Joseph Stecher, professional wrestler, born at Dodge, Neb., 25 years ago.

This Day in History.

1795—By the peace of Basel, Prussia abandoned the German cause and ceded to France her territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

1842—The Federal under McClellan commenced the siege of Yorktown, Va.

1895—Rev. Robert B. C. Howell, for 10 years president of the southern Baptist convention, died at Nashville, Tenn. Born in Wayne county, North Carolina, March 10, 1801.

1910—Transandine railway tunnel, linking Chile and the Argentine Republic, was formally opened.

1915—United States demanded reparations from Germany for sinking of the William F. Frye.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

General George Crook was nominated by the president to be major-general of the army.

Mr. Boyd announces the most notable dramatic event in the history of Omaha—the appearance of America's greatest actors—Edwin Booth

and Lawrence Barrett in "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," and "Macbeth." General admission, \$2, \$3.50 and \$5; boxes, \$30, \$20 and \$10; gallery, \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Evans, well known proprietors of the City Steam laundry, have returned from a trip of eight weeks to the Pacific coast.

The total number of dog licenses issued up till today is 1,852.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic club, held in J. A. Crighen's office, Charles Ogden, John M. Doherty, Joseph Garneau, C. S. Montgomery, Jr., John E. Boyd, and J. E. Riley were elected delegates to the convention of democratic clubs.



"Over There and Here"

A "patriotic burglar" in Upper Manhattan expressed to the revenue agent his readiness to pay an income tax provided he is not required to tell where he got it.

The kaiser's congratulations to the Krupp family of the joy of a fat dividend in prospect. Bill and the Krupp family are partners.

When the battle of the Marne reached a critical stage General Foch, the new commander-in-chief, sent this graphic message to General Joffre: "My right is in disorder, my left almost in rout. I shall charge with the center." That was the stroke that sent Von Kluck reeling backward.

Any husky boss beyond draft age and possessing experience in dock work eligible for a commission ranging from lieutenant to major by getting next to Uncle Sam. Lots of work, and big work in that line, is to be done on the other side, and reward as large in proportion to the skill and energy displayed.

The executive committee of the British wheat commission, sitting in London, keeps in closer touch with the wheat situation than any existing body. Every morning cables come from its agents in the United States, Canada, South America, Australia, India, and South Africa, telling how much wheat has been bought, the amount ready for shipment, and the amount shipped. The commission in reality is an international grain buyers combine backed by the royal treasury, and the success of its operations spells national life.