

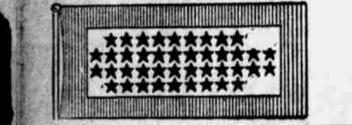
THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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MAY CIRCULATION
Daily 69,841—Sunday 59,602



Did your number come out, son? Congratulations, if it did.

Von Kuehmann is to be invited to step back and sit down. He has said enough.

Uncle Sam's "Class of 1918" is now ready to respond to the call to military duty.

Never mind, wait till Mayor Smith's self-imposed sentence of thirty days' silence expires.

"Too many Americans are coming to Europe," cry beaten Germans. What did they expect when they insisted on our going in?

Georgia is the twelfth state to ratify the national prohibition amendment. Watch 'em all shy on being the "unlucky thirteenth."

A democratic senator insists that soon the world will be singing the praises of Secretary Baker. Maybe, but will this include Colonel Harvey?

Everything is essential that helps directly or indirectly toward the winning of the war. Everything is nonessential that obstructs the winning of the war.

Ever hear of pot calling kettle black? Witness the performance of the hyphenated World-Herald chiding the Lincoln Journal with imitations of disloyalty.

As a matter of fact, the possession by Omaha of a good lawyer holding the office of mayor makes the need of high-priced attorneys in the law department much less pressing.

State threshermen agree to save every grain of wheat in the fields, and if others take as much grain as they promise, the supply will be immensely increased.

Omaha's Liberty loan task has been doing units for the Rotarians in Kansas City, attracting the attention of the whole country. Score again for the ingenuity developed by Ab-Sar-

Several ways of settling the differences between the mayor and the police judge have been suggested, but judicious-minded outsiders will be inclined to allow the interested parties to pick their own plan and go to it.

Holding down the age limit in the draft may work out all right, but if the administration is due to its expressed determination not to limit its efforts, or the size of our armies, it might as well get accustomed to the thought that a lot of folks who are under 21 and over 31 want to go.

Nation and Nebraska Again Clash.

Out of the effort of the national administration take control of the transportation services of the country has developed another clash of authority between the United States and Nebraska. The state railway commission has been requested to file a schedule of intrastate rates to conform with the interstate rates adopted by the newly amended national express company. This the commission politely declines to do, setting forth that express rates in Nebraska are fixed by statute, though the board may alter or amend the schedules if convinced on proper showing that such action is just and proper. In its reply to the national rate making authorities the Nebraska board makes an important concession; it will treat the United States as well as it will any private concern, and if the government will come to Lincoln and make it clear to the railway commission that the proposed raise in rates is justifiable, then some steps may be taken. At any rate, the Nebraska body assures the administration a square deal, and that is all anyone could ask under the circumstances. In the meantime the patrons of the express companies are undecided as to which schedule of rates applies in Nebraska, but most of them are inclined to think that what Uncle Sam says goes.

Young Americans Called to Duty.

Less important in numbers only than the great lottery of June last year was the one just over, in which the order for service of another great group of young Americans, called for duty as soldiers, has been determined. Intense interest marked the proceeding, showing that the public has abated nothing of its concern for the boys who are going out. This group is most impressively reminded of the fact that its members have come to manhood's stature of years, for they find themselves immediately caught up into the discharge of the supreme obligation of citizenship, that of putting themselves forward to stand as a living wall between their country and its foes. Very few laggards will be found among these lads; nearly all of them are eager to be enrolled in the army of freedom and go to the colors with hearts beating high because they do get the chance. On them the country has fixed its hopes and laid heavy responsibility. Their earliest share in the full life of the nation will be to defend it, the proudest assignment that can fall to a citizen of the republic. And in time they have their reward. The drawing of yesterday placed a solemn charge and a badge of honor on more of America's young manhood.

Double Benefit of "W. S. S."

Throughout the land today an especial effort is being made to "put over" the War Saving Stamp campaign. Argument in favor of this form of thrift and assistance to the government seems unnecessary at this time. The thrift stamp was specifically devised to attract the individual whose circumstances would not permit investment in Liberty bonds. With this as its primary purpose, the plan was extended to invite those who could and would put in more considerable sums, as well as to provide easy means for the employment of amounts as low as 25 cents.

And the general effect of the campaign has been beyond expression. Millions who could not otherwise have contributed have found here an avenue through which to bring their mite to the service of the national cause. Ambition to assist has led to equal ardor in saving, and pennies, nickels and dimes, once idly spent, are now carefully conserved or zealously hoarded, to be later invested in the much prized thrift stamp. The obvious lesson is easy to apply. Once the individual, young or old, notes how readily the penny grows into the quarter, and the thrift stamp into the War Saving Stamp, and how the latter brings its promise of further increase, the habit of saving gets an impetus it otherwise might never attain.

Economy is not parsimony, nor is thrift to be confounded with smallness; but the careful conservation of small sums and the purchase therewith of War Savings Stamps has a double service, to the country and all its citizens, and to the one who practices the habit, direct and beneficial in both.

For Gallantry in Action.

Americans have long been accustomed to take for granted that soldiers wearing Uncle Sam's uniform will acquit themselves like men under fire. It is accepted that bravery, heroism and supreme sacrifice are mere routine matters, part of the day's work, and that an individual becomes conspicuous above his fellows because of the accident of opportunity. Accepting this as true, there yet lurks under our national complacency enough of vanity to be tickled by the announcement that our boys are living up to the highest and best traditions of the service, and are exhibiting all the noble attributes characteristic of the race.

We have read with silent sorrow the daily casualty list, regretfully recognizing here and there a familiar name, and expressing a hope for those who have gone to rest and a wish for the recovery of those who are wounded. It is now a satisfaction to turn from these to the report from General Pershing on officers and men whose acts of courage and devotion have distinguished them among the army that is itself distinguished by all the elements that make an army great. These men who have been so cited belong to us in every sense, and they are exemplars to the world of what Americanism means. Swiftly changed from the state of peaceful citizens into crusaders, baring their breasts to receive the charge of a terrible foe, they stand between their homes and the Hun, steadfast and determined.

And when the time comes they will learn that even thoughtless, careless, hurrying America, with all its hubbub and turmoil over inconsequential things, still can recognize true valor and honest manhood and rejoice in their possession. For gallantry in action these soldiers have been cited, and for that quality they will be remembered, even when their own modesty leads them to seek seclusion.

The kaiser's peace drive is accompanied by a characteristic act of devilry, that of bombing a Canadian hospital. How can even the kaiser look for forgiveness when he persists in such devilry as that?

The Austrian emperor expects to reconvene his Parliament, which he dismissed a few weeks ago, but whether that act will provide food for the hungry remains to be proven.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War. Announcement that Brazil had revoked its decree of neutrality.

The Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates recommended the abolition of the Council of the Empire and the Duma.

The Day We Celebrate. Frank A. Agnew, South Side attorney, born 1858.

Harry E. Byrne, surety bondman, born 1878.

H. H. Loomis, general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad, born 1862.

Emerson Hough, novelist and short-story writer, born at Newton, Ia., 61 years ago.

Uman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury of the United States, born in Madison county, New York, 52 years ago.

This Day in History. 1774—A fleet of 40 vessels, bearing the British army under General Howe, entered New York harbor.

1816—Commodore Decatur entered the Bay of Algiers with a United States squadron and dictated a peace.

1867—The main confederate army of General Lee began to move toward Gettysburg.

1894—A number of persons were executed at Belgrade for complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Serbia.

1914—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife assassinated at Sarajevo by a Serbian student.

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Just 30 Years Ago Today

Mrs. William T. Johnson of Mt. Pleasant is visiting at the residence of E. Morehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wade were here.



agreeably surprised by the young people of the Congregational church. S. S. Stevens, general agent of the Rock Island, returned from the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Carrie Stevens.

A. W. Fairbanks of Cleveland, O., is visiting in Omaha and intends to take up his residence and enter into business in this city.

The Omaha-Weeping Water Stone and Lime company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The incorporators are J. S. Tewksbury, A. B. Howe, J. C. Regan, S. W. Beasley and Jacob Fawcett.

Brightening Up. "He's a very bright man, isn't he?" "Dear me, yes. He's been married only a couple of years, but you ought to see him listen!"—Life.

Samples of German Propaganda Facts About Labor in Fatherland Reveal National Hoax

Current Opinion.

Of the various kinds of German propaganda which have been scattered like confetti over the world, none has been so successful as that which has extolled the superior social and economic conditions of the German empire. It served to cloak the sinister purposes of the imperial German government. It enlisted the regard of the working classes and intellectuals of other peoples. It caused many of them after the outbreak of the war to temporize for Germany and served to allay the righteous indignation and horror aroused by the bestial atrocities of its military hordes. The League for National Unity has assembled the facts regarding these conditions prior to the war. They are drawn from official German documents and other authoritative sources and deal with the following topics:

Oppression of the farmers. Underpaid workers. Industrial enslavement of women and children.

Overcrowding housing conditions. Chronic underfeeding and great infant mortality.

The large extent of pauperism. Counterfeit social insurance.

Among other startling things revealed are that conditions under which workers and farmers in Germany lived and labored were intolerable in the extreme; that women and children worked like beasts of burden on farms and in the cities; that sweatshops abounded; that the living conditions of the majority of workers would not be tolerated in any American community; that they suffered from lack of food and fuel and labored for stretches of hours unparalleled in other countries, for starvation wages.

The Teutonic press agents in America have extolled in particular the provisions for giving financial aid to small farmers in Germany. In the United States the staple farm loan act operates to the benefit of small farmers who actually till the soil, and eliminates absentee landlords. Dr. Kapp-Konigsberg, general director of the Prussian Landschaften—the mutual farm loan associations—testifying before a visiting commission in 1912, admitted that the system of loans on landed property had benefited chiefly land-owning aristocracy. Of the estates which exceeded two and one-half acres 66.3 per cent had availed themselves of landschaft loans; the corresponding proportion in the case of peasant holdings was only 13.5 per cent. In Germany 2,084,060 farm holdings are under one and one-quarter to five acres, 1,046,277 are from five to 12 1/2 acres and 1,037,783 from 12 1/2 to 25 acres.

The Landwirtschaftliche Ertragsstatistik further shows that while millions of peasant farmers have only tiny farms, 23,566 junkers—feudal barons or magnate farmers—own nearly 25,000,000 acres in estates of 250 to 500 acres and more.

Does one see women and children hitched with oxen and dogs drawing plows and carts in the United States? In Germany, reports F. J. H. von Engelken of South Carolina, a

warfare was massacre, their God was force, their discipline was mutilation. They sought the world's hate rather than its blessing. Bought off, or weakened by dissipation, or attracted elsewhere, they scoured and murdered in a scattering sort of way until the tenth century, when they or their like came again, under one Arpad, this time to stay. They established themselves on the Danube, in what was then Moravia, and have been their ravages to Italy, and even to Lorraine, and it was then that the Emperor Otto proclaimed them "the enemies of God and humanity." He refused to receive their ambassadors, because they did nothing but lie; and he led Europe victoriously against them near Augsburg, in 955, putting to death all their army except seven men, who were sold into slavery. But the Huns remained on the Danube, whence, in the persons of the Hungarians, they come forth once more, under the lead of one worse than Attila or Arpad, as the enemies of God and humanity.

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Why the Word "Hun" Sticks

Fruits of the Originals Expanded in Modern Followers

Boston Transcript.

Gradually the word "Hun" is supplanting the term "German" as the descriptive appellation of the people against whom the allied free nations of the world are now at war.

If the word continues at its present rate of progress in the common speech, it will eventually, in the mouths of all people outside of what we call Germany, take the place of all other terms, such as Teuton, Prussian and German in our own tongues, the word "allemand" as used by the French and "aleman" by the Italians, and so on. Certainly a term of common use among all the opponents of these ravagers is needed. There is no sense in shifting the phrase with every liaison between the peoples on the far-flung battle line of freedom. As a matter of fact, the inexactness and extreme variability of all previous words used to describe the so-called "German" people have long been recognized.

They do not call themselves German, except in a very occasional and literary way. The term "Germanus" was first applied to them in a contemptuous way by one of the Celtic tribes, and was taken up by the Romans. It was practically unknown to the Germans themselves. They have, indeed, no racial name. They call themselves Deutsch, and their country, Deutschland; but the word "Deutsch," which we render by "Dutch," is applied to another people which does not call itself by that name, signifies merely "the people." Its use is a relic of the practice among all primitive tribes and races of calling themselves "the people" as if there were no others in the world entitled to the name.

To this day all American Indians, in their respective tongues and dialects, call themselves "the real people," inventing various fantastic designations for all other races and nations. It is an essentially savage trait.

In view of the fact that the Germans really have not any honestly earned or scientifically applied name, the word "Hun" may be as good for them as any other. What does it signify? This word also has no determinable racial character. It was first applied to a horde of ravagers who, in the fourth century of the Christian era, came into Europe from Central Asia, and, under the command of a fierce chieftain called Attila, began to desolate the Roman empire and its colonies and dependencies. These people were called Hunni by the Romans, evidently following their own designation of themselves; for in the same general period corresponding hordes, coming from the same general region, began to attack India, where they were called Huni, and China, where they were known as Heung-nu. They were in truth a racially mixed lot, a gathering up of precious rascals from many sources. Their

warfare was massacre, their God was force, their discipline was mutilation. They sought the world's hate rather than its blessing. Bought off, or weakened by dissipation, or attracted elsewhere, they scoured and murdered in a scattering sort of way until the tenth century, when they or their like came again, under one Arpad, this time to stay. They established themselves on the Danube, in what was then Moravia, and have been their ravages to Italy, and even to Lorraine, and it was then that the Emperor Otto proclaimed them "the enemies of God and humanity." He refused to receive their ambassadors, because they did nothing but lie; and he led Europe victoriously against them near Augsburg, in 955, putting to death all their army except seven men, who were sold into slavery. But the Huns remained on the Danube, whence, in the persons of the Hungarians, they come forth once more, under the lead of one worse than Attila or Arpad, as the enemies of God and humanity.

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