THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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July 1 is robbed of some of its terrors now. The transatlantic flight may come off before

Easter, whether peace does or not. With a woman on the Board of Control, the

Geneva school may be less prolific of scandal. Most Omaha women solved the servant

problem long ago by doing their own house-

It is some comfort to know that the Standard Oil was not seriously hurt by the tornado in

An anxious inquirer wants to know if released interned alien enemies are entitled to the \$60 bonus. Not at present.

The Rum Demon is saved by the skin of his teeth, or rather by the failure of the democrats to put teeth in the prohibition law. Japanese are to be given political equality

by the League of Nations, but will not get a certificate that yellow men are white.

Packers promise to pay present wages for at least twelve months after peace is declared. That will be time enough to start the next war.

Bavarians have now three governments to choose between, and no matter which they take, they will wish it had been one of the

American soldiers held a battle line of 83.4 miles the day of the armistice was signed, and reference to the may shows they had taken all of it from the Hun.

An amendment to the German constitution bars personages of royal descent from the office of president. Another ambition of the crown prince is thwarted.

Clay county farmers who want to sell fresh eggs direct to Omaha consumers will find housewives ready to negotiate with them. It may have some effect on the cost of living.

Foreign-language spellbinders will find their occupation gone in Nebraska if the legislature carries out its present intention to require that only English be spoken from the stump.

Omaha realtors are certainly doing their share in the "own your own home" campaign. It will not be their fault if the landlord problem is solved by putting every family into its own

Revision of the Panama canal tolls will bring back a specter of the early days of Woodrow Wilson's administration, when he was insistent on removing all regulations in favor of American shipping in pursuance of his devotion

The proposed impeachment of Governor Harding of Iowa seems to be the gas barrage behind which a number of aspiring statesmen are moving into line for action. The next primary election in the Hawkeye state promises to be some contest.

The Bee's Free Shoe fund supplied \$1,351.17 in footwear to needy school children last winter. In handling this fund The Bee was only acting as steward for its warm-hearted readers who so generously responded, and to them all credit for the relief afforded belongs.

The legislature has cleared the decks for the final acts of its existence, and may sign its own death warrant at any time now. No matter what it has done so far, which may be reviewed later, it deserves warm praise for not doing several things that were strongly urged upon it.

Our British brethern are working themselves into a sweat over the activity of American exporters, but if they will just be patient they will find that the world affords a market for all both countries can make. The English public, however, must become accustomed to the fact that trade control has undergone a considerable shift since 1914.

'Ware the Fake "G. A. R."

It is just as obvious that there will be a number of ill advised and misleading attempts to form veterans' organizations as it is obvious and important that one strong, representative and energetic fraternity of soldiers will center Americanism of those who served in this

There can be only one Grand Army of the Republic. All the other veteran corps growing out of the civil war are incidental, however important they may be. The G. A. R. has a distinct meaning. Likewise the association growing out of the Spanish-American war.

There can be only one great organization developed by the veterans of this war. Of course, there will be smaller and insignificant ones. One of these already has started in spite of the greater and broader American legion. Ernest Lundeen, a former congressman from Minnesota, is instrumental in forming a veterans' organization which is to be known as the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' legion. It does not come into being under the best auspices. Certainly it runs counter to the purposes of the greater and nobler American legion, which aspires to a place alongside the G. A. R

soldiers and sailors of this war should not be led into organizations that confound the purposes of the American legion. They should realize that their best interests can best be served by the greatest organization.

Men who are serving to detract from the labors of the big, central organization are not serving the veterans, but themselves. Lundeen had nothing to do with the war as a combatant. He aspires ignobly to a place among vet-erans. He should reserve his abilities for other fields, and not distract the attention of those who fought from the organization of a legion that is to embrace every man who wore khaki.-

Chicago Tribune.

NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN.

Revision of the constitution of the proposed League of Nations has removed the more serious of the objections raised by its critics, and it now appears in a form far more acceptable to Americans. Under the new provisions, our Monroe Doctrine is preserved intact, guaranteeing to the New World the immunity it has enjoyed for almost a century from European aggression. Another vital improvement relates to the management of former German colonial possessions and backward nations. These are to be controlled in the interest of humanity and civilization by mandatories of nations willing to assume the responsibility. If the United States is disinclined to take on any part of this job, it may withhold its participation and not lose any of its rights in connection with the league.

Another point specifically cleared up relates to the voting power of the nations in the council and assembly; no nation is to have more than one vote in either body. Nor are matters falling solely within the domestic jurisdiction of any nation to be passed upon by the council. These provisions, together with those regulating armament, and requiring the submission of all international disputes to arbitration, seem to provide means whereby war can be averted. Reciprocal obligations for action against offending nations give the league the aspect of a defensive alliance of such quality as ought to sustain peace for generations.

Such modifications and amendments as have been brought about show the value and the constructive quality of the criticism offered when the first draft was submitted. It is possible that careful study may develop other points on which improvement is possible. The French are reported to be reserving certain amendments with relation to armament, the nature of which is not exactly disclosed. Conceding that the document is not yet perfect, it has been so much bettered by the redrafting commission that it is far more acceptable from the viewpoint of America than it was in February when the "swallow-it-whole" brigade swung into action.

Home Rule Charter the Remedy.

The mayor, city commissioners and others interested see in the failure of the charter amendments to go through the legislature a real disaster. This can easily be changed into a gain for the community if they will only accept the lesson and get busy on the right track. When the home rule charter was hung up by the court last fall, it was allowed to rest because the way through the legislature appeared the easier of the two. Now that that route has been closed, recourse should be had to the reasonable plan of going to the people. 'Objection is made that the draft for a charter submitted by the committee last fall does not contain the requisite provisions for the several bond issues in which the mayor and other commissioners are interested. This was known at the time, the course being accepted as an expedient way of securing the great boon of self-government for Omaha, leaving amendments to the future. Special elections cost money, but it may be doubted if the city will not lose more by delay at this time than the expense of voting on a charter.

Republican Congress and Labor.

Talk of enlarging the republican steering committee in the next house brings up the attitude of the party towards labor. A survey of the present composition of the committee shows it to be made up of employers. Therefore it is proposed that it be enlarged to include a representative of labor. This is entirely reasonable, but it should be done on a basis of justice, and not because the majority party in the coming congress is unsympathetic as to the cause of labor. Through all its history, the republican party has been the consistent advocate of the interests of the workingman, and its policy one of liberal care for the toiling masses. The principle of protection has been staunchly adhered to because it meant better pay and a higher standard of living in American homes. The first eight-hour law enacted for government work was passed by a republican congress; the Department of Labor was added to the president's cabinet by a republican congress; the workmen's compensation law was given to the country by republicans; it was republican votes that passed the child labor law against the opposition of democratic reactionaries. The list could be greatly prolonged, but these examples will suffice to support the assertion that the cause of labor is safe in the care of the republican party. It does not "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope," but by real constructive work sets forward steadily the cause of all humanity. Let the steering committee be enlarged, if deemed expedient, but labor has no cause to dread the eturn of the republican party to power.

Co-Operative Banking for the Farmer.

A bill has just been passed by the house giving the farmers of Nebraska the right to establish co-operative banking institutions. Should the measure become a law, the state will have embarked on a new route in business. Not that co-operation is a novelty, or that its practice has been without success, for the contrary is true. In the Nebraska building and loan law, for example, we have a model of such excellence as to win merited tribute from expert investigators. But the building and loan societies are most carefully hedged about by restrictive measures and regulated in all their activities, to the end that safety be assured as nearly as possible complete. Whether the co-operative bankng law provides these safeguards is not clear.

Banks are successful only when capital is actively and profitably employed. Loaning of depositors' money to borrowing customers is not the whole of the service rendered by the bank. An enormous volume of business is daily carried on through the agency of the banks which has no relation to the acceptance of deposits or the making of loans. It is on the character of this service that the bank eventually stands or falls. Deposits attracted by a high rate of interest bring to the bank the necessity of earning greater revenue or paying smaller profit. This simple rule of business will apply to co-operative institutions with all its force.

If the co-operative bank is managed with the care and prudence ordinarily given to individual adventures in this line, it will succeed, but its projectors have no right to expect that by any magic of other virtue residing in the privilege of "co-operation" they will be able to make two dollars sprout where only one grew before.

Plans have been completed for a "health week" in Omaha under direction of the Woman's club; but we had been led to believe that disease and such had been banished from this happy community

Future of Merchant Marine

Philadelphia Ledger.

Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board, in putting forward his plan for the operation of the new American merchant marine, would probably be the last to imagine that his suggestions will be received without searching criticism, much less accepted without revision. But it is somewhat surprising that the program he advocates has thus far received only superficial attention from those most deeply interested. His insistence upon private ownership of the ships now built or building for government account has received widespread commendation, and his proposals as to the method by which the government shall divest itself of ownership and at the same time reasonable protection to the purchasers have been recognized as practical contributions toward rather than an actual solution of what is going to be a complicated and difficult undertaking. But the absence of detailed criticism has been noteworthy, to be accounted for perhaps by the abnormal position in which the shipping industry, as well as the shipbuilding industry, has been left by the abnormal conditions imposed upon them by the war. It is impossible for those engaged in shipping or in ship construction to look very far ahead or to plan for conditions still in a hopeless state of confusion, so far as private initiative or enterprise is concerned.

The first thought that will occur to any one who studies Mr. Hurley's plan critically is a grave doubt as to the ability of the government o sell, even at a considerable sacrifice, even the larger number of ships it will have on its hands as a result of its building program. The most desirable ships would, of course, be the first sold, and if the sales then cease the government will be left in possession of the least valuable and least profitable part of this tonnage. To meet this emergency Mr. Hurley has no alternative to offer; hence it would be expedient it. As he tells the story the facts to consider whether a longer period of government ownership might not be necessary

There is another practical aspect of the question of sale to be taken into account. Inasmuch as under existing laws mortgages on shipping give little protection to the investor because all npaid charges against a vessel take priority, it will be necessary-until remedial legislation can be had-to sell only to shippers of acknowledge competency and financial strength. To illustrate, suppose such a corporation as the American International should make an offer for 500,000 tons of shipping at a price, to quote Mr. Hurley, "which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage." Suppose further that, even were it possible under present abnormal conditions to ascertain what constitutes a fair price, the government were to sell to that corporation ships at, say, \$150 per deadweight ton which they are producing for the government at a cost of from \$225 to \$240 per deadweight ton, it is not difficult to imagine what the attitude of the public would be toward such a plan. There would be an instant outcry against the sale to powerful financial interests

a loss of from \$50 to \$60 a ton. Rather than drift into such a position would not be preferable to continue government ownership, for, say, two years, until the commercial value of the ships become well established, the expedient of private operation being adopted in the meantime? Charters could be granted giving the charterer the first right of purchase within two, or even five, years, in case sale is decided upon. Moreover, as the merthant marine development fund, suggested by Hurley as a substitute for a subsidy, will depend wholly on the interest return from deferred payments on ships sold, there obviously will no such fund at all if the ships do not find purchasers or if for any reason the government decides not to sell.

It would seem to be far better and more in accord with sound business practice to develop new trade routes out of the operating revenues of the fleet than to depend upon a development fund which may be nonexistent. If it were de- when it was reported that the Hampsirable, for example, to establish any special shire had sunk (a report which home, and the freedom of a civilian, fore Peggy. When she seized it steamship line, say from Philadelphia or New took some time to come through). York to Buenos Aires, and shippers could not there was hope that, at any rate. be induced to charter vessels at the normal rates for such an undertaking, the government could agree to pay the charterers a guarantee for operating the vessels assigned to the line. taking over the profits, when profits result, until reimbursed for both the payments advanced and the charter hire. Reimbursement having been made, there is little doubt that the charterers would continue the service at the fixed

Mr. Hurley's plan offers other grounds fo constructive criticism well worthy the careful attention of the shipping men of the United States; but enough has been said for the moment to draw attention to difficulties which that plan does not meet.

May Save League Covenant We hear from Paris that the suggestions

offered by Mr. Elihu Root are likely to be ac-

What would probably be the action of the United States senate if they were not accepted? And what a pity that the United States was not represented in the peace conference by the kind of legal ability and acquaintance with international affairs and the experience in diplomacy which produced this analysis of the league covenant, coming from the pen of the man who has

he best brains in America! More than ever, in view of his keen criticism the original draft, does it appear that the esident should have availed himself of the best counsel and assistance to be had in the refuted by the experience of aerotremendous task which he undertook. He is now forced to confess that the document which | ed to open after 200 feet, frequently he defended, even to the point of exact statement, is full of serious defects, and to accept amendments after he had resented with much show of feeling the slightest criticism.

been described by Colonel Roosevelt as having

Mr. Root has rendered a great service to his country and to the world. If the league of nations, emanating from the Paris conference, comes in acceptable form to the senate of the United States, it will be due to the revisory work of this eminent statesman .- Minneapolis

The Day We Celebrate.

Rev. Carl M. Worden, vicar St. Matthias Episcopal church, born in Lansing, Mich., 1883. Arthur Rosenbaum, deputy county attorney, A. W. Scribner, tax commissioner of the

ion Pacific railroad, born 1855. Howard M. Goulding, president of the Omaha Bottling company, born 1880. George L. Barton, head of the Barton Print

ing company, born 1862 Princess Beatrice, daughter of the late Queer Victoria and mother of the present Queen of Spain, born 62 years ago. Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, the new

superintendent of the United States naval acady, born at Greensboro, N. C., 51 years ago. lose Coghlan, long a celebrated actress o the American stage, born at Peterboro, England,

years ago. Delphin M. Delmas, chief counsel for the ense in the first Harry Thaw trial, born in France 75 years ago.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, late governor of Pennsylvania, born in Huntington County,

Pennsylvania, 57 years ago. In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

The Omaha Single Tax club met at Gate City hall Sunday afternoon. W. D. Beckett made the opening address.

An'Easter market is to be held at the Wo-man's Exchange, 1615 Farnam street. Sale tables will be presided over by Mrs. George Tilden, Mrs. John M. Thurston, Mrs. Dr. Van Giesen, Mrs. P. H. Igo, Mrs. D. J. Collins, Mrs. J. M. McConnell, Mrs. Cadet Taylor and Miss Margaret Boyd.

The body of Colonel Edward Hatch, which is being taken to the National cemetery at Leavenworth for burial, was brought to Omaha from Fort Robinson today. The city paid high military honors to the deceased.

People You Ask About

Information About Folks in the Public Eye Will Be Given in This Column in Answer to Readers' Questions. Your Name Will Not Be Printed. Let The Bee Tell You.

Ages of the Cabinet Members. Wahoo, Neb. To the Editor of he Bee: Will you tell me the ages of the members of President Wilson's cabinet.

Secretary of the treasury, Carter Glass, born Janpary 4, 1858. Secretary of state, Robert Lansing, orn October 17, 1864.

Secretary of war, Newton D. Bak-er, born December 3, 1871. Attorney General A. M. Palmer, born May 4, 1872. Mitchell Postmaster General Albert S. Bur leson, born June 7, 1863. Secretary of the navy. Daniels, born May 18, 1862.

Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, born July 15, 1864. Secretary of agriculture, David F Houston, born February 17, 1866. Secretary of commerce, William C Redfield, born June 18, 1858. Secretary of labor, Willi Wilson, born April 2, 1862. William B

Jellicoe Says Kitchener Drowned. Those who remember the stories discrediting the reported drowning of Lord Kitchener at the time th ship went down that was carrying him in the North Sea, will be in-terested in knowing that Lord Jellicoe, in his new book narrating the achievements of the British fleet. puts Kitchener among the drowner as if there were no question about

are as follows: "The evidence of the few survivors of the Hampshire showed that Lord Kitchener was below when the ship was mined, and that an officer Savill was heard to give directions from the bridge for a boat to be prepared for Lord Kitchener and his taff, and Lord Kitchener was seen subsequently on deck, but was not seen after the ship sank. The weather conditions prevented any boats being hoisted out or lowered, although four boats floated clear as the ship sank.

"The scene of the disaster wa searched during the night by de-stroyers and patrol craft, but the survivors were 12 men though many bodies were picked up searching vessels, and many drifted ashore. "The body of Lord Kitchener was

not recovered. "At the time of the disaster the Hampshire was steaming at 13½ knots, the wind being northwest, with a force of 50 miles an hour. The cold water and the very heavy seas were against even the strongest swimmers surviving for any time. The wind, which was northeast at p. m. at Scapa, had become northnorthwest by the time the Hamp-shire was outside, and there was, therefore, no lee on the west side of the Orkneys, as had been antici-

pated.
"The hours that passed after the receipt of the report of the Hamp-shire being in difficulties were most that the destroyers had been sent it seemed almost incredible that the wind and sea could have to such an extent as was actually the case, as the conditions in Scapa Flow were not so bad as to indicate so extremely heavy a sea off the Brough of Birsay; and even there was hope that, at any rate, heroes have gone through. It is the Lord Kitchener and his mission duty of the people of the United would be saved by boat. As the hours passed and no news was received of the soldiers yet in the army. he rescue of any survivors, anxiety became intense. With the think of the soldiers, pray for them. arrival of daylight, and the certainty

HERE AND EHERE.

The total membership of over 1,200 unions in England is put at nearly 4,500,000. In most of the European flaggrowing regions the crop is raised for its fiber, while in North and South America, as in India, the seed is the product chiefly desired.

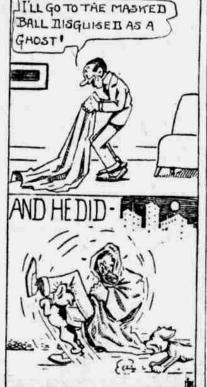
A subsea magnet invented in Ja-pan has brought up thousands of Japanese shells fired in practice at ea and may now be used to extract shell scraps from European battle-It is pointed out that under na

tional prohibition there will still be 40 places in the United States where e may legally get a drink, 39 in Washington and one in New York. They are the embassies and legations of foreign countries, which are not subject to our domestic legislation. The popular idea that a person oses consciousness in the course of a fall from a great height seems to be nauts. Parachutes, although design do not open under 1,000 or 1,500 feet, and during this drop the men tied to them are quite conscious.

The elder Dumas probably made more money by his pen than any other writer who ever lived, and he spent the money he earned with equal freedom. He was generous to a fault, and it is even said that he kept a dish of gold, as others at that period might have kept a bowl of punch, for his friends to dip into and help themselves.

writers in the world was the maspecially designed and built for Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. It was fitted with twenty sets of Chinese characters, comprising a collection of no fewer than 1,800 keys. No dies were available, so the engraving of the type had to be done by hand.

DAILY CARTOONETTE



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

CHAPTER I. Why the Flowers Were Late. USIC awakened Peggy-music M that thrilled her, heart, that drew her exulting from her bed, that sent her dancing gayly out into the tingling air of early dawn. the spring song of the birds:

THE CAPTIVE QUEEN

"Cheer up! Cheer up! Glad days are Sweetest, fairest of all the year. Cheer up! Cheer up! Oh, gayly sing. Welcome, welcome to gentle spring."

Gathered in a circle on the lawn

robins, orioles, thrushes brown thrashers, wrens, blue jays and a host of others, pouring out their souls in melody. Reddy Woodpecker, perched on a telephone pole, kept time like a drummer in an orchestra, while from the air above General and Mrs. Swallow trilled an accompaniment.

they sang the birds kept bobbing their heads joyously toward something at which they seemed to be directing their song. Peering over their backs, Peggy was surprised to see that this something was blooming violet plant, which had the day before transplanted from a window box to the open air. "The first wild flower! Queen Flora has been this way! Hur-ray,

"Where is it? Show it tingled the voice of Prince Bonnie Blue Bell, and up rushed the



Wild Flower Elf whom Peggy had met on former adventures.



Council Bluffs, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: While the war was goin on, the mind of the public soldier was looked upon as a protector and hero, while the country was in danger. Immediately, upon the ending of the war, the people transferred their attention to business and pleasure. The process of demobilization is

States to maintain their interest in should continue to

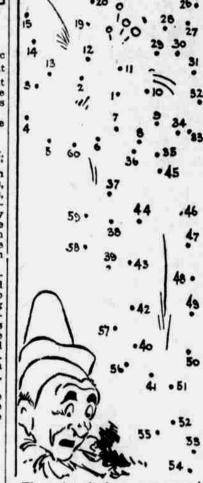
that this great man, who had served greet them with smiles and words is country so fathfully and well in of appreciation. Don't forget that its greatest emergency, had met his smiles often go farther than dollars death when under the care of the It is a regrettable fact that many navy, the anxiety turned to conster-nation and grief." girls and wives, because of the lures of pleasure, violated their trusts of pleasure, violated their trusts with the soldiers defending them There were so-called men that took advantage of the absence of the soldier-boys.

Let us not forget the heroes that gave their last measure of devotion that the ideals and ideas of the land of the Stars and Stripes should

If the foregoing suggestions are followed the period of demobiliza-tion shall not become a period of demoralization. W. A. ROSICKY, A Discharged Soldier.

Daily Dot Puzzle

22. 23



These dots look so very queer! What has someone outlined here?

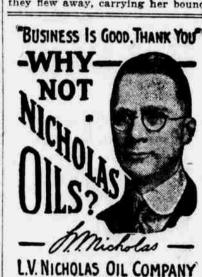
he saw the violet. "It's only a hothouse plant," he exclaimed, much disappointed.
"Alas, it was planted here by a
mortal and not by the dancing feet of our beloved Queen. 'It was planted by me," spoke up Peggy, who could not see the reason for all this excitement over one

violet plant, "What's the matter "We thought that spring was re," wailed the Birds, their glad song turning to mourning, "but now we find it was not a wild flower and we cannot sing our spring song. Alack! Alas! Alack!" "But spring is here," insisted

Peggy. "Spring can't be here until the wild flowers bloom, and the wild flowers can't bloom until Queen Flora dances over the earth," cried the Birds. "Queen Flora is lost; we cannot

find her," sobbed Prince Bonnie "The wild flowers must be out."

declared Peggy. Birdland." "We will give you a lift, Princess Peggy," shrilled General slow at the best and there are about He and the other Birds took hold of 2,000,000 boys in the army yet. A a clothes line which lay on one end person enjoying the comforts of of the porch, dangling one end becannot realize what the American they flew away, carrying her bounc-



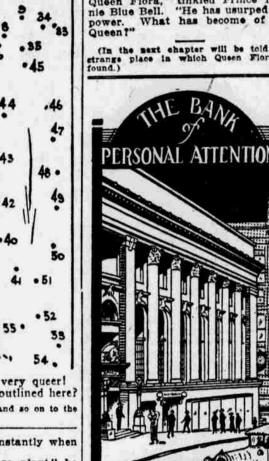
time they were in Birdland. There they found Billy Belgium searching

the sunny slopes. "Say, this is queer," he shouted in greeting, "I can't find a single wild

"Didn't we tell you so?" chorused the Birds to Peggy.
"Ho, ho, ho!" laughed a mocking voice. "Only burrs and weeds will grow this spring.

Leaping along the slopes was a crooked, ugly elf, and everywhere his foot landed weeds sprang forth. "It is Count Weedy, enemy of Queen Flora," tinkled Prince Bon-nie Blue Bell. "He has usurped her power. What has become of the Queen?"

(In the next chapter will be told the strange place in which Queen Flora is found.)



Gains When You Save?

Did you ever happen to think what becomes of the money YOU deposit in this bank?

Every penny loaned by the U. S. National is put back into circulation again in Omaha and its vicinity.

Then YOUR money - on which you receive 8% interest -helps to build new industry in Omaha and which YOU must ultimately share.

Open an account with us today-the first dollar you save may be the foundation of your future independ-



RED CROWN GASOLINE

Reels Off the Miles

No mistaking Red Crown Gasoline. It shows its colors in the get-a-way and on the road. The rythmic tune of the exhaust-milestones slipping to the rear-tell of gingery, powerful gas.

Red Crown Gasoline is all gas. That's why each gallon gives most mileage. Contains no foreign matter-no sedimentto foul spark plugs and cylinders.

The Red Crown you buy at the corner garage or service station is identical with that you get a hundred miles from home. Feed your engine a steady diet of Red Crown Gasoline-procurable everywhere. Look for the sign.

Use Polarine for perfect lubrication-to keep cylinders clean and power at par.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Nebraska)



REMEMBER THE SIGN