

THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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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 housework.

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

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 others.

American soldiers held a battle line of 83.4 miles the day of the armistice was signed, and reference to the maps 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 quarters.

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 to free trade.

The proposed impeachment of Governor Harding of Iowa seems to be the gas barage 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 of 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 brethren 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 the Americanism of those who served in this war.

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 veterans. He shows his abilities in the 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 regarding 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 workman, 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 return 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 banking law provides these safeguards is not clear. Banks are successful only when capital is actively and profitably employed. Lending 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 promoters 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, was met by a storm of criticism. The 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 any real 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 to 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 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 unpaid charges against a vessel take priority, it will be necessary—until remedial legislation can be had—to sell only to shippers of acknowledged competency and financial strength. To illustrate 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 unpaid charges against a vessel take priority, it will be necessary—until remedial legislation can be had—to sell only to shippers of acknowledged competency and financial strength.

THE BEE'S LETTER BOX. Council Bluffs, April 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: While the war was going on, the mind of the public was riveted upon the soldiers. The soldier was looked upon as a protector and hero, while the civilian was in danger. Immediately upon the ending of the war, the people transferred their attention to business and pleasure. The process of demobilization is slow at the best and there are about 2,000,000 boys in the army yet. A person enjoying the comforts of home and the freedom of a civilian cannot realize what the American heroes have gone through. It is the duty of the people of the United States to maintain their interest in the soldier yet in the army. The people should continue to think of the soldiers, pray for them, write to them, plan for them and greet them with smiles and words of appreciation. Don't forget that smiles often go farther than dollars. It is a regrettable fact that many girls and wives, because of the lures 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 prevail. If the foregoing suggestions are followed the period of demobilization shall not become a period of demoralization. W. A. ROSICKY, A Discharged Soldier.

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.

Agos of the Cabinet Members. Wahoo, Neb. To the Editor of The Bee: Will you tell me the ages of the members of President Wilson's cabinet? L. T. Answer—Here is the list: Secretary of the treasury, Carter Glass, born January 4, 1858.

Secretary of state, Robert Lansing, born October 17, 1864. Secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, born December 3, 1871.

Secretary of the navy, Joseph Daniels, born May 18, 1872. 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, William B. Wilson, born April 2, 1862. Jellison Says Kitchener Drowned. Those who remember the stories of the reported drowning of Lord Kitchener at the time the ship went down that was carrying him in the North Sea, will be interested in knowing that Lord Jellison, in his new book narrating the achievements of the British fleet, puts Kitchener among the drowns as if there were no question about it. As he tells the story the facts 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 seen during the night was carrying him in the North Sea, will be interested in knowing that Lord Jellison, in his new book narrating the achievements of the British fleet, puts Kitchener among the drowns as if there were no question about it. As he tells the story the facts are as follows:

At the time of the disaster the Hampshire was steaming at 13 1/2 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 swimmer for any time. The wind, which was northeast at 4 p. m. at Scapa, had become north-northwest by the time the Hampshire was outside, and there was, therefore, no lee on the west side of the Orkneys, as had been anticipated.

HERE AND EHERE. The total membership of over 1,200 unions in England is put at nearly 2,000,000. In most of the European flagging 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 Japan has brought up thousands of Japanese shells fired in practice at sea and may now be used to extract shell scraps from European battlefields.

It is pointed out that under national prohibition, there will still be 40 places in the United States where one 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 loses consciousness in the course of a fall from a great height seems to be refuted by the experience of aeronauts. Parachutes, although designed to open after 20 feet, frequently 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.

One of the most remarkable typewriters in the world was the machine specially designed and built for Li Hing Chang, the great Chinese statesman. It was 14 inches high, twenty sets of Chinese characters, comprising a collection of no fewer than 1,800 keys. No dies were available, so the characters of the type had to be done by hand.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

I'LL GO TO THE MASKED BALL DISGUISED AS A GHOST! AND HE DID!



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY THE CAPTIVE QUEEN CHAPTER I. Why the Flowers Were Late.

MUSIC awakened Peggy—music that thrilled her, heart, that drew her exulting from her bed, that sent her dancing gaily out into the singing air of early dawn. It was the spring song of the birds: "Cheer up! Cheer up! Glad days are here. Sweetest, farewell of all the year. Cheer up! Cheer up! Oh, gaily sing. Welcome, welcome to gentle spring."

Gathered in a circle on the lawn were robins, orioles, bobolinks, 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. As 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 the something was a blooming violet plant, which she had the day before transplanted from a window box to the open air.

"The first wild flower!" sang the birds. "Where is it? Show it to me quick," tingled the voice of Prince Bonnie Blue Bell, and up rushed the

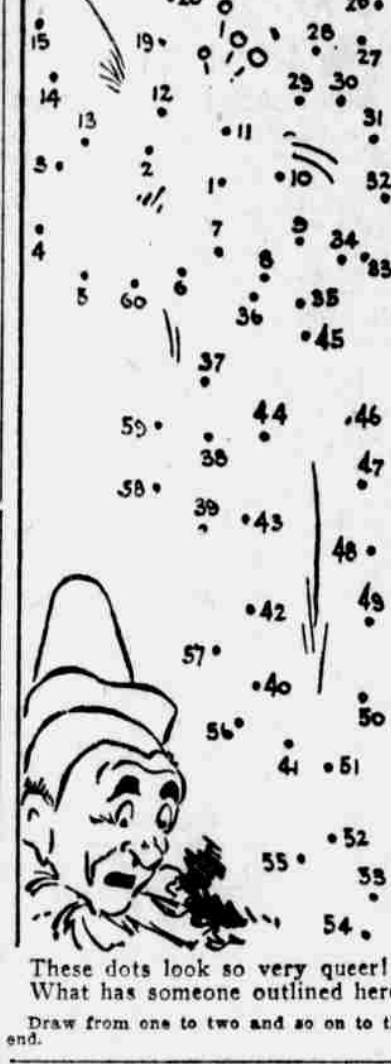


Wild Flower Elf whom Peggy had met on former adventures. His face was all aglow with eager hope, but

The Bee's Letter Box

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Daily Dot Puzzle



These dots look so very queer! What has someone outlined here? Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

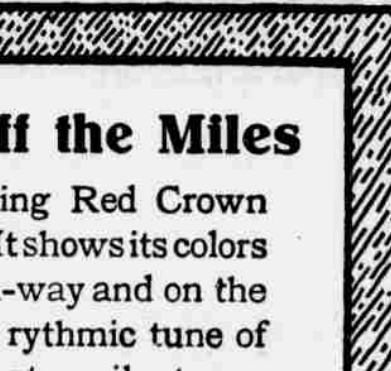
the hope died away instantly when he saw the violet. "It's only a hothouse plant," he exclaimed, much disappointed. "Alas, it was planted here by a mortal and not by the dancing feet of our beloved Queen."

"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 with it?" "We thought that spring was here," 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. "Feel how balmy the breeze is."

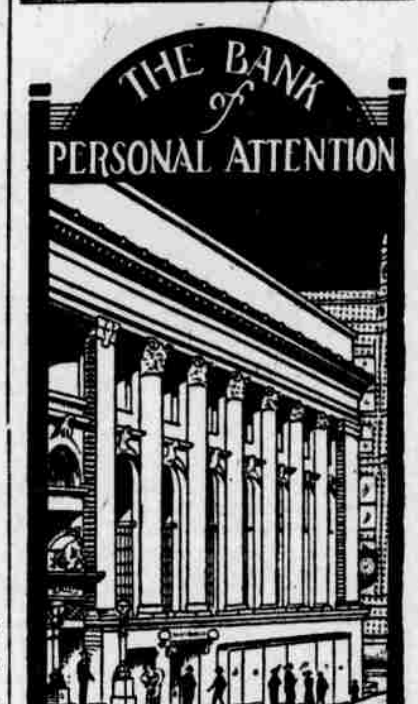
"Spring can't be here until the wild flowers bloom, and the wild flowers can't bloom until Queen Flora dances over the earth," cried the Birds. "Queen Flora is lost; we cannot find her," sobbed Prince Bonnie Blue Bell. "The wild flowers must be out," declared Peggy. "Let's look in Birdland."

"BUSINESS IS GOOD. THANK YOU"



WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS? W. A. Rosicky. L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

ing along as fast as a thistle-down flying before the wind. In a short 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 flower." "Didn't we tell you so?" chorused the Birds to Peggy.



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