

THE OMAHA BEE
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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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It was some Easter Sunday.

The Easter parade came first, but Victory is today.

Germany must pay according to all reports coming from France.

The bolsheviks are not driving the troops of the Allies into the sea at Archangel.

"Billy" Sunday may note a few changes in the old burg if he looks closely enough.

Calling it the "V-loan" does not mean that subscriptions are to be limited to "Vs."

Start the week right; subscribe for Victory loan notes as soon as you get down town Monday.

Some real soldier voting is about to be done, but it is for officers of the American Legion this time.

Iowa solons get a clean bill of health from the police court judge, but suppose the inquiry had gone to a finish.

If the new traffic ordinance is to do any good, it will have to be more effectively enforced than was the old one.

Walter D. Hines advocates consolidation of railroad systems, just what the supreme court forbade Harriman from doing.

Chief Strong Heart says the Indians first used camouflage in war. They may also have credit for several other processes.

King Ak is not on a rampage, but he does propose that no eligible man shall escape knight-hood this year. Get behind a button.

Building operations in Omaha are not waiting for a recession in prices of material. People need the homes, and must have them, at any cost.

French are taking their time about demobilization. They want to know that the war is over before they send their soldiers home for good.

Maybe the resurrection of the Lincoln excise board was not such a blunder after all. Better wait a little and see if it may not be of some service.

Air stunts by army aviators and aeronauts are interesting signs of what may happen within a few years. The boys are just getting their hands in now.

Des Moines is to entertain the Methodists next year, and has a splendid opportunity to show the world its principal industry is not political scandal.

Wait till those French brides get started at home making and they will find something in America that is higher than the tallest of Gotham's skyscrapers.

The Nebraska man who would not use an auto numberplate in which the number "13" occurred excites wonder as to how he ever got hold of enough money to buy a machine.

General Berry will please note that Governor Allen did not criticize the obedience to Foch's orders, but the manner in which they were carried out. There is quite a difference.

The Japanese schoolboy will not be welcome in the California public schools hereafter. Thus the Golden Staters who elected Wilson are putting tactics in the way of his administration.

Germans who grow about the quality of food furnished them from the United States, have relief within easy reach. They need not eat it. At the utmost they will not find it far behind the "ersatz" dope on which they existed under the beneficent rule of William the Worst.

The tank driver who crossed the San Francisco bay on a ferry after he had been ordered off the boat by the crew may have outraged the feelings of the "Easpee" toll-takers, but he did not miss the parade he was ordered to join. Some day even the minions of a monopoly may recognize that Uncle Sam comes first.

Perfect Americanism

The President General of the D. A. R. has a plan for the Americanization of the country which is decidedly the most comprehensive yet proposed. She would not only bar foreign languages but apparently foreign foods and foreign clothes as well. "What kind of an American soul," she asked, "can dwell in the bosom of a man who habitually patronizes a London tailor? What kind of Americanism can be nurtured on a diet of sauerkraut and Limburger cheese? What kind of American sentiment can be voiced by those who breath reek of razors?"

If London tailors are to be taboo, by the same token there must be no patronage of Paris modistes. Can a fair American heart beat as loyally under a Rue de la Paix frock? The "Daughters" may well ponder the heroic nature of the sacrifice they will be required to make. But the greatest test of perfect Americanism will come in the limitation of diet to native food products. Can a consistently loyal American ever eat a table d'hote meal? There can, of course, be no French sauces, no French dressing for salads, but in its place the sugar-and-vinegar concoction of the grandmothers. Camembert and Roquefort cheese from Orange county no doubt will be allowable. What will be the rule about tea?

But are pork and beans and codfish to breed a more patriotic race? Is sauerkraut to connote treason but corned beef and cabbage to be the sign of unquestioned loyalty? The ideal of a perfect Americanism is laudable but it is possible to make it too pure for human nature's daily food.—New York World

VICTORY LOAN A WORLD PLEDGE.

Success for the Victory loan is imperative, for it amounts to a guaranty of American sincerity in pledges made to the world. Two years ago we promised that we would devote every dollar and every man in America to winning the war for freedom. The war ended sooner than we expected. General Pershing says 200,000 lives of American soldiers are saved because the campaign was not projected into 1919 as had been expected. Thus the draft on the manhood of the country was less than looked for, a cause for great thanksgiving, and a reason why the money asked for should be the more readily forthcoming.

Just as we have saved in man power, so we have saved in dollar power. Had the war continued, the loan now asked for could not possibly be designated Victory and put forward as the last. It would be in larger amount and would come with the assurance that it would soon be followed by another and perhaps another, as long as the struggle went on. This is another prime reason for grateful and liberal subscription.

The money is needed to meet war obligations, bills that must be paid. It is vital that the credit of the government be sustained now, for the financial problems of peace are likely to prove more intricate, delicate and vexatious than those of war.

Let us show the world that we really stand in peace, just where we did in war, solidly together for the perpetuation of our institutions. Do this by buying Victory notes!

Coal Bills and the Board of Control.

Part of the aftermath of the long inquiry into the affairs of the State Board of Control is an explanation by E. E. Howell of his connection with the contracts for supplying coal to the state institutions. In this Mr. Howell insists that saving was effected for the state through his personal efforts. Allowing for this, the fact remains that if the members of the board made a mistake at all in this connection it was in the employment of Mr. Howell. If a contract was made with him, it was clearly unconstitutional, and if he was merely an employee, his engagement was illegal because he was a member of the legislature.

No attention was paid to this phase of the case, but the investigating committee greatly stressed the fact that the coal was purchased without taking bids and making awards accordingly. Mr. Howell touches the middle of the controversy in this sentence:

The facts are that the coal dealers of Nebraska, and particularly the coal dealers of Lincoln who have been profiting on the state institutions for many years, were very much incensed at the Board of Control because it insisted on buying coal with the profit eliminated.

The intimation here is plain, and deserves attention from the state authorities. Great scandals have arisen in the past over methods followed in making purchases for state institutions, and may again unless the greatest care is exercised. Insofar as the members of the State Board of Control used their best judgment to save the state money in the purchase of coal or other supplies, they deserve commendation. If zeal as well directed had been exhibited in the employment of a purchasing agent, the case in their defense would be much stronger.

Army Hospital Service Maintenance.

One department of the military service of the United States seems to have learned a lesson from the war. The Medical department found itself suddenly called upon to expand enormously its activities; this was not so difficult of accomplishment, perhaps, because of the closer articulation between the army medical corps and the profession in civil practice. For this reason the immense hospital service of the army was soon arranged and well equipped. Some friction and delay was inevitable, and in some cases the machine did not function with the exact smoothness that had been sought. Quite as much of this success was due to the willingness with which men of medicine and surgery responded to the call, giving over their private interests, most of them making considerable sacrifice of personal prospects or income, but all of them devoting themselves with true American zeal to the work set before them in the emergency of war.

Now that the fighting is over, and the doctors are being released as rapidly as possible, that they may return to serve the people at home, the permanent organization of the Medical corps of the army on an extensive basis is planned. To guard against the future, the great and effective organizations, such as Base Hospital No. 49, which was formed in Omaha, are to be continued. Doctors, nurses, attendants and all, will be registered, and the whole system will be perpetuated in such form as will allow for its prompt summons in emergency.

Whatever form may be given to the proposed legislation for the new army, it ought to recognize the commendable spirit of the Medical corps, as shown in this, and make due provision for carrying out the plan. And if other departments may be similarly perpetuated, it will be all the better for the general service.

England's Financial Condition.

Sir Walter Runciman, catching the significance of Lloyd George's remark that he would "rather see Russia bolshevized than England bankrupt," pertinently points out some facts that ought to interest Americans. Most impressive of these is that England has been spending money too fast. It long ago exceeded the limit of taxation on income, and was forced to resort to borrowing. This, too, has its limitations, and the productive capacity of the country can go only so far. Therefore, bankruptcy may be avoided only by reducing expenditure. Sir Walter sees quite as much of a menace in private as in public extravagance. Americans soon must give some careful thought to the problems here involved. Our country is far from its limit of productivity; we have greater possibilities for the creation of wealth through industry than any other land today, but we have been caught in the swirl of public and private extravagance and profligacy, and are going the same route that has brought England into difficulties. The way out is easy enough, if we will only take it. We must cease to look on the federal treasury as an inexhaustible store of fluid wealth, ready to be tapped for any purpose; we must put certain private responsibilities back where they belong and relieve the public of their charge, and must give serious attention to amending our ways of living, not by lowering the standard but by removing the waste. This, too, is a job for all.

The Germans at Versailles

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

On the 18th of January, 1871, William I. of Prussia was crowned German emperor in the great hall of the palace at Versailles, and ten days later entered Paris in triumph at the head of his armies. On the 10th of May the treaty of Frankfurt was signed, the harshly dictated terms of a conqueror. The war had lasted but a few months, but Germany demanded, as the price of peace, the province of Alsace, a large part of the province of Lorraine, and \$1,000,000,000 in gold, the German army to occupy parts of France until the whole was paid.

On Friday of next week the representatives of Germany will enter that same palace of Versailles, and, doubtless in that same hall, will be handed terms of peace dictated by their enemies. They will come this time, not as conquerors, but as the plenipotentiaries of the conquered. The empire they so proudly created at Versailles is to be no more, and the grandeur of the Kaiser was so insolently crowned there is an exile, the most despised and the most hated of mankind. In that splendid hall, in the midst of their self-gloryification, they planted the seeds of their own destruction. Upon its wall was written "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharis"; but they, in their blindness, could not see it.

And now they are coming, on behalf of their country, to receive, and to accept, the conditions of peace that will seem hard to them, and, no doubt, will be hard, but it will aid them much in the preservation of their equanimity if they will remember the treaty of Frankfurt and remember also the terms which the Kaiser was prepared to exact for his first and only victory which he took in 1871. "Deutschland über alles!" Compared with his purposes, which he so nearly achieved, the terms to be presented next week will seem mild. The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine is but the return of stolen goods. It should not count in the comparison. The disposition of the Saar Valley is not yet definitely known, but it seems likely to be awarded to France as part of its compensation for its prodigious losses, particularly the deliberate destruction of its coal mines, and for the further protection of its frontiers. The indemnities in money, if the figures given are authoritative and complete, are by no means as large as was expected, and the indemnity has been limited by the consideration of just compensation, but by the ability of Germany to pay, within any reasonable period of time. Just compensation would be far more if it were possible to obtain it. Whatever the military terms may be they are necessary to the protection of the future.

Germany's Potash

When Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska said that this country was to receive potash in part payment for food exported to Germany, he sent the representatives of Germany into a frenzy. They were protesting, and the interest of American producers, urging that shipment of the fertilizer be prevented. He has now been told in a reply from Bernard M. Baruch, formerly chairman of the War Industries board, and now an adviser for the peace commission, that the new American industry can be defended against imports from Germany.

There have been conflicting reports about potash crossing the Atlantic again. A few months ago farmers were assured by a Washington department that a supply would soon be shipped from the mines in Alsace, which are now under French control. Afterward it was said that there would be delay until June, and some days later, that France would need and use the entire Alsace output for the coming two or three years. In January Herr Schmeddekopf, a director of the German potash syndicate, was talking about an approaching shipment of 50,000 tons. The Frankfurter Zeitung in February said that the Armistice commission had provided for delivery of this quantity to America, but had done so without consulting the syndicate. It assumed that the prices would be much higher than those paid before the war, when all the potash fertilizer consumed here was brought from Germany. Then the quantity mentioned declined to only 5,000 tons. Commenting upon the arrival of the State of Liberty, two weeks ago, a German paper said it had decided that they should carry 5,000 tons on their return voyage. But on the 9th inst. Associated Press dispatches from Berlin reported that the ships "had to leave in ballast because "in all Germany there could not be collected enough freight to load them."

American producers are not yet menaced by destructive competition. A trade journal recently published the assertion of persons connected with the industry that 100,000 tons produced in Nebraska and California were in storage here because the demand from farmers had been disappointing. There may be some truth in this, but the fact that the industry has been asked to decide whether pay for food shall be taken in this form or the domestic industry be guarded by new legislation.—New York Times.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Joseph Crow, lawyer and former postmaster, born 1856.

Rt. Rev. C. E. Byrne, Roman Catholic bishop of Galveston, born at Byrnesville, Mo., 52 years ago.

Former Princess August Wilhelm, wife of the fourth son of the ex-German emperor, born 32 years ago.

Mrs. Belle Case La Follette, wife of the Wisconsin senator, noted as a suffrage leader and writer, born at Summit, Wis., 60 years ago.

Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Rochester Theological Seminary, born at Hartford, Conn., 52 years ago.

Merrill Moores, representative in congress of the Seventh Indiana district, born at Indianapolis 63 years ago.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

Easter Sunday, a bright and beautiful day, was observed in the churches with more than usual ceremony.

Over \$1,000 was raised at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church toward payment of their new house of worship. The largest gifts were: W. J. Connell, F. W. Gray, Samuel Burns, James Forsyth, J. W. Griffith, R. E. Gaylor, T. H. Taylor, J. T. Bell, William Lister, A. S. Stiger, F. W. Taylor, D. V. Sholes, James Viles, Jr., E. A. Mills, G. T. Tilton, W. A. Higgins, Dr. A. S. Billings and Rev. Willard Scott.

Rev. T. M. House's Easter sermon at the First Methodist Episcopal church was supported by beautiful and appropriate music from the choir, consisting of Mrs. Dr. Baldridge, soprano; Miss Frances Roeder, contralto; Mr. R. W. Beckenridge, tenor; Prof. Lee G. Kratz, bass and director, and Mrs. F. H. Hills, organist.

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.

Chauncey M. Depew At 85. Chauncey M. Depew is to have a birthday celebration this week. On Wednesday his will reach his 85th milestone, although how would he be able to guess his age from his appearance. Mrs. Depew has issued invitations for a dinner in celebration of the day. Later in the week there will be several public and club dinners in honor of the anniversary, for Mr. Depew is still one of the best known and most popular citizens of the United States.

For many years Mr. Depew enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest after-dinner orator in the United States, and, by and by, has been one of the most remarkable and successful careers of any American of his day. As a lawyer he stood for years at the head of the New York bar, and as a statesman he headed the New York delegation to the republican national conventions. In 1888 he received 99 votes for the presidential nomination and at the same gathering he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives.

During his long active career he was one of the busiest men in the United States, and apparently one of the greatest business men having the most leisure. He has attended as many dinners, perhaps, as any man in the United States, and has made more speeches than any professional lecturer or noted statesman. For many years he received an average of 10 requests a day to give a speech at some public gathering, and during this time he averaged more than three speeches every week year in and year out.

Mr. Depew was born in Peekskill, N. Y. At the age of 24 he was admitted to the bar and three years later he was elected to the New York assembly. Among his most notable public orations were those delivered at the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, and at the opening of the World's Columbian exposition.

Mr. Depew seems to be the result of heredity on the mother's side. Mrs. Depew lived until near her 90th year and was in possession of her faculties until the very end. She was a woman of great strength of mind, and her memory was phenomenal. She lived to see the end of the century, and in the belief that nothing was beyond the powers of her son Chauncey.

SMILES

She—"Why are you looking so thoughtful, my dear?" He—"I'm wondering how Jonah got away with it when his wife asked him here he had been away from home all that time, and he had a letter that had 'wallowed him.'"—Baltimore American.

"What shall you give your husband for a birthday present?" "I don't know. If I don't buy him any, he'll rave at me, and if I do, he'll want to know where the money came from."—Passing Show.

Houseman—"I'd known you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly we would have had a better dinner." "Horton—Don't mention it, old man, but next time I'll be sure to let you know."—Passing Show.

He—"I am not going to let you make a job of me." She—"I would not attempt to improve in such a thorough job as it is."—Herald.

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.

(An Acrostic.) Victory Liberty Loan Campaign Is for Americans, one and all; Come dig into your pockets again. This is a government loan, Omaha must go over the top. The money is for the fighting, it is done. Years of war were put to stop. Liberty, fought for, and won; Inspire your neighbors, wherever you are; Help your country, before the war is over. Every bond you buy will shine a star reflecting a "Patriot" sure. This is your best boast high. You all understand what I mean.

Love, Life and Liberty for you and I. Or, Oh! what it might have been. Again, it is for the Liberty Loan "must go over the top!" Nebraska knows that Omaha was never "downed." SAM L. MORRIS.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

HELLO - A NEW SIDEWALK! I'LL BE THE FIRST TO WALK ON IT. AND HE DID.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY. "THE POISONED SWORD" (In this adventure King Bird brings forth a champion to combat the Mysterious Knight in a tourney.)

CHAPTER I. The Challenge to Combat. "HEAR YE! HEAR YE! King Bird in behalf of his champion, the Knight of the Poisoned Sword challenges the Mysterious Knight to combat in a knightly tourney! Hear ye! Hear ye!"

Blue Jay, looking very important, perched on a telephone pole and shrieked this herald call so loudly that it brought the birds scurrying from far and near. And close behind them was Peggy, who had been resting for a moment on a sunny bank after a jolly, springtime run across the fields.

"For shame, Blue Jay! You know the Mysterious Knight is not a poltroon," she protested vigorously. "The challenge has gone forth through all of Birdland." "As if to prove his words there came to Peggy's ears faint, faraway calls: 'Hear ye! Hear ye! The Knight of the Poisoned Sword challenges the Mysterious Knight to combat!'"

"Hear ye! Hear ye! I will give the Mysterious Knight one more chance before I proclaim him a poltroon," screamed Blue Jay.

A pounding of hoofs around a bend in the road told of a horseman coming swiftly. Fast, fast, fast he galloped, the noise of his approach drawing out Blue Jay's shrieks. "Hi yi! Hi yi! Who dares to call the Mysterious Knight a poltroon?" he asked, knowing the Knight himself, his armor glistening in the sunlight. Seeing the assembled birds with Peggy in their midst, he reined up sharply.

"Patience, I greet you. What is this challenge I hear?" "King Bird wants you to meet the Knight of the Poisoned Sword in a tourney," answered Peggy quickly. "Who is the Knight of the Poisoned Sword?"

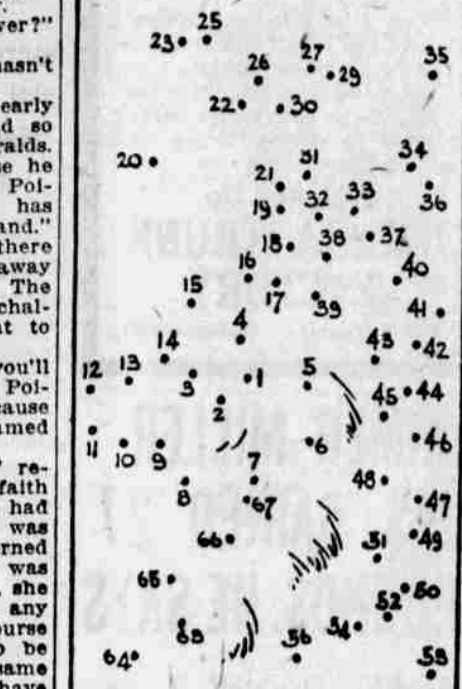
The Bee's Letter Box

Against the Daylight Law. Randolph, Neb., April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I am here in defense of Frank A. Agnew's article entitled "Daylight Saving Fraud" and the enlightenment of "A Reader," who makes it plain that he is no thinker.

I am truly amazed that "A Reader" should ask valuable space in a daily paper for such an absurd question. A very slight acquaintance with farm life reveals the fact that farmers, as a class, rise at daylight in the busy spring and summer months. Chores and odd jobs are done about the barns before breakfast. As soon as breakfast is over the men and teams are ready for the fieldwork. A full day's work might be done, and all hands quit at 6 o'clock, God's time, but alas for the farmers! Their hired men quit at 5 o'clock, God's time, because it is six o'clock, democratic time, and therefore quitting time.

Now, Mr. Reader, can you see that the farmer's day is really shortened just one hour or his hours per week for each man working? And what might this not mean in real money to the farmers in the early days of spring or the busy days of harvest. If "A Reader" cannot associate this loss of time with the remark of the Orange Judd farmer's statement relative to the increase in

Daily Dot Puzzle



The Roe — surely will appear. Draw from one to two and so on to the end. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

"I know not, neither do I care. I accept the challenge." "But you ought to know before you accept the challenge," protested Peggy. "Who is the Knight of the Poisoned Sword?" she asked the Birds.

"We don't know," they chorused. "He must be a terror with a name like that." "You will find out who he is on the jousting field," screamed Blue Jay. "King Bird awaits you at the hollow beside the old mill." (In the next chapter will be told how the Knight faces an unexpected foe.)

"BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU"

WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS? "Business is good, thank you" is the motto of the man who uses Nicholas Oils. They are the best for all purposes.

HERE AND THERE. Russians speak English better than any other nation. Almost every country in the world can boast of a gold mine. Russian law permits a man to marry only four times, and he must marry before 80, or not at all.

Advertisement for Kyanize floor polish. Features a can of Kyanize, a woman's face, and text: '10 Days Free Offer. YOU know those floors that are marred and dull and old looking? You know that furniture which you once thought so handsome, but is now the worse for wear — and those doors and that woodwork which need refinishing? We want you to find out for yourself what a wonderful finish Kyanize is for all the wood-work in your house. So we have asked your dealer to hand you, without charge (if you call for it within ten days and buy a suitable ten cent brush) one of our regular 30c. cans, any color you like. Kyanize, being made for floors and stairs where a finish has to stand hard wear, is best too for all furniture and woodwork. It won't scratch, chip, peel or turn white. It won't soften your wood. Dry your heels in it. You can't mar, scratch or crack Kyanize. Try it (any color you like) on a piece of old furniture. It will make it new. If it doesn't do all we claim for it — your money back for the empty can. How to Get a Can Free. Cut out this advertisement, take it to any Kyanize dealer, and he will give you a full-size 30c can (any color) — enough to cover a chair or border of a small room, if you enclose him from him a suitable 10c. brush for applying the Kyanize. After using the Kyanize, if you are not perfectly delighted with the result, you can send back the can, and he will return the 10 cents you paid for the brush. Boston Varnish Company. Kyanize is sold and guaranteed by the following dealers: H. A. Beitelman, 1805 North Twenty-fourth Street. W. W. Cranmer, 2519 North Twenty-fourth Street. Dundee Pharmacy, 4923 Underwood Avenue. A. Feldhusen, 3923 Farnam Street. Meyer Hardware Company, 2315 Leavenworth. Post Pharmacy, 2920 Fort Street. Saratoga Drug Company, Twenty-fourth Street and Ames Avenue. Vanias Pharmacy, 2701 South Tenth Street. O. L. Wiemer, 2912 Cuming Street. P. Wigg & Son, 1819 Vinton Street. C. C. Johnson, Benson. O. K. Hardware Company, 4821 North Twenty-fourth Street, South Side. Joseph Pipal, 5218 South Twenty-first Street, South Side. Q Street Pharmacy, 2725 Q Street, South Side. Wholesale Distributors: Pioneer Glass and Paint Co. 14th and Harney.