THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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Get this Victory loan over; other jobs are

Belgium asks to be treated as a partner, not as a stepchild. New York has just viewed another "panor-

ama of victory," but the V-loan still lags in

Thirty thousand convention visitors are ex-

pected in Omaha this month. They all find a warm welcome waiting. Kansas has adopted a minimum wage of 50

cents an hour for men in the wheat harvest. And they will earn it all. Trying to make a horse drink after leading

aim to the trough is now going on at Paris, and seemingly with the usual success. One-third of the overseas forces have been eturned and released from the service, but the

big job still is ahead. Get them all back. . It is now suggested that Premier Orlando may save his face by resigning. He might,

with propriety, suggest the plan to others. Volunteer enlistments for the army are gong ahead at a rate which convices us that all

the boys did not get weary of the service. Chicago women took to local politics quite aptly, three of them having been indicted for raud in connection with the recent primary.

It will be evident to the most casual that the laws regulating the sale of poisonous and narcotic drugs are not rigidly enforced in

Congress is sadly needed in session if for no other reason than to bring the War department to realize that the war is over and help to stop expense.

Bavarian bolsheviki are reported to have exscuted hostages before fleeing from Munich. The delicate sense of honor maintained by the unwashed in Europe is touching.

A Belgian commercial counsellor has been fined 100 francs for sending a birthday greeting to Herr Hohenzollern, an indication of where the late head of the military trust stands n Belgium.

A Nebraska professor has located the cackle of the hen in the egg. Now, if he will demonstrate what the cackle has to do with the egg, he will have made his cycle of research complete in this regard.

The Treasury expects to issue other bonds, we are told, but only to take care of the "fag ends" of war expenditures, and to an amount of not over \$5,000,000,000. If that is why bother as by mentioning it?

Criticism heaped on the Americans at the Peace conference is only what might have been looked for. Efforts to establish substantial justice between parties trying to overreach one another seldom bring high praise for the arbi-

Josephus Daniels is reporting to be shying at the Order of the Bath, his modesty and discretion as well deferring to his democracy. But someone ought to hang a medal on him for his forebearance in allowing the officers of the navy to run its part of the war.

If we were inclined to bet on a certainty, we would wager that Italy signs the peace pact, and that Belgium, China and the other objectors all get into the League of Nations, trusting to the future, as did the Poles, the Bohemians and the Alsations in their darkest days,

Need of An Investment Trust

Ever since America became a creditor nation, iding the obligations of foreign governments alone that call for annual interest payments of \$500,000,000, or about the total annual producion of gold outside the United States, students have sought some way to relieve us of the embarrassment of our riches. Nobody suggests that we sit down and live on our income from pe. We desire to continue our production on the expanded scale brought by the war. We shall probably buy more than ever before. Our imports now exceed anything in pre-war his-But we must continue to sell and many of our best potential customers are not in a on to pay now, with money or products. This situation has caused many financial stuents to recommend our buying long-term foreign securities. But there is more or less uncertainty as to securities that would be offered. The small investor has too many tin boxes full beautifully lithographed but financially worthless domestic securities, bought on his own judgment from glib promoters, to be very keen about buying foreign securities.

Paul Warburg, former vice chairman of the governors of the federal reserve system, rely urged before a meeting of the Council on ign Relations that a powerful investment trust be organized to examine and buy foreign It is not a novel proposition, for he English formed such an organization nearly o years ago and there are many more that have been in successful operation in England, Scot-and, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. One English company holds 315 kinds of investnts scattered in various countries and includng "foreign government issues, municipal loans, ortgage bonds, preferred and common shares lroads, public utilities, banking, commercial d industrial corporations." It is really a ng company and the public does not buy he securities themselves, but stock in the company or its obligations. The risk is consequently so greatly spread as to make dividends regular and certain. Such an investment company would require expenditures for investi-ation no small concern could afford. We shall oubtless hear much more of Mr. Warburg's stoposal. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat

CONFUSION OF TONGUES AT PARIS.

The task of remaking the world is not going ahead as rapidly or as smoothly as some might wish. Even with the affairs of man in a fluid state, political boundaries thrown down, economic and social relations removed from their foundations, and the minds of people plastic and in a receptive mood, the job of molding human destiny to the new forms has presented obstacles not easily overcome, and which may in some degree defeat the effort of the workmen who are trying to fashion mundane things after a more desirable model.

Some of this is due to the unwillingness of a few to abandon those ways which appear to have served their purpose. These hesitate when asked to take a step along a way they can not plainly discover. Most of it comes from an ineradicable element of human nature, selfishness. Small and weak nations have attended the peace conference with a maximum program, and decline to be content with less than their full demands. To reconcile these is not easy, for they overlap too greatly. Obviously, it is the part of the strong nations to limit concessions to the clamorous claimants,

and set marks between the contending groups. What has been done so far has not produced the concord looked for. Italy sees with astonishment its claim on Fiume set aside, while Japan is granted Kiao Chau and the Shantung peninsula; China must feel that its rights have been discriminated against, while those of Jugoslavia have been accorded undue attention. Belgium resents determination to curtail its demand for indomnity, feeling that Germany is being too tenderly dealt with and that others of the Allies are being favored. Revived Poland and Bohemia have separate grievances, and generally dissatisfaction is exhibited by the smaller nations.

Though the world be exhausted to a point where war on the stupendous scale of the last four years must be discontinued, combat in a smaller way may be carried on. Central Europe affords ample proof of this. The League of Nations will start, if at all, with ample work ahead, for the Peace conference is leaving too many international disputes unquieted.

Sound Rule on Murder.

A man convicted of murder because he participated in a battle between desperate thieves and policemen, in which an officer was killed. appealed on the ground that it was not proved that he had fired a shot during the melec. The supreme courts holds that:

"When several persons are jointly engaged in resisting police officers who attempt to put them under arrest and in making such resistance use deadly weapons, each individual who assists in their employment is held to have intended the natural and probable consequence of their use.

This is sound law. It ought to be connected very closely with the statutory definition of murder in the first degree, which includes murder done in pursuit of another crime. Omaha practice has been very weak on this point, for in the past many culprits have escaped with light sentences, and some without any, who engaged in highway robbery, burglary or other crime of violence or theft, and killed someone. It is high time the majesty of the law were restored in all its strength and severity as applied to the crime of murder done in connection with another felony.

orce the Laws We Have.

Frank Mondell promises new laws, if needed, to deal with anarchy. It would be more to the point if some of the existing laws were strictly enforced and not interferred with in their operation by the interposition of mawkish sentimentality. When the gates of the prison at Leavenworth were opened and slackers marched out with honorable discharges from the military service of the United States, greater harm was done the fabric of the law than has come from any bomb-setting. In serving notice to the world that one set of law-defying agitators "can get away with it," our secretary of war encouraged the rest. If one law is to be ignored at the pleasure of any man or group of men, why not all? And if the law is to be enforced, why should it not apply with exactness to all? We have enough statutes; what is most required is a firmer quality of moral fiber, a little stiffer backbone, and the just handling of offenders against public peace and welfare. The sturdy qualities that made America will preserve it, but to do so must be asserted with more vigor and determination than has been shown in the last two or three years.

Passing of the Grand Army.

One item of local news carries with it a tinge of sadness. It recounts the fact that the three Omaha posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are to be consolidated, because they no longer have numerical strength for more than one. This is simple notice that the great organization of men who wore the blue, and marched with Grant and Sherman, is passing on more rapidly than we realize. They were boys in '61, and yet in '65, when the conflict closed, but that was more than a half century ago, and the youngest head that sheltered under a soldier's cap then is now snow-white from age. It was inevitable that this association of men who shared together the hardships and privations, the dangers and the triumphs of war. should pass in its time, for its members are immortal only in the deeds they wrought and the glory they brought to America. Soon "the muffled drum's sad roll" will have beaten the last tattoo for the Grand Army; the last old veteran will have been laid away to await the bugle sounding reveille in eternity, the last bronze button will be placed alongside the old battle flag and the stained uniform, and the Grand Army of the Republic will live only in the memory of a people who will more and

more enjoy the fruitage of its victory. For On Fame's eternal camping grounds Their silent tents are spread, While Glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead.

Men discharged from the army far away from their homes may pay their way home and then put in claim for 11/2 cents a mile, which is just one-half of the actual fare. This is the ruling of the high and mighty comptroller of the Treasury, who holds that Uncle Sam is through with the soldier as soon as he gets his discharge paper. Something ought to be done to break through the barrier of red tape raised in Washington and convince its defenders that simple justice demands that the soldier be returned to the home from which the draft took him, and that all his expenses be

Mr. Burleson's Adventure

From the New York Times. Inherent probability supports the belief that the president, not Postmaster General Burleson, was the first to direct the return of the cables and the telegraph and telephone lines to their owners. If upon some watchtower in the land the president has a trusted political adviser, that sentinel, if faithful, could not have failed to advise Mr. Wilson that Mr. Burleson's performances with the wires were much disliked by the people, were turning them against the democratic party, and were playing the mischief with the party's chances of success in the great of next year. But the question who gave the formal order or first made the recommendation that the government relinquish its grasp upon the wires is of minor consequence. The people of the United States made that decision, they gave the order, it has been obeyed. No administration in its senses would have stood out against the popular behest.

Thus ends in abject and exemplary failure the postmaster general's adventure in govern-ment ownership. It is a remarkable example and lesson in the prompt forming and expression of public opinion, in the rapidity with which the people of this country make up their minds upon any matter of general concern when they understand it. In the matter of government operation of the railroads, the wire systems and the cables, the opportunity for full understanding was put before the people from the very beginning and they profited by it. The railroads, telegraphs, telephones and cables are instruments familiar and necessary to practically the whole population. From the farmers of the west, from the shippers of both coasts and the whole interior, from all classes who use the railroads either for business or for pleasure has come a general complaint of much greater cost and inferior service under federal control. Moreover, the appalling financial results of that control have given cause for serious anxiety to business men and lawmakers alike, as well as to taxpayers, for it very early became evident that sharp advances in rates would never meet the increase in operating costs due to repeated and large additions to wages. The monthly railway reports have long made it evident that, if widespread disaster was to be avoid-id, remedial legislation would be imperatively necessary before the railway systems can be returned to private ownership. That is one of the great problems that will confront, the next congress. It must be solved, for the railroads must be given up by the government-the peo-

ple are resolved as to that. Mr. Burleson's escapade has brought down upon the administration criticism severer even than that occasioned by the taking over of the railroads. He has not avoided trouble, he has seemed actually to seek it, to try to make it by his arbitrary and rough methods. He has been involved in continual quarrels. As in the case of the railways, complaints of bad service and inefficiency have multiplied and he has stirred up a deal of litigation. The power of the courts has been invoked to resist his decrees for the raising of rates; he has brought the wire systems of the country into a state of confusion

of which the effects will long be evident. The need of this assumption of power was never made clear, it has certainly not been justifed by its results. As to the cables, Mr. Burlesan has been on the defensive from the beginning. There was no war need involved, for they were not taken over until the war was ended; there has never been any satisfactory explanation of why the order, somewhat furtively promulgated on November 16, was dated November 2-before the armistice. The public has had its suspicions which have not been dispelled. It may be said without any fear of contradiction that nothing which has been done during the period of government control of the wires has given such a general and profound satisfaction as the announcement that as soon as possible they are to be returned to their owners.

This is a personal defeat for Mr. Burleson, who has publicly and repeatedly declared himself to be an advocate of government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones. Eviwould result in permanent control is afforded by his recent formulation of a grotesque financial plan to reimburse the owners of the telegraphs and telephones without cost to the government. The experiment comes to an end in failure and In addition to his fine record in inunder public condemnation of it in theory, practice and result. We cannot expect that the postmaster general will be cheerful under this public rebuff, but it is a lesson by which he and all concerned may well profit. But, after all, we find some reason for being grateful to Postmaster General Burleson. He has offered himself up as a sacrifice upon the altar of government ownership, as it happened, at a fortunate moment. The minds of men have been much upset by the disturbances of war, and many of them have dreamed dreams and seen visions of a new order in the social, business and political relations of men. But for this venture in government control and operation of railroads and wire communications there would have been a food of talk about the blessings of state so-We have had our experience, it was short and sharp, our demonstration, which is all-sufficient. The people have rendered their verdict of practically unanimous condemnation.

Pay of the British Speaker.

The nominal salary of the speaker of the British House of Commons is one of \$25,000 a year, together with the uses of a magnificent residence in the Palace of Westminster. But as a matter of fact, everything needed for the maintaining of his household is provided free by the government. Light, heat, furniture, carriages, horses and motor cars, all these are his perquisites, while game is sent to him from Sandringham and Windsor, wine from the royal cellars, and yearly gifts from the ancient guilds of the City of London. When he retires it is the established custom to give him a peerage and a life pension of \$20,000 a year.

Cargo Finally Reaches Port.

A cargo of 2,500 tons of emery stone and other merchandise for Boston merchants, which was loaded at Smyrna in 1914, only recently reached port. When the war broke out the vessel was detained by the Turkish authorities until a few weeks ago.

The Day We Celebrate. Charles W. Sears, lawyer and lawmaker,

Ex-Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon II., born in Granada, Spain, 93 years ago. General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the imperial general staff of the British army, born 55

Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal secretary of state, born in central Italy 67 years ago. William P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve board, born in Greene county, Alabama, 55 years ago.

Darwin P. Kingsley, philanthropist, president of the world's largest life insurance company, born at Alburg, Vt., 62 years ago.

Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary President Wilson, born at Jersey City, N. J., 40 years ago.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

About a dozen Christian scientists met in Unity church for the purpose of organizing a local religious society. Mrs. E. B. Fenn, pastor, presided. Officers elected were: Jesse B. Broodbend, assistant pastor; Mrs. Ella Cherry, treasurer; A. P. French, secretary and clerk. The Irish-American Republican club met at its headquarters in the Withnell block.

Sixty friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Creighton last evening to help celebrate their 20th wedding anniversary. At the Newman Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Sydenham Smith, a missionary who has spent the greater part of his life in India, preached an interesting discourse on

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.

Taft and the Red Cross. Bloomfield, Neb.—What is Mr. Taft's connection with the Red Cross?—J. S.

William Howard Taft formerly was head of the central committee which controls the Red Cross. His place now is filled by Dr. Livingston Farrand of Colorado. During the war the Red Cross was in charge of a special war council appointed by the president, Henry P. Davison, chairman; but that council retired March 1. You may be interested to know that Dr. Livingston announces "child welfare, public health and the fundamental problems of living" as the main features of his pro-

A special courier will journey to Farnborough hill today bearing greetings from King George and Queen Mary to the former Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of the latter's ninety-third birthday. The former empress, who has been spoken of by recent writers as "the most of by recent writers as "the wery thought or encounters as "Quick. Let's see what can be the word on the property of the very thought or encounters."

"Quick. Let's see what can be the word on the latter of the spound and preparing to run to the rescue of the Blue Bird-lets.

"I'll go ahead!" should the Rivery thought or encounters. well as "the most tragic figure in modern history," is reported to be in good health for one of her years. Those who have been privileged to meet Eugenie during the past year declare that while physically she is suffering from the infirmities of her great age, mentally she appears to be as keen as in the days of long ago when she played a stellar role in the affairs of France and of Eu-

Whenever the weather permits Eugenie takes a daily walk in the woods and park surrounding her home. Farnborough hill, although situated within sight of the great military camp at Aldershot, is one quietest places in England, and the little community of exiles which surrounds the former empress lives in quiet seclusion among a forest of pines. Visitors to the place are few in number, for of late years the life of Eugenie has become one

of almost absolute seclusion.

In the grounds at Farnborough are the tombs of Eugenie's husband, Na-poleon III., and her son, the Prince Imperial, who met death while fighting with the British troops in the Zulu war, the bodies having been transferred from Chislehurst, where Napoleon and Eugenie first took up their residence when forced to flee from France to England.

The Benedictines, who look after the spiritual need of the household and guard the tombs, have a church and priory at Farnborough, built by Eugenia at a total cost of more than of the high altar of the church are granite sarcophagi containing the report of injustice to both archism, however you call it.

ANTON PISKAC. of time the former empress comes reporter either did not understand to die she will be interred in an what the Chicago speaker told him arcosolium which has already been built into the wall of the church. behind the altar and over the great stone door leading into the monas-

Grover Cleveland's Son.

Richard Folsom Cleveland, who. most to uphold the name and fame year, is a son of Grover Cleveland, When the United States entered the war young Cleveland enlisted as a private in the marine corps. He did not seek, by use of any "pull" or the writer hereof is not a member of the socialist party at all, and has no direct interest in this matter, except that your article insinuby trading on his father's fame, to in line for an officer's position. He is a robust specimen of the American school boy and college athlete. tercollegiate athletics he has shown bility as a speaker and writer in Princeton academic competitions, and nent way with the forces in the versity that are working against snobbishness and group exclusive-

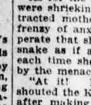
Thomas Nelson Page. Thomas Nelson Page, whose posi-tion as United States ambassador to Italy has been rendered a rather delicate one by the inclination of the Italian people to blame President Wilson for Italy's failure to realize her territorial aspirations the peace conference, has been the American diplomatic representative in Rome since 1913. It was as a scholar and writer that Mr. Page was widely known when he laid aside his pen and entered the diplomatic service at the invitation of President Wilson. He comes of an old Virginia family and received his education at Washington and Lee university. He published his first novel in 1887 and since that time many other novels, a book or two of poems and several historical works have come from his pen. For nearly 20 years, while pursuing his literary career Mr. Page also engaged in the practice of law in

VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE.

The Mennonites, whose influx has roused serious objection among the people in certain sections of Canada, have appeared but little in the public print in the past, although they have been a unique, distinct force in the world's spiritual life since the days of Luther. Their first appearance in America was in 1683, ing and during the dance. when a colony came from Holland at the invitation of William Penn and settled at Germantown, Pa. The colony increased rapidly through subsequent immigration and in the course of time other colonies spread brough the country.

DAILY CARTOONETTE I'M GOING TO TAKE THIS





shrieks of alarm, the birds quickly took to their wings. felt safer in the air. Not one of them, not even King Bisd, thought of going to the rescue of the Blue Bird ba-to the rescue of the Blue Bird ba-after making one bluffing dash to-bles, who were threatened by the ward the snake, veered off quickly "Ho, King Bird, a ruler must pro- and perched safely out of reach. tect his subjects," shouted the

knight to King Bird. "But not against a Blacksnake."

DREAMLAND

ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

CHAPTER II.

Getting Down to Facts.

The First Test.



The First Test, King Bird," Said the Knight.

Birds had their nests. Peggy had to run fast to keep in sight of him.

himself around a limb just below the hole in which the Blue Birds had their nest, and as they came in sight of him he was gloating to him-self over the delicious supper he was going to have. His mouth was open wide, his forked tongue was darting in and out, and his eyes were glisten-

ing with eager joy.

As for the Blue Bird bables, they were shricking in fright. Their distracted mother circled around in a frenzy of anxiety. She was so des-O TARTLED by Mrs. Blue Bird's perate that she swooped toward the snake as if about to attack it, but They by the menace of its poisoned head. "At it! Kill it, King Bird," shouted the Knight. But King Bird,

"If I go near, the snake will grab me." he screamed.

The Blacksnake seemed to laugh replied King Bird, alighting on the tip of a tall bush. He shuddered at pared to seize the little Blue Birds. Peggy, forgetting all her fear in

her desire to save the baby birds, ran forward to attack the snake with her stick, but the Mysterious Knight, jumping from his steed, pushed her back and leaped himself toward the tree. Stretching upward he grasped the snake by the tail and gave a mighty jerk. The serpent not ex-pecting that kind of an attack, was taken by surprise. But it quickly tightened its colls and clung desperately to the branch. The Knight pulled still more strongly at the tail. Crack! Snap! The dead branch around which the snake was wound broke off short, and down came the snake most unexpectedly. The Knight dodged out of the way, and the scrpent fell at Peggy's feet, Wham! went Peggy's stick on the snake's head. The sudden blow knocked the serpent to the ground, and before it could raise its head, the Knight's ready sword cut it in

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah for the Mysterious Knight and Princess Peggy," shrieked all the birds joyfully. "The first test, King Bird," said the Knight.

"I hadn't figured on snakes, chirped King Bird much crestfallen; True enough, there was a Black- they are not in my line, snake up the tree. He had coiled the second test?"

When you've traced to fifty one, Then the drawing will be done. Draw from one to two and so on to the

voices. "We are attacked by porcu-

(In the next chapter will be told how the porcupines are met in battle.)

reporter either did not understand and told the audience, or wilfully votny denounced any movement to

ber of the socialist party at all, and outshines them all. ates that the Bohemians or Czecho ome an officer or to put himself Slovaks, for whom the United States fought, and who fought on the battlefields in Russia, Siberia, France and Italy, against Germany and against bolsheviks, have in Omaha turned traitors. In fact, your arti-cle has already prompted Senator Sorenson to directly charge the speaker to be a bolshevikst and an imported traitor. Mr. Novotny is a socialist, a member of a recog-nized political party. He has been an editor of a socialist paper in Chicago, but recently resigned, because, as we understood from him, he did not agree with some bolshevik ideas of his colleagues. And he has now been selected as one of the representatives of American Czecho-Slovaks to go to Czecho-Slovakia on a mission, part of which is to fight bolshevism which is being spread by Germans and Russians. Mr. Novotny did not say that he "reviles the American people who have instigated the move which is now on

foot to suppress bolshevism." He never stated that he is against any movement to suppress bolshevism, but he did say that he does not agree with the forcible suppression of all socialist meetings and other draspersecute the Industrial Workers of the World, American bolsheviks, etc. Mr. Notovny knows what bolways of fighting it, because perse-cution sometimes leads to strength-ening of an idea. Further, Mr. Novotny did not say a word about the imprisonment of Debs et al., or about 'democratic" United States, etc Your reporter quoted a printed res-olution which some individual brought to the hall and left there, containing a protest against the im-prisonment of Debs. These printed requests, intended to be sent to con gressmen, etc., were not circulated were taken notice of after the meet

The Omaha Bohemian socialists war, and better than some demo-crats and republicans. They voted against the majority resolution of the merican socialist party, and declared themselves strongly for America and for a strenuous prosecution of war. A number of their "local" were in the American army and still larger number in the Czecho-Slo vak army. Their celebration, which they have been holding at the Tel. Jed. Sokol hall, is an annual affair of some 15 years or more duration, and there was not a single Industrial Worker of the World man among them. The mere presence of women and children would give evidence of their peaceful celebra-

I wish to emphasize, in the face of your untrue report, that the Czecho-Slovaks (Bohemians) of Omaha, including the socialists, are peaceful, law abiding and law up-holding citizens. It is this differ-



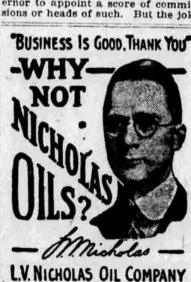
Mr. Piskac Rises to Explain. | ence between socialism (or menshe Omaha, Neb., May 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your news article in the issue of May 2 relative. ticle in the issue of May 2, relative than anarchy, resorting to forceful Eugenia at a total cost of more than half a million dollars. On either side of the high altar of the church are the Bohemian Tel. Jed. Sokel hall, is will fight this bolshevism or answering the re-

Others Besides Burleson.

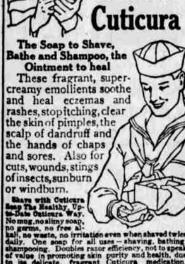
Oxford, Neb., April 30 .- To the garbled the truth. Your first sentence of the article, stating that Noshot and shell that will either force suppress bolshevism, is not true, and him to abdicate or prove the failure a lot of other statements are not of the democrats' "Big Betsy." It true. Probably not 1 per cent of will be impossible, however, to conthe audience knows of Kate Rich- vince the people that all the misby vote of the student body at ards O'Hare and her mission or in-management of our democratic ad-ministration is the fault of Burleson. management of our democratic administration is the fault of Burleson.
The Crown Prince McAdoo and Baker have him skinned a mile and as to his stirring up ill feeling and making a muss of things, why the recent president of the United States outshines them all.

"John." announced Mrs. Stylever, "I'm going to town tomorrow to see the new hats." "You forget," her husband reminded her, "that tomorrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed." "Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church."—Memphis News-Scimitar. cause red carnations have been worn The Crown Prince McAdoo and of the university during the past at the May day celebration (Bohe- Baker have him skinned a mile and mian labor day) each year, for a as to his stirring up ill feeling and

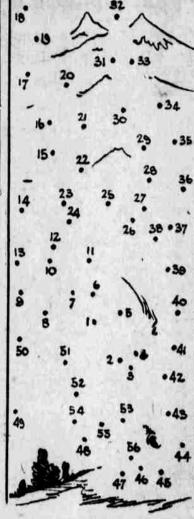
York, Neb., April 30 .- to the Editor of The Bee: I suppose the state is to be put to the cost of another I suppose the state election just for two reasons, one is to try and discredit those in office in order to make it easier for the outs to get in, and the other is just a little revenge. With both of them boosted along by some mistatements. and some uncalled-for fears put forward one purpose, to help the thing along. Some say it was conceived in the dark and brought forth from secret caucus. Well, he should know his party did not do it or it would have been done that way, for that is their stock in trade in all such matters. But some one ought to tel them that that was the second bill given to the senate, also that it was a plank in the platform and the legislature was elected on that as well as other planks and that these same people, or some at least, would cry traitor because they did not keep their pledge. Now, if the United States can be run by a cabinet of ten, why not Nebraska with six or a city with five or seven under the great commissioner system that was to cure all the city ills. And what better would it be to have the governor to appoint a score of commis sions or heads of such. But the joke



Skin Comforts For Our Boys Found In



Little Folks' Corner Daily Dot Puzzle



From a distant part of the forest sounded calls of distress: "Come to our aid," screamed bird

this fight that is long on proof on the commission for cities as it will locate responsibility, and also for the short ballot. Then as to the great primary that was to cure all the corruption in politics, and yet that very reform has given us some of the most uncommonly common candidates that ever run at large. the rich man's chance at office, and the editor's harvest may be the key to the cry for change of the new law. FRANKLIN POPE.

SMILING LINES.

"Bein' a sodawater jerker ain't no job for an ambitious young thap these days," remarked Mr. Grubbins. "How's that?" "Th' time has passed when a brisk

"Th' time has passed when a brisk young feller in that line of business had a chance to develop into a regular bar-tender."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"O'Brien, Ol hov wan for yez. If a man is born in Lapland, lives in Finland an dies in Poland, phwat is he? "That's alsy. A car-r-rpse."—Boston Transcript



Difficult as was America's transition from peace to war, the transition from war to peace holds even more vexing problems.

Generous over-subscription of the Victory Liberty Loan will render less trying the period of readjustment and reconstruction and the solution of its problems, which are YOUR problems.

The United States National Bank welcomes the opportunity to assist its patrons and friends in the discharge of this patriotic obligation.

