

## THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Iowa is some celebrator, also.

The Turk proposes to protest at Paris. All right.

You yet have time to plant a garden, if you save so far been discouraged by the weather.

Lenine and Trotsky say they are fooling the Allies. Just as the ostrich fools its pursuers.

Going after the owners instead of the dogs ought to bring action on the license question.

Will a single democratic vote from Nebraska defeat suffrage again? Hardly, we think.

Is Paul Sutton's promotion and increase of pay a recognition of valued services, or a vindication?

Sixty-six to 30 is now the count in favor of suffrage in the senate. One of the 30 is from Nebraska.

The ladies certainly have no reason to complain of the welcome they got at republican headquarters.

Pershing may be called upon to go to Berlin instead of London. He will make a fine appearance either place.

Seven more days are given the Germans to become accustomed to the fact that they no longer are lords of creation.

The busy bolshevik now propose to mobilize all men up to 40, this being the same outfit that two years ago was "weary of fighting."

Nebraskans in the Eighty-ninth got a great welcome when the huge Leviathan reached New York, but just wait till they begin to cross the Missouri river!

Kansas City is carrying on another house-cleaning, this time to rid the city of so-called "clairvoyants." Omaha may begin to get ready to receive the flying fakirs.

Luxury taxes are due for early extinction. This will not make any particular difference to Claude Kitchin, who had the fun of messing up the revenue laws all he could.

The Bee has carried on and won many a battle for the right in Omaha, not only without help, but against the opposition of its contemporaries. Its present experience is not at all singular.

"The laborer's right to a decent living is the first moral charge on industry," says the Knights of Columbus convention. And it will soon be recognized as the first economical charge as well.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce is going to add a "department of agriculture," thus giving formal recognition to the chief industry of the state. The farmers may come back by saying "We were here first."

Now we know how many days a bolshevik will lay off work during the year, the new official Trotsky calendar containing 280 working days. On the other days, the proud Russian proletarian will simply loaf.

Rev. Ernest V. Shaler is to be doubly congratulated. In addition to being raised to the bishopric in the Episcopal church, he is also to be permitted to remove from Seattle to Omaha. This is luck enough for one day.

New York Methodists have gone on record as favoring equitable wages over high rents and exorbitant profits in other lines. This feeling is likely to spread in America, where post-war profiteering is becoming decidedly unpopular.

Chinese students who sign a protest in their own blood are lineal descendants of the warriors who sent before them hideous images to strike terror into the hearts of the foe. China will never be free unless these learn to strike the blows that break chains.

Nebraska building and loan men know just where they stand on the proposed federal building loan bank, and they did not mince words in stating their views. The success of co-operative building in this state will add weight to the opinions of the men who made it a monument to fair dealing and conservative mutual helpfulness.

**To Build Up Europe**

This country has a job of construction work before it that will take up decades and yet not be finished. That is the job of building up Europe, of repairing the wasted places of war. When the word Europe is thus used it includes the almost inconceivably ruined northern France and Belgium. But it takes in vastly wider areas than this. When all else has been done, Russia, sobered and forward looking again, will be turning to this country for the materials for its new existence and prosperity.

Even Germany is upon the list of nations to be resuscitated by the United States. It had come to be felt by the European allies that Germany means more alive than dead, that a live and working Germany can pay an indemnity, while a dead or stagnant Germany could not do so. For purely selfish reasons the allies are looking to the United States to provide the wherewithal for Germany's return to the world of action and enterprise.

The entire world sits at the feet of the United States. This country, therefore, has a task before it that will be immediately beyond anything that could be put down on paper. This means permanent employment for Americans for years to come and a vast field of business enterprise the world over for the United States.

## PEACE AND THE AMERICAN POLICY.

Henry Morgenthau, addressing American soldiers at Coblenz, warned them that permanent peace is not established in Europe, and will not be by the League of Nations. Dr. B. N. Tipler, speaking to a group of Omaha men on Monday, said the same thing. These men are intimately conversant with conditions in eastern Europe and western Asia, having first hand knowledge of matters Americans do not understand. Their warnings are given seriously. Neither is an alarmist, and both are devoted to peace, to the establishment of concord among nations as well as individuals. But they are too sensible and conscientious to deliberately give their assent to propositions they know are incorrect.

It will be very good for the world if Americans do not again return to the fool's paradise from which they were driven by the rude shock of war. The League of Nations is a long step toward the ultimate establishment of general and durable peace. It is popular here because Americans are traditionally devoted to its purposes, for it embodies their ideals, symbolizing those things for which America stands before the world as the type. All our history, from the time Washington signed the Jay treaty until now, is one unremitting endeavor to set up international arbitration in place of war, to bring about the adjustment of differences that ordinarily cause war.

At present the abhorrence of war is stronger than ever, so that in some minds it overshadows the fact that the possibility of armed conflict has not been banished, or even remotely postponed. We must not now forget the adjuration passed along the line at Bunker Hill: "Put your trust in God, but keep your powder dry." Americans may show their disposition by entering a world combination looking to the perpetuation of peace, but they will also exhibit their prudence by keeping themselves ready to defend with utmost effect their liberties. Our ideals will suffer none by adoption of a policy that mingles common sense in due proportion with our altruism.

## Mr. Wilson and the Tariff.

Expressions from "wets" and "drys," enthusiasm of suffragists, and the debates pro and con on the peace pact still serve to detract public attention from the substantial quality of the president's message to the congress. Underneath the issues that are more or less specialized in their nature, and which were treated by the president as such, are the fundamentals of government. Sources of revenue, justice to labor, and the protection of home industries are the enduring things to be considered by congress.

It is comforting to republicans, therefore, to note that the president has swung away from his free trade moorings far enough to specifically recommend that a tariff wall be erected between certain American industries and possible German competition in the future. This sign of progress is further exhibited in his plea for the workers.

The prime object of the republican policy of protective tariff is to secure employment for American workers in producing not only for the home market, but a surplus to sell to the world. Under it was set up the American standard of living, higher than ever attained elsewhere, and only possible when men are made secure in steady employment at high wages, these guaranteed against the unfair competition of goods made elsewhere under conditions that will not be tolerated in this land. The president has knocked another big hole in the doctrine of his party as expounded in its platforms, which declare a protective tariff to be "robbery."

## For Control of the Senate.

Something more than the vindication of Henry Ford's character as a citizen is involved in the libel suit now being tried at Mt. Clemens, Mich. The action is really part of the desperate effort now being made by the democrats to capture control of the United States senate. This is proven by the revival of the abandoned contest against Trumann H. Newberry, who was elected to be United States senator from Michigan over Henry Ford in 1918. The New York World fairly gives the spin away by its insinuation that Newberry's seat was purchased. That eminent exponent of democratic purity hypocritically inquires if the senate can be bought.

When the subcommittee of the senate's committee on elections and privileges was making a preliminary inquiry last winter, it discovered that a considerable part of the Ford records of the campaign had been destroyed. These chiefly had to do with expenditures of money on his behalf. Enough was disclosed, however, to show that however passive the candidate might have been, those who were interested in perpetuating democratic control of the senate did in his name many things that scarcely will support the World's innuendo against the republicans.

Mr. Ford is surely entitled to his day in court; he is right in defending himself against what he conceives to be an aspersion, and he may, if he wishes, allow his friends to prosecute a contest for a seat in the United States senate. This will not, however, permit the halo that shines around his head blind the eyes of the public to the fact that he is just now being used as a blind for the scheming politicians who are laying plans to befool the people in 1920 as they did in 1916, when a false issue determined the election.

## Our Soldiers Are Men, Not Mendicants.

An incident reported from New York is indicative of the spirit of the young American soldier. On a street car a woman accosted a soldier, and after learning that he was a member of the Rainbow division, volubly praised his work in France, and finally tendered the man a \$20 bill, which was refused. She was very likely actuated by good motives, just as have been hundreds of others, who have unconsciously affronted the manhood of these boys. American soldiers are not seeking "tips," nor gratuities of any sort. They want what they earned, opportunity to continue self-respecting citizens, nothing more. The boy who wore the uniform with honor in France respects it in America. Give him a job, and he will look out for himself. He asks neither adulation nor adoration. His native manhood revolts at the thought of trading on his glory. Plainly, our soldiers are men and not mendicants, and there is no room in this land for what Colonel Donovan, who headed a sweet outfit of New York fighting men, so neatly calls "lap dog patriotism."

## The Budget System

From the Washington Post.  
Republican leaders who will be in control of the next congress have declared themselves in favor of the adoption of the budget system in the appropriation of public funds. This policy was advocated by the United States Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in St. Louis, and congressional leaders have promptly fallen into line. Mr. Gillett, who is slated to be speaker of the next house, has announced that he will work to secure this reform.

In view of the fact that the budget system has been so frequently brought to the front in the past 20 years and each time has been rejected, a measure of skepticism now is but natural. Presidents have urged it upon congress, and party leaders have vehemently demanded it in the public interest, but the old system has remained. The reason is that the adoption of the budget system would compel a number of important committees of the house of representatives to surrender their prerogative of framing big appropriation bills and thus would materially lessen their influence in legislation. This involves sacrifices which the statesmen have not been willing to make in the cause of reform, and so the old order has held.

So it is certain that the budget system some time will be adopted by the American congress, and perhaps this is the time for it to happen. If this should prove to be the case, it would be a fortunate thing for the people, since it obviously is in the public interest that the appropriations should be made up by one committee instead of by several, thus removing the possibility of duplication and the likelihood of extravagance.

Representative Good of Iowa has prepared a bill which he will introduce early in the next session, which contains the following salient features:

Creation of a separate bureau of estimate with a director personally responsible to the president, whose duty it will be to examine and pass upon the merit and urgency of appropriations requested by the several departments and bureaus of the government.

Presentation of all departmental estimates to congress by the president instead of the secretary of the treasury with the president's express approval of the same.

Creation of an auditing organization responsible to the several appropriating committees of congress, whose function it shall be to supply congress with accurate information at all times regarding expenditure of funds appropriated and available balances in the accounts of the several departments.

These provisions seem to constitute a step toward a more businesslike administration of the public finances, and if enacted into law no doubt would prove beneficial. But they contemplate several appropriating committees, as at present, and not the concentration of this function in one committee. The change would still permit the various committees which now appropriate bills and carry them through the house to continue as before, whereas the budget system, if adopted, would make all such bills subject to the jurisdiction of a single committee. It seems that in this way the best results would be obtained.

## On Making Teeth Good Servants

Between the doctors and the dentists the teeth of the people appear to be having a hard time of it. This is a layman's conclusion drawn from what members of the two professions had to say to and against one another at a meeting in Chicago.

The dentists indicted the doctors for making too many erroneous diagnoses of the ills of the flesh in which the teeth were held to be the chief inciters of trouble. The doctors said the dentists were too ready with their forceps in yanking out molars, cuspids, bicusps and incisors, and the dentists retorted that they acted for the most part on orders brought to them by patients from doctors.

The inference from all this appears to be that doctors have considerable to learn about teeth, that they ought to know and that dentists are not as well up as they should be on general physical ailments.

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" On one thing both professions unite—that good, sound teeth are a vitally important part of the human anatomy. They put it up to the owner and operator of teeth to take good care of his masticators, and they hold out the promise to him that if he will that he will have a self he will spare himself much discomfort, save money and time, and carry a very good line of insurance on his general health.

This Chicago controversy is merely one more admonition to boys and girls to begin nurturing their teeth in childhood, keep it up through the school period, and not forsake the excellent, cleanly habit when they are grown to full stature. The habit pays big in more ways than one.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## Red Cross in Permanent Service

The desire of all governments to utilize in the future all those extraordinary phases of war activities that brought great personalities and great expertise into the services is making itself felt in many admirable forms, but few have so much to recommend them as the plan to continue Red Cross work in scientific co-operation to prevent disease and relieve humanity through an international organization. This central organization, as planned, will co-operate with all the health departments of the world, and will put at the service of the world all the facts and information that it may gather that will promote the physical and mental welfare of all people. The idea also to add wide scope to an intensive application of welfare ideas to the work of such a central bureau is also one in which only the greatest good can flow. As thus organized for peace, the Red Cross would enter upon a new career of usefulness. Such an ambitious scheme is not only the logical development of what the Red Cross has done during the war, but it is practical, which is only another way of saying that the universal service of the Red Cross has infinite possibilities, and its wartime experiences must not be lost to the world.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## TODAY

## The Day We Celebrate.

William H. Clark of the Nonpareil Laundry company, born 1870.

Seisaku M. Gunn of Boston, who has been a knight of the Legion of Honor for his anti-tuberculosis work in France, born in London 36 years ago.

Sir Valentine Chirol, for many years director of the foreign department of the London Times, born 67 years ago.

Rev. John W. Cavanaugh, the retiring president of the University of Notre Dame, born at Leetonia, O., 49 years ago.

Douglas Fairbanks, motion picture actor, born in Denver 36 years ago.

Edwin Y. Webb, representative in congress of the Ninth North Carolina district, born at Shelby, N. C., 47 years ago.

Ernest Gen. Dietrich, U. S. A., retired, former chief of staff artillery, born at Lafayette, Ind., 65 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Alfred E. Blausius was commissioned notary public by the governor.

About 200 people witnessed the athletic entertainment given by members of the Y. M. C. A. at the Grand opera house.

Tangier lodge, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was instituted at Masonic hall. Three hundred invited guests attended. Col. H. C. Aiken, C. N. Dietrich, T. S. Sudborough and J. N. Westberg formed the local committee.

W. W. Cole was granted permit to build a two-story frame residence at Thirty-fifth and Half Howard, costing \$4,000.

## 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.

## Walt Whitman Centenary.

New York, May 22.—On the closing day of this month the literary world will pay homage to the memory of Walt Whitman on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of "The Good Gray Poet." The occasion is to be marked by anniversary exercises in the public schools and special meetings of literary societies in all parts of the country.

A special feature of the centennial is the pilgrimage to the old Whitman homestead at West Hills, L. I., where the poet first saw the light on May 31, 1819. The poet's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born in the same house. Your early Whitmans owned a vast estate, with hundreds of slaves, and were noted for their hospitality and fine style of living.

But time had dealt hardly with the Whitmans, and in order to add to the support of his family, Walt's father had learned the carpenter's trade. On his mother's side of the family, nearly all the people were sailors.

In Walt Whitman's early life there were no indications that the boy and youth might one day become a poet. He fostered a taste for reading, and he was never able to read Browning.

In infancy he removed with his parents to Brooklyn, where he attended the common schools of "Grass" apprenticeship to the Long Island Star at the age of 12. In 1836 he founded a weekly paper in the town of Washington, L. I., which he himself printed for a year.

He subsequently taught school in the summer and in the winter found employment at the printing trade. For two years he held a position as editor of one of the Brooklyn newspapers. Then, about 1848, he was seized with the "wanderlust," which in succeeding years was to take him on a large part of the United States and Canada.

The early "50s" found him back again in Brooklyn, this time as the proprietor of a small book store and printing shop. He began to engage in writing, and building, but always spending his spare time in scribbling verses which found occasional publication.

Whitman made his struggle as a poet with him, and he was assisted in setting up and printing and which was published in 1855. His work received favorable criticism from Ralph Waldo Emerson, and soon the first edition was exhausted and others were run off the press. A wide diversity of opinion was immediately created, and the poet became an object of ridicule and praise, both in Europe and in America.

The so-called "Whitman cult" had its origin at this time and acquired an ever-widening circle of devotees. There has been a gradual change and broadening of view in regard to the "Leaves of Grass" that has finally given the author a place for high thought and poetic insight into life.

During the civil war Walt Whitman devoted his days and nights to the sick and dying in the army hospitals. He gave his services, and to his credit he has a record in New York newspapers. He had only odd hours for rest, when he held a position in the office of the attorney general at Washington following the close of the war, he sent half his salary to his mother, and much of the other half went to old soldiers still sick and unfortunate.

Whitman's life was a struggle with paralysis—due to his labors in the hospitals and his lack of proper care and rest for himself. While he was recovering, he was never again a really well man. He passed away at his home in Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. When the news of his death was told, there was mourning all over the world in homes where his name was held in tender memory.

Throughout his life the poet spoke fearless words for liberty; for men and women; for the rights of mothers and motherhood; for fathers, and for little children.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Several lighthouses on French coasts have been equipped with lenses that enable their lights to be seen 50 miles.

Traction people in Philadelphia expect to cut a juicy melon some time this year as a result of the money saved by the mild winter weather. Similar savings have been made throughout the country, and shareholders elsewhere have Philadelphia to thank for mapping one source of welcome dividends.

Jamaica has suffered from three hurricanes in three successive years, as a result of which its banana fields were completely destroyed and great damage done to coconut and other plantations. The loss from the 1917 hurricane was greater than was at first apparent, and a large number of trees, damaged by the storm, have subsequently fallen victims to parasitic diseases or decayed from bud rot.

Although Cuba is not a large producer of alcohol at present, there is an opportunity in Cuba for one of the leading industries of the island because of the large production of sugar. From the manufacture of a ton of sugar 40 gallons of molasses, or miel, result; from the latter, 16 gallons of alcohol of the first quality can be produced. The estimated production of sugar in Cuba for the season is about 4,000,000 tons.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

BARLING, WHILE YOU ARE AWAY VISITING YOUR MOTHER, I SHALL GO TO BED EARLY EVERY NIGHT!

AND HE DID.

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000

There are few surer and better ways of measuring a bank's ability to render helpful service than by its growth and success.

The present position of this institution in Omaha and the west proves that its service standards and attainments are unusually high.

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Farnam at Seventeenth

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## Little Folks' Corner

## DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Billy and Peggy and Harold, the boy tramp-detective to capture a gang of robbers.)

CHAPTER V.  
The Moving Fort.

"YOU go up stream and I'll go down," whispered Billy to Harold. "Peggy, you guard the center."

The boys rushed away, and just in time, for the tramps were nearing the shore.

Billy, reaching the point where Round Robert was wading toward the back, began to bark like Johnny Bull and to shake the bushes, keeping out of sight himself. Up above Harold did the same thing. In the center Johnny Bull did his own barking. The tramps paused in surprise.

"Whoops! There's a whole pack of dogs on shore!" yelled Slim Jim.

"Don't be afraid. We can beat 'em off with rocks," Charge! shouted Blinky. With that the tramps made a rush forward, hurling stones as they came. Swish! Splash! Smack! Stones came flying back at them as Billy, Harold and Peggy got into action. The tramps dodged and ducked, but they didn't have the advantage of the trees and bushes to protect them, and so they got banged hard before they could make a quick retreat into the deeper water.

"Victory!" laughed Billy, joining Peggy and Harold.

"Yes, but I wish that sheriff would hurry up," said Harold anxiously. "These are desperate chaps who have been in gun fights. Rocks and a

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