

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Between E. Pluribus Unum and Jupiter Pluvius, the pace is going tolerably fast.

Coming events cast their shadows before. Beer at Coney Island has gone up to 15 cents a glass.

"The buzzards of the world are grouped at Paris," so we are told. Now whom can that refer to?

If the prognosticators of food prices would but agree first among themselves it might relieve the tension a bit.

Just as two bodies can not occupy the same space at the same time, so there is no room for anarchy to flourish in a democracy.

The Austrian peace commissioners, at any rate, seem to realize that they have something to be thankful for, because it might have been worse.

Several changes in the peace pact to meet objections of the Germans are under consideration. No man-made document can be so perfect that it is not subject to further improvement.

As usual in the dispute over the fees for registration of vital statistics, the taxpayer holds the sack. Away with the odious fee business altogether!

General Smuts denies the rumor that he is to be British ambassador to this country and declares he will not serve, especially as he has not been asked.

Omaha is ready for a spurt of building construction if only no obstacles are wantonly placed in the path. Get together, you contractors and building trades workmen.

Our newly franchised women evidently have to have those axioms still drummed into them: "If you're not registered you can't vote" and "There is no higher duty than the duty of the citizen to vote."

But if charges of police-protected gambling and bribe-covered auto stealing were made under the old Dahlman regime, some action at least would have been insisted on to clean up the force unless disapproved.

Attorney General Palmer is playing in hard luck in being the one cabinet member to have ratification of his appointment held up. If the senate could only have another turn with Burleson, Palmer might have company.

All agree the so-called luxuries tax is a foolish and annoying imposition on business, but no more so now than last winter, when our democratic administration and the late democratic congress insisted on saddling it on us.

Through its burgomaster, Berlin is making a bid for tourist business, holding forth among other advantages and attractions that it has suffered little during the war in comparison with other cities of Europe. That's a reason as is a reason.

On the latest test in the senate the suffrage amendment goes over the top, with two votes to spare. Of course it would be entirely out of place to note, by way of reminder, that no appeal for its support came from the White House this time.

The immigrant bolshevist is bad enough, but the native-born American anarchist is a thousand times worse, because he has not the excuse of an experience with old-world persecution and oppression. Through the red terror may be of European origin, it is being spread in this country by too many Americans and finds aid and comfort in sources that pretend to sanity and patriotism. The existence of poison-breeding centers in this country can not justly be charged solely against the immigrant just come through our doors.

Poor Camp Arrangements

The statements made by high officers of the 89th division to a New York correspondent of the Globe-Democrat as to deplorable conditions at camps near the port of embarkation come as a shocking surprise. Their severest criticism is of Camp Upton. There was almost universal indignation at the selection of the site on Long Island, on the score of the length of time and amount of money that would be required to turn the swampy solitude into a habitable place. But these criticisms long since ceased. Now the objections are based on the lack of organization. One officer who saw Best at its worst last winter said that in all the three months of his stay in that famous mudhole he saw less confusion than he witnessed in three days at Upton. The officers agree that the delay in transportation of men and baggage almost passes comprehension.

Since nearly all the troops embark at New York and are sent to some near-by camp for "delousing," a process that consumes five times as long as a similar one at Best, it remains to be explained why the War department has not instituted an easily and rapidly working system, instead of disappointing the soldiers—all eager to be demobilized and returned home—with such makeshift arrangements as were pardonable early in the war. The "rookies" bore with them, with the ignorant supposition that they were unavoidable. But the soldiers now know better. They have seen military matters managed properly and they are therefore impatient at the "ridiculously inadequate organization" at Upton and other camps.

Some of the laxness is ascribed to a "let down" owing to the close of the war. But the American expeditionary forces, and especially those fresh from the task of policing the lands of the Rhine, cannot understand this. They have never "let down." They have been kept keyed to the highest pitch of discipline, and it is but natural that they should resent the slipshod, un military management of the camps.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT SUBMITTED.

By the necessary two-thirds vote of both houses of congress, the equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution is submitted for ratification by the states. Finally adopted, this amendment would give votes to women on precisely the same terms as to men. It moreover, would assert more directly than heretofore, the authority of the federal government to prescribe the qualifications of suffrage not only for choosing senators and members of congress and presidential electors, but also for selecting the officers of the several states and of their various political subdivisions, a tremendous step in the direction of centralizing and federalizing our whole machinery of elections.

The women who have for years been working for suffrage, have scored handsomely, and have reason to rejoice over their success in at last getting their amendment past congress. The changed conditions brought about by the war, and particularly the patriotic response of the noble women of America to the call to aid in the different war activities, have had much to do in helping them over the line. The women by their war works have won the admiration of all.

Suffrage enthusiasts, however, must not imagine that the victory is already nailed down, for they have a good hard fight in front of them. They must not underestimate the strength of the states rights idea, or the uncompromising opposition of the south to the enfranchisement of negro women and its fear that this extension of the suffrage might make it more difficult to continue to deprive the negro men of their votes.

So far as Nebraska is concerned, every republican member of the congressional delegation is recorded in favor of the suffrage amendment, leaving our lone democratic United States senator standing by himself with the southern bourbons. The vote of the Nebraska delegation undoubtedly reflects the general sentiment of the constituency. True, Nebraska defeated the suffrage amendment to the state constitution when last submitted, but it is the consensus of opinion that the result would be reversed if it were now voted on again. Nebraska will probably in due time ratify the federal amendment now proposed, as will also our neighboring states of the middle west.

If the question of ratification becomes a political issue, it will be found that its championship will be taken up by the republican party, while the democrats will be lip-serving and luke-warm, if not in open opposition. On that issue, the women voters in states where suffrage already prevails, the states which saved the day for Wilson last time, will have to rally to the republican standard bearer if they loyally support their cause.

Our Municipal Ice Plant's Chance.
The boosting of the price of delivered ice to Omaha consumers opens up a real opportunity for our municipal ice plant.

When this undertaking was inaugurated the expectation and promise was that Omaha would be provided with ice at lowest cost plus minimum profit, and the charges by private ice companies would be held down to somewhere near the same figure.

The benefits of the municipal ice plant, if there are to be benefits, should go to the entire community, not to those householders only who happen to live in the immediate vicinity of a distribution station. In other words, delivery is an essential factor in the ice business.

No private profit-seeking ice company handicaps itself by making people call and carry home their own ice. If the municipal plant is to fulfill its function it should arrange immediately for a system of delivery. This could be done in more than one way—by putting on trucks or wagons of its own, or by contracting to supply ice in quantities at wholesale rates to distributors with distinct stipulation as to territory to be covered and retail prices to be charged, or by districting the city and licensing ice distributors for each district. Either method would do away with the present needless cost of several ice wagons following each other around the block to do a service which one of them could easily perform and would permit the saving to be divided between consumer and vendor.

Whether we approve or disapprove of the municipal ice plant, we have it in Omaha and we should get full returns from our investment. This we can not secure until the city plant delivers its ice to the home where it is wanted.

War and the Study of Law.

A report from the Carnegie Foundation, embodying results of a study of the effect of the war on law schools in the United States, shows these to have been seriously affected. A number of law schools have closed their doors, while others have greatly restricted their operations, those connected with the great universities finding it expedient or desirable to lower entrance requirements, shorten the course or in other fashion to rearrange the work of the students. Even with this, registration for 1918 has fallen far below that of 1916. As a consequence the writer of the report sets out the "law school is preserved, but legal scholarship is destroyed." He sees, however, something of an advantage to come through a rearrangement of the curriculum when the great schools are restored to their prewar activity. Even the night school, he contends, may be brought up to a standard of efficiency that will compare with the day school. On this point he says:

That the annual output of American lawyers should have been temporarily reduced to one-fourth its former size is probably not a calamity, in itself. But that of this diminished output so large a proportion (89 per cent) should be furnished by night schools, or by day schools that operate on a similar plane, is a situation that should not be allowed to continue a moment longer than can be justified by sound educational considerations.

Two things worthy of note are developed. One is that the schools that held the highest standard for entrance and required the longer period for graduation have suffered most in the falling off. This is ascribed to the fact that the college training required of students for these schools "has undoubtedly bred in them a spirit of readiness to make return for advantages they have enjoyed, and has gone far to justify our faith in this element of our American community." The other outstanding feature is the falling off. This is ascribed to the fact that the college training required of students for these schools "has undoubtedly bred in them a spirit of readiness to make return for advantages they have enjoyed, and has gone far to justify our faith in this element of our American community." The other outstanding feature is the falling off. This is ascribed to the fact that the college training required of students for these schools "has undoubtedly bred in them a spirit of readiness to make return for advantages they have enjoyed, and has gone far to justify our faith in this element of our American community."

Four Pneumonia Types

London Times.
The study of pneumonia has received a very great stimulus during the last months, and the public interest in the dreadful disease has quickened. Every one realizes now our efforts to cope with the plague were, on the whole, unsatisfactory, and that, in spite of long years of experience, we lacked any weapon of defense upon which trust could be placed.

It is for this reason that we welcome the contribution to the study of the disease which has just been made by the Rockefeller institute. This contribution comes from the hospital of the institute, and bears the names of Avery, Chickering, Cole, and Duchez. A distinct advance is marked in our knowledge.

The type of pneumonia studied was that known as "lobar"—i.e., that which attacks the lobes of the lungs. The authors have come to the conclusion that, though the disease may appear as one sharply differentiated condition, it is in reality a group of conditions each of which has the same sign, but each of which is produced by a different type of germ.

The vast importance of this is recognized at once when it is recalled that until the medical research committee discovered that cerebrospinal fever was of four types, each due to a different germ, little progress in the treatment of that malady was made. So long as serums able to destroy one type were being used to destroy another type against which they were impotent, patients continued to be lost and serum treatment to be discredit. When, however, the types were recognized and differentiated it became possible to use the right serum for the particular type, and the death rate fell at once.

A similar state of matters would seem, from this new work, to prevail in the case of pneumonia. The germ belongs to the same class, it looks the same, but it is in reality different in different infections, just as the typhoid bacillus differs from the paratyphoid A and B bacilli.

Four types of the pneumococci can be distinguished. Type 1 is stated to be the most common cause of infection in man, giving rise to one-third of the total cases in the areas where study has been carried on. It is against this type only that the anti-pneumonia serum at present in use is valuable. Types 2, 3 and 4, indeed, are not affected by this serum at all. Unhappily, serums made against them have, in some reason or another, failed to give very good results.

As a result of the work it is not advised that a dose of mixed (types 1, 2, 3 and 4) serum should be given in every case of pneumonia, as can be done in cerebro-spinal meningitis. The first step should be the determination of the type which is present. This is a highly technical matter requiring the help of a laboratory. Then if type 1 is present serum treatment should be begun forthwith, the serum being given into a vein with certain due precautions.

The authors state that when administered in this scientific fashion serum has proved very beneficial. There is at once a definite improvement in the general condition of the patient, the consolidation of the lung ceases to extend, invasion of the blood of the pneumococcus is prevented or ended, and the patient becomes afebrile. Major Nichols of the United States army, who treated cases occurring among troops on the Mexican border, reported a mortality of 8 per cent in cases treated with serum, as opposed to a mortality of 39 per cent in cases not so treated.

In commenting on the work, the Lancet adds a word of caution which deserves to be noted. It says:

"The findings of these American investigators are of the utmost importance, but confirmation is required before they can be generally applied in this country, for we have evidence that the types of pneumococci differ in different localities. To carry the work outlined above into effect will necessitate not only the storing and distribution of large supplies of serum of standard potency available at short notice, but special provision will have to be made for private and hospital laboratories and public health laboratories for carrying out at all hours the technical procedures involved in determining the type of pneumococcus responsible in any individual case."

Pogroms and Barbarism

Civilization will be a mockery and democracy a delusion so long as any nation tolerates or permits the sort of treatment which has been meted out to the Jews of Poland. And the allies at Versailles will be sadly negligent of one of the most urgent duties of humanity unless they make it plain to the new republic of Poland, which owes its existence to them, that it will be regarded as an act of dishonor and indignity until and unless it guarantees equal rights and protection to its Jewish inhabitants. It was a deeply impressive demonstration in New York on Wednesday, culminating in a great meeting of upward of 150,000 people in Madison Square Garden, when the protest of American Jewry was formulated and forwarded to Paris. The protest, however, was not confined to the racial kink of the victims of the pogrom in Poland. Ex-Justice Hughes was the chief speaker of the evening, and he voiced the feelings and sympathy of humane Americans of every race and faith when he made his protest and appeal for speedy and impartial justice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Rankin

We wonder if Miss Jeannette Rankin, who served in the lower house of congress and who was subsequently ambitious for a seat in the senate is viewed by the suffrage sisters as a good exponent of the national benefits to be derived through legislation by females.

As a congresswoman, it will be remembered, Miss Rankin voted against war and did some public weeping. War to her was more terrible than the things that made war necessary. Now she pronounces the terms of peace too severe upon the central powers. She simply cannot abide the idea of pain even when the pain is imposed upon the world's leading pain makers for the purpose of preventing them from making any more pain. She seems to be distinctly womanish—using that term as one somewhat different in meaning from womanly.

Male legislators have performed with equal foolishness and equal reprehensibility. But it has been many years since the male electorate en bloc advanced the theory that male legislation must advance us with amazing swiftness toward the millennial bliss. That is why we wonder if the suffrage sisters think that Miss Rankin thinks is necessarily right.—Hartford Times.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Sir Douglas Hazen, chief justice of New Brunswick, born in New Brunswick 59 years ago.
Gen. Marcus J. Wright, one of the few surviving general officers of the Confederate States army, born at Purdy, Tenn., 88 years ago.
Ladislav Lazaro, representative in congress of the Seventh Louisiana district, born near Ville Platte, La., 47 years ago.
Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who served as head of the United States Students Army Training corps, born in Scotland 49 years ago.
Battling Nelson, former champion lightweight pugilist, born in Copenhagen, Denmark, 37 years ago.
Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.
H. H. Sanders reported missing in the Johnston-Hud. race, is safe.
The Coliseum management are giving a huge program of athletics as a Johnston-Hud. benefit.
A campaign of killing is being waged by policemen against dogs not exhibiting a license tag.

Friend of the Soldier

Replies will be given in this column to questions relating to the soldier and his problems, in and out of the army. Names will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Answer.

Thirty-Year Endowment.
The 30-year endowment policy carries with it the same provisions as the 20-year endowment policy. The insured is looking forward 30 years and expects at the end of that time to receive the face value of that policy. He also knows that he has protection in the event he should die during that time. This policy is far better for the average man than the 20-year endowment. It costs him considerably less and he is spreading his premium payments over a period of 30 years rather than 20, and therefore the burden is much easier. He has protection on his policy 10 years longer and it matures at a better age.

The yearly premium on each \$1,000 of insurance on the government policy is as follows:
Age 20...\$24.33 Age 30...\$25.40
Age 25...24.69 Age 35...26.46
For further information address: Conservation Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SAVE THIS ARTICLE.
An Anxious Sister (Omaha)—The 604th engineers is attached to the Fifth corps. The headquarters of this corps has returned, but the unit has not yet been mentioned for home-coming.
Anxious Sister (Peru)—Will you please give us more information regarding your brother. Do you mean he is in a prisoner of war escort company or he is in the United States guards? Either might be called a "guard" company.

W. P.—The information you seek should be obtained from the adjutant general of the army at Washington, D. C. We do not have records of individuals.
Patient—Any drafted men or men enlisted for the duration of the war will be released within four months after the peace treaty is signed.

The \$80 Bonus.
Bancroft, Neb.—I was in the last draft which was held on November 11. I was sworn in the 11th of November and discharged the 13th, receiving an honorable discharge and \$3. Am I entitled to a \$80 bonus?
Section 1406 of the revenue act, approved February 24, 1919, provides "That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war who have been discharged, resigned, or been discharged under honorable conditions... shall be paid... \$80 each. This amount shall not be paid (1) to any person who has been discharged or inducted into the military or naval forces on or prior to November 11, 1918, had not reported for duty at his station on or prior to such date; (2) to any person who were merely sworn in locally and had not reported for duty at your station, you are not entitled to the bonus."

Why in the Dark?
Omaha, June 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: According to our senator, it would be incompatible to public interest to publish the terms of peace and that the German people do not know the terms, either. If this is true, was the war to make the world safe for democracy won or lost? According to newspaper reports, the Big 5 mix the medicine and all the peoples on both sides are in the dark, and it would be a bad thing for them to know what the Big 5 are doing. Then when the senate of the United States is given no voice in the matter they will find it impossible to do other than ratify the secret-made treaty that will make the Big 5 the masters of the world. If the republican party fails to make a stand against this arrangement there will be a change of us ex-democrats who voted them into power very badly fooled. The Big 5 international government don't look good to me, although it would make a fine secret job for Colonel House.

A Collector of Drums.
Dr. Joel Hawley of Kansas City, who has just moved to California, says that as far as he knows he is the only collector of drums in the world. For many years he has been assembling a literature on drums and drumming, and all his life he has been intensely interested in drums. He has a hundred of them, very unlike each other, from Africa, the Orient and Europe.

MUCH IN LITTLE.
In Waterbury, Vt., milk is selling at the rate of 11 quarts for \$1.
It is estimated that 407 airplanes took part in the German raids on England.

Lands for Soldiers.
E. W.—Too much space will be required to answer your question in detail. The federal land laws are the same in all states, in the price taken up under any one of several laws, depending on its nature and location. An effort was made in the last congress to secure special legislation on behalf of soldiers, but it failed. The bill will be presented to the present congress, and undoubtedly will be passed. If you will write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., you can obtain the information you request in compact form. You should also advise you to consult with the Burlington Land Department, headquarters at Omaha.

The various exhibitions of British manufactured goods, such as the Scientific Products exhibition and the British Industries Fair, have all served to give a more general realization of the importance of the scientist and his work to industrial development.
In 1916 the average monthly import of wheat from the United Kingdom amounted to 42,358 tons; bacon and hams, 37,332 tons; tea, 11,250 tons. In 1918 the average monthly net imports of wheat amounted to 225,197 tons and of wheat flour to 112,801 tons.
It is reported that there is a great demand throughout Scandinavia for American motor-truck chassis, three to five tons, immediate delivery, price about \$3,000. It is recommended that there be a personal canvass by American dealers and manufacturers with demonstrations.

The New Zealand government has restricted the exportation of hides with a view to controlling the price in the interest of fixing the cost of standardized shoes to be manufactured in this dominion.

HEY, BILL, THROW ME THE HAMMER, WILL YOU!
AND HE DID.

Like the enthusiasm of parents for their child, the claims of many pianomakers for their product may be discounted as sincere, but nevertheless biased. The statement, however, that the Mason & Hamlin is the world's finest piano, bar none, is susceptible of indubitable, incontrovertible, physical proof. May we show you the proof?

Not only the LEADING PIANO of the world, but those Leading up to the Leader are on our Piano floors.

Kranich & Bach, Vose & Sons, Brambach, Bush Lane, Cable-Nelson, etc. Cash, Time and Liberty Bonds.

A. Hoop Co. 1513 Douglas Street The Art and Music Store.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.
(Peggy, Billy and Mighty Bronze Genie take Lama Laddie to Birdland, where they seek the Great Doctor who builds new legs.)

The Man With Whiskers.
General Swallow's warning that a strange man threatened danger to Lama Laddie was no sooner uttered than Mighty Bronze Genie grabbed up Peggy and Billy, one under each arm, and set off on a run along the river bank. Almost before they knew it they were close to the place where they had left Lama Laddie fishing.

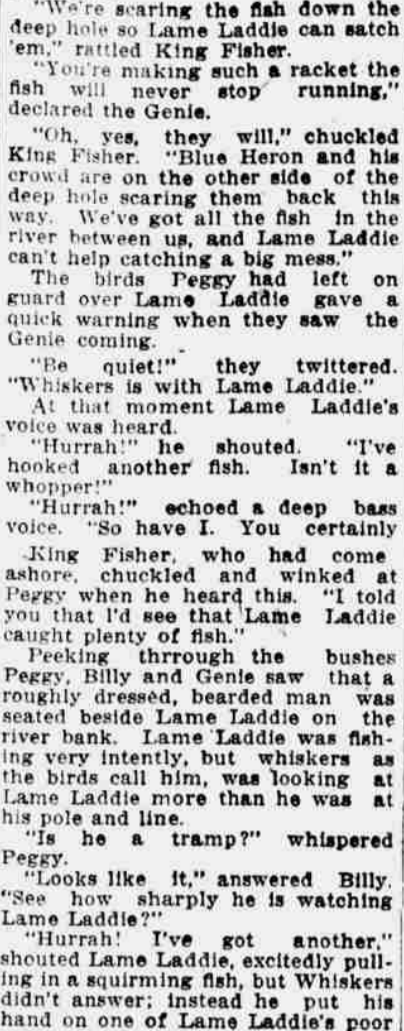


They saw that a roughly dressed, bearded man was seated beside Lama Laddie on the river bank.

The Bee's Letter Box

Avant of the Money Power.
Falcott, Neb., June 2.—To the Editor of The Bee: I hope the people will demand that the president and congress dethrone the money kaisers by repealing the national bank act by taking over the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and giving the present owners credit for the same, then conscript the wealth of all persons over \$1,000.00 to pay the expense of this war—and congress has the same power to conscript property that it has to conscript the lives and liberty of the people. Then we will uphold our integrity, honor and the flag that stands for truth, liberty, independence and the constitution of the United States. Congress has the right and the power to take property by taxation to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. The money autocrats of this country are more dangerous to democracy than any king or kaiser on earth.
L. H. LAWTON.

DAILY DOT PUZZLE



Trace around to 59. See a — upon the line. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

to his woolly head, while the ghostly robe streamed out behind. "Shoo! Shoo! Shoo!" hooted Judge Owl, happily. "Wow! Save me!" shrieked the cook, rushing directly at Whiskers. Bang! he crashed into him with such force that the two were carried over the edge of the bank and into the deep pool. Down they went in a swirl of water. When they came up the negro yelled again. "Save me, Great Doctor!" "Help! I can't swim," shouted the other. The fat cook grabbed him tightly and both went down, struggling desperately. "Geewhillee! Whiskers is the Great Doctor and he is drowning!" roared the Genie. "Splash! The Genie dove into the pool. Splash! Billy dived beside him. (In tomorrow's chapter the Genie claims a reward from the Great Doctor.)

Men of the 89th

When You Doff Your Uniform--

You will want good clothes. You will find here the latest ideas—smart effects for young men and special designs for those who care for more conservative lines.

Waist Seam Styles for That Military "Air"

These cleverly designed models give a tall, slender waisted, broad shouldered effect, the full chested athletic appearance.

Single and double breasted models, many variations in pockets, lapels and backs. New patterns and colorings galore.

Snappy Suits of Better Value

Our large variety of models in the new patterns make a choice easy. We guarantee your satisfaction in fit and service at

\$20

palace CLOTHING COMPANY COR. 14th & DOUGLAS

MONEY LOANED on OMAHA REAL ESTATE Attractive Rate 6% INTEREST Easy Re-Payment Terms Prompt, Courteous Service THE CONSERVATIVE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION 1614 HARNEY STREET NO COMMISSION