

THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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APRIL CIRCULATION
Daily 65,830—Sunday 63,444

Subscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed to them. Address changed as often as required.

Still registration to participate in a bond election is hardly a fair test of the fair ones.

Henry Ford is pulling a lot of free advertising, no matter how the verdict of the jury may come in.

Omaha is ready to go forward by leaps and bounds if all interested in its progress will only pull together.

Organized labor has its problem, too, to keep the law-abiding element in control and hold the turbulent, mob-violence bunch in check.

A League of Nations against anarchy might look good to a lot of people not sure about the other league.

"Cash and Carry" may work all right for groceries and dry goods, but it sets too narrow limits to a municipal ice plant.

Remember that the labor unrest is not local but nation-wide and world-wide. Readjustment has always involved industrial friction after every great war.

If any copies of the treaty have been carelessly left lying around, depend upon some thrifty person to pick them up and market them on Wall street.

The Grocers' and Butchers' association, otherwise known as "the Rainmakers," must have overlooked a bet in timing their first picnic of the season.

Uncle Sam's national debt has reached the high water mark of \$25,900,000,000, which is but a trifle under the total of the public debt of the world 25 years ago.

No service insignia has been provided for sailors. Wake up, Mr. Secretary of the Navy, and vindicate the right of the jacksies to equal treatment with the Sammies.

Large amounts of counterfeit American money are reported in circulation in Soviet Russia. We might try to get even in kind if Russian rubles were only worth counterfeiting.

Are two cups of coffee too much to drink during the day? This question is propounded by a reader to a health expert, who gives a guarded answer. Why not tell him it depends on what else he can get to drink?

But where are our state railway commissions to come in, if congress fails to restore their rate-regulating powers, along with the restoration of the power of the interstate commerce body? Must they keep on inventing excuses for continued existence?

It's a safe prediction that the strongest opposition to ratifying the equal suffrage amendment will be found in the stronghold of the democratic party in the south—in fact, the south is the democratic stronghold solely by reason of the disfranchisement of a large part of the voters.

Of course, any inquiry into the conduct of the war instituted by congress will be denounced as "partisan" by those who don't want to be investigated and to whom the plain unvarnished truth will be highly distasteful. Those who have nothing to cover up or apologize for will have no objection to investigation by anybody.

French "premium" bonds are being advertised for sale in this country, which look very much like a good old-fashioned lottery. An American "enterprise" on the same lines would likely run up against an order debarring from the use of the mails, but Mr. Burleson is doubtless too busy playing peanut politics to give attention to such a little thing at this time.

"Governor Lowden's program of administrative reform, working the abolishment of an infinity of boards and commissions and what not and the establishment of a few efficient state departments," says the Chicago Tribune, "leaves a few things to be desired, chief among them the removal of the unwieldy and unbusiness-like state board of equalization and the formation of a small competent state tax commission." Yes, and we'll get to that some day here in Nebraska.

Mystery Easy of Solution

A regrettably large number of people in this country share the inability of the allied representatives in Paris to see why the Germans should complain so bitterly about the terms of the peace treaty. The problem is one not at all difficult, really, and even here, in pacifist, profemocratic, I. W. W., Sinn Fein, and bolshevist circles, it is usually seen in its true light and the right sort of talk about the cruel, imperialistic tendency of the allies began at once.

The grievance of the Germans is a very large and solid one. They made and carried out with characteristic efficiency plans by which, in defeat as in victory, they would gain the great and lasting advantages of an industrial strength which have an economic necessity for them just as the violation of Belgium was a military necessity. Who but they would have foreseen enough to blow up all the French coal mines and to destroy or take home all the Belgian machinery?

But are they to be allowed to gather the natural and well-earned fruits of wisdom? No! The offered treaty explicitly and intentionally and entirely robs Germany of those fruits and imposes on it a part of the loss it expected its neighbors to bear!

Hence the German moans of grief, the German howls of rage, and hence are those moans and howls so sympathetically here echoed by all our pacifist socialists, and by all the people who say, "We are not friends of Germany, we are New York Times."

STILL THE BOURBON DEMOCRACY.

If evidence were wanted that the democrats in control of the party at Washington still reflect the same old bourbon democracy so often revealed in their party's history, it is offered by the amendment to the suffrage resolution proposed by the senator from Mississippi. This southern democrat, who holds his seat solely by reason of the lawless disfranchisement of more than one-half of those who, under the federal constitution, are qualified voters of his state, would limit the benefits of the proposed equal franchise to white citizens, and thus go back to ante-bellum days when the color of a person's skin determined his civil status and a black man had no right which a white man was bound to respect.

True, in Mississippi and many other southern states, the constitutional guarantees of equality, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, are notoriously and flagrantly nullified by all sorts of cunningly devised artifices, but that the United States, that has just fought out the battle for freedom for the whole world, should again by writing color line into its fundamental law, go back to the days of slavery, is unthinkable. That such a thing should be seriously proposed by a democratic member of the United States senate is enough. How humiliating it must be to democrats who would have people believe that theirs is the party of enlightenment and progress and what an eye-opener to misguided folks persuaded that the democratic party of today had shaken off the bourbonism of its past!

Genesis of a Great Institution.

Nearly all American visitors to London are familiar with the enormous block of buildings in Tottenham Court Road, which was erected some years ago for the general offices of the Y. M. C. A. and at the same time to serve as a permanent memorial to the late Sir George Williams, the founder of the association.

Many people who passed the bronze bust of Sir George, which stands just within the main entrance to the buildings, thought they detected an added benevolence in the features of the illustrious philanthropist today, for this was the 75th birthday of the great organization of which he was the founder, and which he helped to develop into a society of world-wide scope and influence.

It was on June 6, 1844, that the Y. M. C. A. first came into existence. On the evening of that date half a dozen young clerks and shop assistants gathered in Williams' bedroom in a modest lodging house in the West End of London and at his invitation took the initial steps toward the organization of "a mutual improvement society and a young men's missionary society."

That the organization of such modest beginning would some day spread its helpful influence to all parts of the world, that it would aid in the education and uplift of hundreds of thousands of young men of many different nationalities, that its services would be no less distinguished in time of war than in time of peace—these were things not even dreamed of by the founders of the movement. The young men, including Williams himself, were employees of a drapery establishment in London, and their most ambitious hope was that their society and its work might be extended to the employees of other drapery houses in the metropolis.

Within a few months after the Y. M. C. A. was first organized it was found necessary to hire a large assembly room to accommodate the weekly meetings. Early the following year the first paid secretary was appointed, and larger quarters obtained. The association continued to grow on an unprecedented scale. Popular lecture courses were arranged and various other features added to the work. The association spread throughout the United Kingdom, then to the continent and to America and the most distant British colonies. In 1855 Williams was present at the first international conference of the organization, which met at Paris, and formulated plans on which a world-wide society was built up.

Lord Shaftesbury, with whom Williams became closely associated, accepted the presidency in 1851. On his death in 1886 Williams was induced to accept the presidency. In 1894 the jubilee of the organization was celebrated in London, when Queen Victoria knighted Williams and the freedom of the city of London was conferred on him. The founder lived to be 85 years old. He is buried in the crypt of St. Paul's, where a magnificent memorial has been erected.

Call It the Roosevelt Canal.

All sorts of suggestions have been made for a fitting memorial to the late former President Roosevelt, but what to us seems to present the most powerful appeal of all is that sponsored by Senator Calder of New York as embodied in a bill introduced into congress by him to change the name of the Panama canal to the Roosevelt canal. As explained by the senator, "My bill does not carry any appropriation, for none is necessary. The mere renaming of the great ditch after the one man who made it possible, will be sufficient to carry out the idea."

Every one at all familiar with the career of Colonel Roosevelt knows that while he did many wonderful things in many widely separated fields for which he will be remembered, the Panama canal stands out above all as a permanent, tangible monument to his tremendous energy and far-seeing vision. It exemplifies particularly his precept for "getting things done" and getting them done by the most direct route, even though so doing might not comport with the niceties of fashionable etiquette. On the other side, there is no compelling reason why the water way that joins the two oceans should have to bear the same name as the isthmus which separates them. We may be sure that had the Panama canal been renamed the Roosevelt canal after him during his lifetime, he would have esteemed it the greatest honor that could have been conferred.

The referendum is a two-edged sword. Its ostensible purpose is to enable the people to head off vicious legislation which trustful lawmakers attempt to put over. It can also be used, however, by interested parties to suspend and defeat meritorious measures enacted for the public good. It is up to the individual citizen to distinguish between the right and the wrong use of the referendum before he consents to affix his signature to the petition papers.

Judging from remarks, Austrian critics of the treaty are not stuck on President Wilson's 14 points.

A Survey of America

This is a report of a tour of observation made for the London Times by its American correspondent.

Having completed my 10,000-mile trip through all parts of the United States, visiting 35 of the largest cities and the majority of the states, and talked to editors of all political parties, business men, labor leaders, and persons in all walks of life, I feel warranted in describing American sentiment on current questions.

First I shall deal with the league of nations and the peace treaty. Nine-tenths of the people have not carefully analyzed the covenant and the treaty; among one-tenth there is division of opinion. The overwhelming majority of the people are not acquainted with the larger questions involved, but they approve of both documents on the ground that the present war is ended by them and the effort to prevent further wars begun.

Blind faith in Mr. Wilson's leadership among the masses arises from his reputation for the pacific settlement of world disputes. The same masses who elected him in 1916 because "he kept us out of the war" are ready to approve of the league as a step in the same direction. The politicians are still wrangling in Washington about amending the peace treaty, but if that process means any delay public opinion will denounce the effort and compel ratification. The proposed agreement to come to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack by Germany arouses little enthusiasm. Though the sentiment of affection for France prevails, nevertheless, the American people is unwilling to sign a blank cheque to any nation; it wants to judge the circumstances and facts of every quarrel before agreeing to employ armed forces. Opinion may change when Mr. Wilson explains the details of the proposed agreement, but the indications thus far seem to be unfavorable.

Mr. Wilson's Prestige.

The second matter I shall discuss is the prestige of Mr. Wilson. Unquestionably America is still irritated over his long absence abroad. Most people are unable to understand why his mission was not delegated to others, though the feeling will undoubtedly diminish, if not disappear, when he returns and tackles neglected domestic problems. My observations in America after coming home from the Paris conference showed the people of the United States to be hardly any better informed upon European politics than before the war.

The Wilson cabinet is denounced by people of every section, including the south, which is a stronghold of the democratic party. For instance, Texas seems almost unanimous in condemning Mr. Burleson for his handling of the telephone rates question. It is generally expected that the president will have the hardest fight of his career on his return to Washington, and it is thought that he will begin to build up immense strength for himself by dispensing with the services of burdensome cabinet members.

The Presidency.

The suspicion that Mr. Wilson may stand for a third term of office has much to do with the lack of faith on the part of some people in his motives. It is generally agreed that if he would announce definitely that he had done with politics and call upon the senate to abandon politics as well, the people would follow his leadership. The country is more or less irritated over the professional politicians and the beginning of the presidential campaign. A pronouncement from Mr. Wilson raising him above the political turmoil would give him an incalculable increase of strength with public opinion. Just now foreign policy is not being discussed by the various aspirants to office, owing to the uncertainty of the situation in the senate. My canvass of the sentiment of both parties shows that Gen. Leonard Wood is the man most talked of by the republicans and Mr. McAdoo, the former secretary of the treasury, the man most desired by the democrats everywhere for nomination. This, of course, is subject to change during the next 20 months.

The present outlook for the republicans in the presidential campaign of 1920 is very bright, but the American people will scrutinize carefully the performances of republicans in the next congress. There is evidence that the democrats are preparing to accuse the republicans of efforts to obstruct and delay the ratification of the peace treaty, but in the end, judging by sentiment in all parts of the country, the republican congress will not delay the signing of the peace treaty unless other parliaments are doing the same thing. Many conservative-minded republicans want to see the treaty and the covenant of the league out of the way so as to enable the presidential campaign to be gauged on other lines.

Business Conditions.

The third subject of my report is business conditions. Generally speaking, America is prosperous. Retail and wholesale business is exceptionally brisk. Some parts of the country, such as the Rocky mountains, are adversely affected by the closing down of copper mines, due to the falling price of copper. Also the Pacific coast shipyards being unable, until last week, to accept contracts for foreign building naturally caused much apprehension and business became stagnant. This condition has been partly relieved by the announcement that the shipyards may accept foreign contracts, though it is debatable if American yards can compete with foreign builders owing to the high scale of wages.

My fourth subject is the industrial situation. The number of bolsheviks and anarchists is not greater than it was a decade ago, but this group is now noisier and more anxious to take advantage of such discontent as grows out of disturbed world conditions. Conservative labor leaders seem everywhere to have control of the situation and to be anxious to keep extremists out of power as the employers.

On the whole it seems as if the situation were tending towards an understanding between the conservative union leaders and the employers and manufacturers. Incidentally, much interest is being taken by business men everywhere in improving the living and working conditions of their employees, and also in retaining the present scale of wages so far as possible. Much encouragement is given to the movement among working people to build their own homes.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Madame Rejane, for many years a leading actress of the French stage, born in Paris 62 years ago.

Samuel Dickie, president of Albion college and a noted prohibition leader, born in Canada 68 years ago.

Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Catholic bishop of Scranton, born at Waterloo, N. J., 66 years ago.

Dr. James A. Kelso, president of Western Theological seminary, born in India 46 years ago.

Frances Starr, a prominent actress of the American stage, born at Oneonta, N. Y., 33 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. The secretary of war has decided to purchase a new site for Fort Omaha, a tract of 540 acres about eight miles from Omaha, which can be had for about \$67,000.

F. L. Ames of Boston has purchased two lots near Sixteenth and Farnam. On them he will build an eight-story building for occupancy by the S. P. Morse company. The permit was granted by L. Kennedy to build a two-story frame, residential on Thirty-second street, near Woolworth; estimated value, \$5,500. "Ye Last Daye of Ye Old Time Skule" was given by the young people of First Congregational church.

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.

A Sponsor of Prohibition.

In a partial answer to your question it may be said that Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas is widely known as the chief sponsor of the much-discussed federal prohibition amendment. Mr. Sheppard has served in congress since 1902. It was in that year that he was elected to the house of representatives to fill out the term of his father, John L. Sheppard, and after more than 10 years of service in this post was similarly chosen to complete the unexpired term of Senator Joseph W. Bailey. Mr. Sheppard is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at the university of Texas and the Yale law school, receiving his A. B. degree from the former in 1895 and his LL. M. from the latter in 1898. In addition to leading the fight in the senate for prohibition, he has acted as a staunch advocate of the proposed woman suffrage amendment.

British Labor Representative.

James Henry Thomas, M. P., who is soon to make a tour of the United States and Canada in the interest of the international labor cause, is regarded as the leading representative of labor in the British Parliament. An organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, his position is an influential one. Mr. Thomas began work as an errand boy when 8 years old, later he became an engine cleaner, and rose to be a fireman, and then engineer on the Great Western railway. He was made town councillor in Swindon, and became president of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in 1910, the same year in which he was first returned to Parliament. During the war he enlisted as a supporter of the allied cause, and threw all his energy into the work of carrying on the war to the end.

Southern Soldier.

Replying to your question regarding surviving confederate officers from the civil war: There are fewer than half a dozen, though the present Gen. G. H. Hodges, American President Wilson will call a conference "for the purpose of discussing plans for the adoption of the league," or, in other words, for forcing the league down the throats of an unwilling senate. Now, that looks very innocent, does it not? And yet the thing proposed would be a blow at one of the foundation principles of our government, namely: That we have three co-ordinate departments of government, none of which must, in any manner, interfere with the duties, powers or prerogatives properly pertaining to any other department. This is plain and well understood, but how many will stop to think that if the president should do that he would be committing a crime greater than that committed by the man who ordered the firing on Fort Sumter on that memorable morning in 1861? Why a greater crime? Greater because by its nature it is not easily apprehended; its legitimate effects are not so manifest and striking, and therefore are more difficult to contend against, yet no less destructive of democratic government. The fact that from the beginning of his administration President Wilson has been continually committing such offenses, and all, as he would have us believe, from motives inspired by a lofty patriotism, would not lessen the enormity, but, rather, aggravate it.

King George V.

Fifty-four years old June 3 was George V., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. His majesty is now in the 10th year of his reign. During the last 44 years he has appeared so frequently in khaki that the people have well nigh forgotten his partiality for the sea, and the fact that in his young days it was the navy rather than the army that called him. An amusing story of his navy days associates him with a keen sense of humor and a healthy appetite. He was breakfasting upon British mutton chops and a serving of ham and eggs when Prince George, as he was then, sent for the steward, who responded furiously and nervously with many "your royal highness." "I don't want so much of your royal highness," said the prince. "I want ham and eggs."

An Empress in Exile.

Twenty-seven years ago last month in the Italian province of Lucca was born a little princess who was destined to play in later years a unique role in the great European drama. The little princess was Zita of Parma, who later was to become Empress Zita of Austria. What a strange fate has been hers! From the quiet of a convent school she emerged to the brilliant salons of Vienna, to the imperial throne and to the career of this young woman of 27, who began life as a member of a family long and of all sorts of balance of royalty except the name, attained one of the most exalted positions in Europe, and who is likely to spend the remainder of her life in exile. The one who was once a monarch and a princess, who was once a connection between the ill fate that has overtaken the beautiful young empress and the fact that she is the 13th child of the late duke of Parma.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

An elephant can pick up a needle with its trunk. One pound of phosphorus will supply heads for 1,000,000 matches. Rembrandt, the great painter, knew the Bible by heart from end to end.

In England houses are being built of a new kind of concrete, made principally from slag and seaweed. The so-called cork legs do not owe their name to their composition, but to the fact that their inventor was a Dr. Cork.

England is now the only country left which possesses an upper house of parliament composed entirely of hereditary peers.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

I'LL TIE THE FIDO TO THE REAR OF THIS AUTOMOBILE WHILE I GO INTO THE STORE!



AND HEDID!



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(In this story Peggy and Billy make a surprising visit to Story-Book Land.)

Peggy's Rash Wish.

PEGGY was almost going over a tale she had been reading.

"I wish I could go to Story-Book Land," she murmured, settling herself back comfortably in her porch chair and looking up at the drifting clouds. And as she said this there came unbidden to her lips the words of the charm with which she had previously summoned the Mighty Bronze Genie: "Wisherame, wisherame, may my wish come true in the wink of an eye."

No sooner were the words uttered than the Mighty Bronze Genie stood salaaming before her.

"Wisherame, wisherame, your wish has come true in the wink of an eye! Whither away, fair Princess?"

"To Story-Book Land!" answered Peggy, promptly, her drowsy feeling passing away.

The Mighty Bronze Genie straightened up quickly and a look of alarm came into his eyes.

"No, no, fair Princess! There are many dangers in Story-Book Land."

"But there are heroes and heroines and princesses and beautiful damsels and fairies there," argued Peggy.

"And there are cruel monsters, wicked kings, ugly witches, hungry wolves, and evil ogres," declared the Mighty Bronze Genie. "Home is a much safer place."

"But I want adventure," urged Peggy. "Take me to Story-Book Land."

"Your wish is my law," said the Mighty Bronze Genie sadly. "Hang on tight!"

This warning was needed, for suddenly Peggy found her chair mounted on two wheels with tails out in front—like a Japanese trike.

The Genie got between the

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

Daily Dot Puzzle grid with numbers and a small illustration of a girl.

When you come to 72, Then a — I'll give to you. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

Peggy saw that the Turk's face was covered with whiskers of a fiery hue. It was Red Beard himself.

(In tomorrow's chapter will be told how Peggy is received at Red Beard's castle.)

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"Did the play have a happy ending?" "Comparatively so. All money was refunded after the second act—Answers."

"Lend you a hundred? Why man, you must have lost your senses." "Not all of them. I've still got the sense of touch, you see."—Boston Transcript.



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