THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING) — EVENING — SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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Folks acquired the habit of responding during the war. Keep it up!

When the iceman cries "Ice!" this summer he will make more noise than ever.

Those Austrians should be reminded again that they have only themselves to blame.

Wonder what kind of blue goggles Mr. Vanderlip wore on his recent visit to Europe.

Those fashionable furs should prove useful as well as ornamental for the June bride honeymoon.

Independent meat packers are to form a merger, after which they will no longer be independent.

Evidenced by his telegraph and telephone performances, Postmaster General Burleson is peeved and doesn't care who knows it.

Austria shows its feeling over the peace terms by flying black flags. Well, that's better than flying red flags, anyway.

Present estimates of the prospective railroad administration deficit for 1919 total $500,000,000. Can any one see the rates coming down?

Divorce is another social evil that will not be eradicated by treatment of surface ailments. The remedy called for must be preventive more than curative.

How long will insurrection continue in Mexico? Just so long as it is safer for the Mexican outlaws to rob and kill as rebels rather than as bandits.

Some method in that bolshevist madness that floods European countries with counterfeit money. Propaganda and profit are thus made to go hand in hand.

Wisconsin and Illinois will compete to be first to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. The democratic states of the solid south will not get into the competition at all.

With Jefferis and Reavis on the investigating committee, Nebraskans will feel that the inquiry into War department expenditures instituted by the house will be both searching and fair.

When Count Rantzau says that if he were the allied premiers he would be afraid to "assume equality with God," he is strangely reminiscent of a certain German ruled who used to boast of being the senior member of a similar partnership.

The federal suffrage amendment just submitted for state ratification was drafted in its present form by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1875. What is more, this product of femininity is not ashamed to own up to its age.

Chicago is seeking authority from the legislature to erect a municipal convention hall—which means that Chicago expects again to entertain one, or both, of the big president-nominating conventions to be held next year. It's all right with us.

Our Nebraska legislature will be called to meet in extra session if its vote alone would complete ratification of the equal suffrage amendment. But it is not likely to get down to the vote of a single state before the legislature would meet again in usual course.

The Wisconsin legislature is working on a new primary law restoring convention nominations, which has passed the house in somewhat similar form to that which was enacted by the Nebraska legislature. Wisconsin is supposed to be the home of the direct primary and to have furnished the model for Nebraska's original primary law, but evidently does not regard it as so perfect that it cannot be improved.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad system is to be greatly extended in Mexico as soon as the government can make arrangements to resume construction work. This is the railroad that we once had pictured on paper as headed for Omaha, and if it finally materializes as a great railroad system it would naturally reach out into this territory. It will do no harm for us to keep an eye in that direction.

No Great Loss to Germany

The loss of Alsace-Lorraine and of the Saar fields would not be very serious to Germany if production in the other fields were normal. The Saar fields are now producing about 28,000 tons per day, and the French are experiencing none of the difficulties that attend the operations of the German mines. The Saar output can easily be brought to 20,000,000 tons per annum, and the output of the mines of Alsace-Lorraine to 3,000,000 tons. Twenty-five million tons subtracted from 275,000,000 would not represent a very serious loss to Germany, but 25,000,000 added to 40,000,000 would represent an enormous increment to France, exceeding her import of 1913. The coal of the Saar is of excellent quality for furnace and coke ovens. The loss to Germany rests rather upon geographical than quantitative considerations. The coal from the Saar went to the industries of the Upper Rhine and to Bavaria; and if these are to be supplied by Dortmund, a longer haul, this would represent a definite impost upon the industries of these sections.

The future situation may be summed up in one sentence. If German coal production recovers its normal capacity, the loss of the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine may be regarded as negligible; if German coal production remains in its present situation, the loss of the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine mines is still negligible, because the situation will be so bad that it could not be any worse.—World's Work.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT NOT A CHARITY

The Bee has called attention to the fact that the concerted boosting of prices by the private ice companies, gives the municipal ice plant an exceptional chance to show what it can do to supply the demand of householders at reasonable rates, but that to meet the demand adequately it would have to install a delivery system.

Discussion of this subject evinces a peculiar confusion of ideas. City hall spokesmen talk as if a special duty devolved upon the municipal ice plant to take care of the poor and to see that there is no suffering by people who cannot afford to pay the higher prices exacted by the private ice companies.

Now we submit that the municipal ice plant is not an eleemosynary institution. It is no part of the machinery of poor relief any more than is the municipal water plant. If either of them were, it should be handled by the poor authorities and the water or ice should be given away without charge at all. The municipal ice plant, if it has any justification, is a co-operative undertaking of the tax-paying citizens of Omaha, to provide themselves with a necessary public service on a reasonable cost basis. It is a municipally owned and operated industry, constructed with public money for the public benefit. It is a municipal ownership experiment that can make good by only supplying Omaha householders with ice as needed, not by playing pig-tail to the private ice companies or by doling out its ice to people who proclaim themselves to be poor.

Let us get it straight, that Omaha's municipal ice plant is an actuality, that it can deliver the goods with proper effort, that it is for all the people and not a class, that it is a business undertaking and not a charity.

Could Germany Have Won?

Some interesting extracts have been brought to our notice from a book just published in Germany by Colonel Bauer, a high German military authority, discussing the war from a technical and historical standpoint, in which he insists that Germany lost because of political conditions at home and not because of military impotency in the field. Quoting from the review of the book:

The initial plan of campaign, says the colonel, was based on the conception of a rapid victory in the west. This did not happen, partly because of the "calamity that Moltke was in the saddle at the critical time," and partly because in 1913, through fear of the Reichstag, the strength of the army was not brought up to the arranged standard. The battle of the Marne, with the subsequent "probably entirely unnecessary retreat," gave a tragic turning to a victory that was already practically achieved.

The second phase (the driving back of the Russians, the conquest of Serbia, the Verdun offensive, and the defensive battles of the Somme) could not lead to a military decision. The third phase began with the assumption of command by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and was characterized by far-reaching reorganization of the forces on the field and at home. It comprised the brilliant offensives against Roumania, Russia and Italy, and the collapse of the enemy's offensive in the west. "Thus at the end of 1917 Germany had reached the summit of its military success, and when the Russian revolution happened it was free to seek a decision in the west with all its strength."

The U-boat offensive was a powerful aid, and might well have led to a decision by the spring of 1919, although "it was introduced with clumsy diplomacy, begun without sufficient technical preparation, and not pushed with the requisite vigor." The war could have been won but for the political collapse at home, and the chief cause of that collapse was the failure of the government to "realize that only victory could end the war favorably for Germany," and their consequent temporizing with pacifism at home and their overtures for peace.

The government and the crown sincerely believed in the honorable intention of the social democrats to be found and to support a monarchy based on the people's will. Under the influence of this illusion, they gave way step by step—until all was lost—not merely the monarchy, but Germany itself.

This is probably as good consolation as any that can be fed to the misguided German people who find themselves the sorry victims of their own vainglory and blindly submissive acceptance of the Hohenzollern frenzy for world power. Victory seemed within Germany's grasp more than once, only to be lost by palpable mistakes, but victory in the true sense of the word was never possible for Germany because the German cause from the start carried its own destruction. The marvel of the future historian will be that Germany could go as far as it did and hold out so long.

Teachers' Pride of Profession.

The ancient and honorable profession of pedagogy seems to be falling into disfavor in this commercial age. The school board reports that many teachers are quitting and going into business callings. Many say they don't like to be called "school ma'ams."

In recent years, one fault found with teachers was that they lacked pride in their profession. It was not so in other ages and it is not so to the same extent today in other countries. He or she who taught the young idea how to shoot has been looked up to as the leader in the community.

"And still they gazed and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew,"

is the way Goldsmith expressed this respect and reverence with which the teacher was regarded.

It is true that teachers have been underpaid. Measured in mere money their services should be valued higher. But the privilege of engaging in the great task of moulding future generations, of instructing potential presidents, scientists, philosophers, business geniuses, is surely worth something to her who looks upon teaching as a great service to humanity as well as a means of earning a living. It has compensations which the keeping of the dry books of business does not have.

Some years ago the prefession of acting was in disrepute. It has been brought to a place where it ranks with the best. The thing that helped most to bring it there was the pride of the actors in their profession.

The teachers need that. Many of them have it. Many have not. The woman or man, whether she is an abecedarian or a teacher of the highest branches, if she realizes the importance of her work, will take high pride in it. That pride will be communicated to her pupils and others.

If the heads of our police department are doing, as they say, the best they can, they are still not doing well enough to satisfy Omaha, much less to fulfill promises made by them and for them.

What We Owe Our Discharged Soldiers

By Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Appreciation of the work done by our soldiers, sailors and marines in the great war can best be shown by active measures to return them to suitable civil employment upon their discharge from service. It is a national duty and one not to be shirked by a nation that stands for justice and square dealing. Our soldiers were sent to their training camps, to the battle line, with every demonstration of a nation's appreciation of the sacrifice that these men were willing to make. Now that the active operations of war are suspended, we are inclined to lose interest in those who made our success possible. This is the time for the nation to show that it understands and appreciates the sacrifices which our men willingly made when they answered the call for national service.

The 4,000,000 men inducted into the service, less the dead, are being returned to their homes. We must organize all lines of effort so that every possible opportunity will be given them to settle down happily in civil life. Some of them we will find a bit difficult to handle, and we must have considerable patience with them. They have been through a big experience. Some are a bit unreasonable in a way, and perhaps it is hard for them to settle down.

In seeing that they are returned to suitable civil empoyment, and by that I mean employment in which they will find contentment, we will find it at times difficult to deal with them. We must remember that many of these men, before going in for the great adventure, had never been far from home, had never seen the big things of life, had never had the opportunity of finding themselves. During their service in the army they found out that all men were equal except as distinguished one from the other by such characteristics as physique, education and character. They discovered that men who are loyal, attentive to duty, always striving to do more than required, stood out among their fellows and were marked for promotion. Naturally many of them now see that their former employment will not give them the opportunities for advancement which they have come to prize, and for that reason they want a change. They want a kind of employment which offers opportunities for promotion. Many such men are fitted for forms of employment which offer this advantage, and they must be given the opportunity to try to make good in the lines of endeavor which they elect to follow. It is not charity to give these men the opportunities for which they strive. It is justice. Others are not mentally equipped to take advantage of such opportunities if offered, and with these we will find it more difficult to deal. They must be reasoned with, and directed if possible, into the kind of employment best suited to their characteristics.

We will find many of the men have temporarily lost efficiency in the lines of employment which they followed before entering the service, but for that reason alone they must not be deprived of the opportunity to regain their efficiency in those lines, nor can they be offered reduced wages during this period.

Our soldiers, sailors and marines offered themselves for the great adventure. Many of them have been through the great adventure, in which they offered their lives to the end that justice might prevail and the world made safe to live in. Those who did not come face to face with the great adventure nevertheless were ready to do so, and it was through no fault of theirs that they did not have the opportunity. In training camps working from early morning until late at night, fitting their bodies to meet the physical hardships of war, fitting their minds to meet the mental shock of combat, and in the battle line under soul-stirring conditions, these men stood ready to make the great sacrifice.

Let us remember that a square deal for our honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines will strengthen the morale of the nation and will help to create a sound national consciousness ready to act promptly in support of truth, justice and right.

Oddities From Other Lands

During the aviation fete held at the "Four Winds" aerodrome at Madrid a mimic aerial attack on the city was carried out.

Three hundred Russian and German anarchists at Buenos Aires have been put on board ship for deportation to their countries of origin.

An Englishman has discovered a process whereby iridescent and mother-of-pearl effects can be given to sheets of gelatin, useful for many purposes.

A man of Polish nationality, who had been selling tiepins displaying the Belgian national colors concealing the portrait of the ex-kaiser was arrested at Ostend.

A German airman, Lieutenant Diemer, according to Swiss reports, claims to have broken the altitude record, having climbed 9,200 meters (30,100 feet) in 90 minutes.

French cabinet approved decree abolishing all restrictions on exports, except certain foods and products connected directly with reconstruction of liberated regions.

Swedish customs commissioners have recommended that foreign aircraft be allowed to enter the country free of duty on the pilot's written undertaking to re-export the craft.

According to the Epoca, the damage done to buildings of antiquarian interest and works of art in the province of Friuli during the war is estimated at more than 14,800,000 lire ($,000,000).

War pensions in New Zealand amount to £1,700,000 annually. The minister expects that they will shortly reach £2,000,000. The New Zealand pensions are believed to be the highest in the world.

At the legation of Monaco, in Paris, the prince of Monaco formally adopted as his daughter Mdlle. de Valentinois, who is already a member of the royal house of Monaco. President Poincare, M. Pichon and M. Leon Bourgeous signed the act of adoption.

The Women's International congress at Zurich has decided to invite the various national sections of the International Women's league to organize meetings of protest against some of the terms of the peace treaty.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Edward A. Smith, attorney-at-law, born 1871.

E. Buckingham, general manager of the Union Stock Yards company, born June 7, 1858.

Dr. John W. Koutsky, South Side physician, born 1873.

Hon. George H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, born at Grand Meadows, N. S., 58 years ago.

Prof. Charles G. Barkla of Edinburgh university, winner of the Nobel prize for physics in 1917, born 42 years ago.

Lord Halifax, who is about to retire from the presidency of the English Church Union after more than 50 years in office, born 80 years ago.

Albert Sidney Burleson, postmaster general of the United States, born at San Marcos, Tex., 56 years ago.

Malcolm R. Patterson, former governor of Tennessee, now a leader in the prohibition movement, born at Somerville, Ala., 58 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

E. A. Sothern presented his great success, "Lord Chumly," at Boyd's Opera house to a fine audience. "No more interesting performance has ever been witnessed in Omaha."

Mrs. Tipton, wife of Senator T. W. Tipton and granddaughter, of Brownville, are guests at the home of J. J. Mercer.

William Tindall has been selected gardener to assist the park commission.

Dr. George E. Miller of the park board has been authorized to arrange for music at Jefferson square and Hanscom park.

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.

Long-Term Endowment.

The last policy to be considered is the long-term endowment, which matures at age 62. The insured pays premiums on this policy until he is 62 years old, at which time he receives the face value of his policy in a lump sum. This policy is purely an old age policy. It provides absolutely for that period in life which is so much neglected. Age 62 is a logical time for an insurance policy to mature, because this age marks the end of a man's working days and therefore he needs something to replace his earning power. Statistics prove that about one man out of 25 at this age is independent, and this fact proves how essential it is for a man to carry this type of policy. Insurance is a business that eliminates the possibility of the loss of a man's earning power. This earning power may be lost either through premature death, disability, or old age. These are the three contingencies that a man wishes to guard against in insurance, and this long-term endowment, which matures at age 62, meets every one of these three requirements. A man is very conservative by the time he reaches this age and he is not apt to lose this money in reckless speculation.

The yearly premium on each $1,000 of insurance on the government policy is as follows:

Age 20...	$17.01	Age 30...	$23.74
Age 25...	19.85	Age 35...	29.30

For further information address: Conservation Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

(Save This Article.)

A Canadian Soldier.

Naomi—For information regarding Canadian soldiers write to the Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa, Canada. Be sure to give full name of the soldier, his army number, regiment and any other designation you have for him. If your letters are returned, marked "deceased," it would indicate that the young man is dead.

The 28th engineers have been in the service of the First and Second armies; as these organizations were broken up, the regiment was scheduled for sailing home in May. The regiment is composed of white men. Its address two weeks ago was A. P. O. 744, at Hondicourt. You do not state the company in which you are interested.

P. H.—For the missing articles write to the bureau of personal effects, port of debarkation, Hoboken, N. J.

C. H. T.—Men attending the A. E. F. educational center may choose between returning to the United States with their organizations or remaining to complete the term of three months. Students attending the French and British universities agreed upon their entrance to the university to remain the full term.

Iowa—A few detachments of the 89th division have come in. It is scheduled to return this month.

A Soldier's Friend—An announcement from Washington dated May 24 says:

"Revised plans for the return of the overseas forces provide for the sailing from France of all American troops except those of the regular divisions, by June 12, General March, chief of staff, announced today."

Further: A man drafted or who enlisted for the duration of the war only, may be held over not over four months after signing of the peace treaty.

Our records do not show a Seventh company in the Second Mechanics regiment, air service. The Third regiment has a Seventh company. Are you sure your designation is correct?

BACK TO YANKEE LAND

From "No Man's Land"
To Yankee land
The boys are coming back,
These pistoleers
With souvenirs
And German bric-a-brac,
And from Paree,
A fleur-de-lis,
Parle-vous Francais I ken;
But, "atta boy,"
I'll say it's joy,
To be back home again.

From war to peace,
No kitchen police,
No taps or reveille;
No guard duty,
Or small "rootie,"
And beds of straw and hay.
This is the life,
After the strife,
My heart's all in a whirl—
No French maid near
To say "Mon cher,"
But a real American girl.

Now the army,
And the navy,
No more the boys command;
No more salute,
Or blacking boot,
And no attention stand.
For Uncle Sam
We always am
Whenever he'll demand,
But with our pack,
Glad to be back
In good old Yankee land.

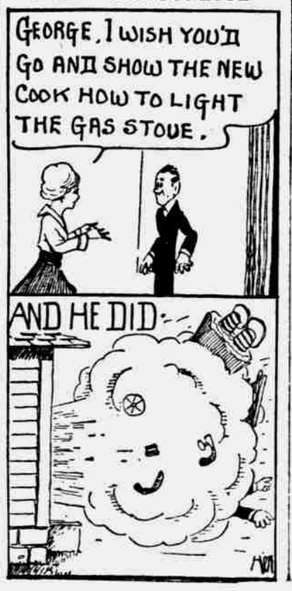
CHORUS:

We crossed the ocean briny,
And defeated "Fritz" and "Heinie"
With the "Frenchies" and the
"Tommies" drove them back to
Fatherland.
And when we gave them HELL—
"Kamerad" we'd hear them yell,
For they were in fear to fight
The boys who came from Yankee
land. "BELLVIEW."

"Where shall I drop you?" absent-mindedly asked the owner of an air limousine who was taking a friend out for a little ride.

"Jog on a few hundred miles further," said the friend. "We're over the Atlantic ocean now."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DAILY CARTOONETTE



Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

(Peggy, Billy and Mighty Bronze Genie seek the Great Doctor to get new legs for Lame Laddie. The Great Doctor is accidentally knocked into a deep pool, and the Genie and Billy dive to the rescue.)

The Great Doctor's Promise.

Blub, blub, blub, rose the bubbles from the spot where the Great Doctor and the fat black cook had disappeared into the pool. Billy and the Genie, diving after them, came up promptly, Billy with his hand clutching the negro's collar and the Genie with his hand gripping the Great Doctor's hair. Judge Owl, whose claws were so tangled in the cook's kinky wool that he couldn't let go when the black plunged into the pool, came up spluttering and gasping.

It took but a minute for Billy and the Genie to bring the two half-drowned men to shore. There they lay while the water poured from their mouths. Judge Owl freed himself from the robe in which he was tangled and dragged himself up the bank.

"Whoop! No more jokes for me," he spluttered. "I always get the worst of it when I play ghost."

"Give him legs! Give him legs! But let me out of this water!" spluttered the cook.

The Great Doctor rose to his feet and stretched out his hand to the Genie.

"You have saved my life," he said. "What can I give you in return."

"You can give Lame Laddie two good legs so he can run and play and grow up into a strong man," promptly answered the Mighty Bronze Genie.

"No, no! Great Doctor is on his vacation. He can't work," gurgled the fat cook.

"Say, if you feel that way about it you can go back into the pool and get yourself out," declared Billy indignantly. He gave the negro a shove that sent him tumbling into the water once more. But Billy just as promptly pulled him out again.

"Give him legs! Give him legs! But let me out of this water!" spluttered the cook.

"Of course, I'll fix up Lame Laddie's legs," declared the Great Doctor. "That's why I was examining them when I was attacked by those crazy birds."

"Oh, and you weren't pinching him just to be mean?" exclaimed Peggy.

"Why, no. I'd made up my mind that such a fine, brave chap, who knew so much about fishing, ought to have good legs and, without telling him anything about it, I was trying to find out if I could help him. An operation will give him new legs, making him as strong and sturdy as any boy, and vacation or no vacation, I'm going to fix him up tomorrow."

"Oh, it will be wonderful to walk," murmured Lame Laddie, his eyes glistening.

"I'll pay his hospital bill," said the Bronze Genie.

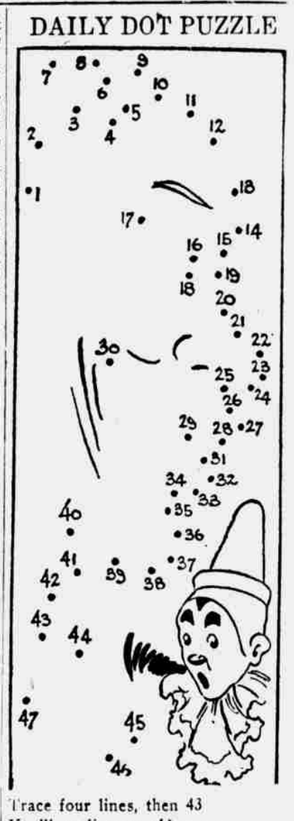
"You'll do nothing of the sort," replied the Great Doctor. "This job is not going to cost any one a cent. I'll be around after Lame Laddie first thing in the morning."

"Then I'd better be getting him home now," said the Mighty Bronze Genie. Without another word he picked up Lame Laddie, Peggy and Billy, and raced through the woods at a tremendous pace. His speed made Pggy's head whirl, and when the whirling ceased there she was alone and back home.

But even while her head was whirling she had noticed that the water trickling down Bronze Genie's face was leaving streaks. These streaks made her wonder if the Genie's real color were bronze. And she wondered, too, if he were really a Genie. In the midst of her wondering things around her faded away and there she was fast asleep.

(In the next story Peggy discovers the secret of the Genie.)

DAILY DOT PUZZLE



Trace four lines, then 43
You'll outline an old — —.
Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

The Bee's Letter Box

Let Victims Assert Their Rights.

Omaha, June 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: When I read the frequent reports of passengers being held up as booze suspects and especially of a woman who was humiliated and scandalized by a booze-hound in the Union station, I wonder why the innocent victims do not sue for redress both offender and his bondsmen.

For the benefit of such victims I quote Article IV of the federal constitution as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized."

In the years that have gone men have fought and bled in defense of their rights as herein defined. Why should men and women now tamely submit to such gross violation of their rights? J. B. H.

Halt on Police Outrages.

Omaha, June 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: It was once an axiom of the English common law that it is better that a dozen guilty men escape than that one innocent man suffer, and as long as the interests of the innocent are protected it will be easy to suppress anarchy and organized disregard for law, but when the fountain is polluted at its source it will be difficult to convince those ignorant and selfish persons who are at all inclined to violent actions that a violation of the law by individuals is more to be punished than is violation of law on the part of those whose sworn duty it is to enforce the laws.

The recent arrest and abuse of Mrs. Thomas Brown is a case in point. Without authority or warrant a so-called "morals squad" at the hour of 2 o'clock in the morning drags a respectable woman out of bed, the officer refusing to leave her bed-room while she puts on her clothing, and then refuses the right to give bail pending trial, is but a sample of what is going on in Omaha all the time.

I have been averse to trying cases in the newspapers, but a little publicity may be the means of improving conditions. At this time a suit is pending against two policemen for unlawfully entering the home of a Mexican and taking therefrom practically all of the wearing apparel of his wife. The man was charged with concealing stolen property. Not one article found in his house was identified as stolen when he was tried and still the Hon. Charles E. Foster, police magistrate, before whom this man was tried and acquitted, positively refuses to permit him to have his wife's colthing. Since this action was started, other policemen have visited the Mexican's place of business, making domiciliar visits without warrant in an apparent effort to intimidate this man. Of course the average citizen is not interested in what may happen to Mexicans, but the arrest of Mrs. Brown may show the people of the community just what they may expect from the police force of Omaha as at present organized.

How long will American freemen permit such outrages to go unrebuked? H. H. CLAIBORNE.