### THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING) - EVENING-SUNDAY FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS The Associated Press of which The Boe is a member, is ex-vely estilled to the use for publication of all news dispatches ind to it or pot otherwise credited in this paper, and also the news published herein. All rights of publication of our aphes are also reserved. BEE TELEPHONES:

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#### You should know that

Omaha's bank clearings increased more last year than those of any other financial center.

How does the "new world" look to you now?

Twenty-five dollars for a pair of shoes means a lot of business for the cobbler.

China can stand up straight, even if it cannot enforce its demands for justice.

Now is the time for all good men to get down to brass tacks and do husiness.

The president has no word of cheer for the brewers, but the bootlegger smiles aloud.

Carranza, Villa and their like may take notice now that Uncle Sam is free to attend to their case.

The little French girl who married eight Yankee soldiers in turn is not to be accused of lack of enterprise.

Texas gets into line for the woman suffrage amendment, thus disappointing the hope of Louisiana's governor.

Note the sunset tomorrow night. You will minute of 9 o'clock if you stay in Omaha.

One of the first fruits of the republican congress is the saving of \$1,400,000,000 the democrats had planned to spend unnecessarily.

Washington took the news calmly enough. as did the whole country. The actual fact had been well discounted by the American people.

Nebraska still holds supremacy in number of automobiles in proportion to population, and Omaha is very near the front rank in the matter of reckless taxicab drivers.

PEACE TREATY AND THE SENATE. The next chapter in the peace proceedings, so far as the United States is concerned, is the

ratification of the treaty by the senate. Supporters of the president profess to believe that the necessary votes are in sight, and that the treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, will get full endorsement when the test finally comes.

Efforts of the democrats to make it a partisan affair are so ill-timed and persistent as to arouse justifiable resentment, and have had some effect in prolonging the opposition. This began with the president, who has studiously ignored the senate in all stages of the negotiation. He ostentatiously selected such counsellors and associates in the great undertaking as would leave the decision wholly in his control. At no time has he consulted with the senate, a co-ordinate branch of the government and without whose consent the treaty cannot become operative. In this he has equally disregarded the constitutional provision for treaty making.

Mr. Wilson's course is defended by recourse to tradition, which has it that all treaties have been formulated by the State department with the co-operation of the executive, and then sent to the senate for consideration. The record does not disclose, however, a case wherein the president of the United States has refused to consult or advise with the senate or even to permit it know officially the tenor of the convention about to be concluded prior to its formal submission for ratification.

If there be hostility to the treaty in the senate, not a little of the cause will be found in the course pursued by the president, and which has been aggravated by the conduct of his supporters. The effort to make the war a personal triumph for Mr. Wilson found its answer at the polls last November. The people realize that all patriotism does not reside in a single political party.

#### North Dakota's Experiment.

Voters of North Dakota have decided to venture on the experiment of class government. It is not boleshevism, exactly, for it does not look to the abolition of capital as such. On the contrary, it plainly intends to give one class of capital decided advantage over another. If the capital is represented by investment in farm lands, or is employed in carrying on agricultural industry, it takes precedence over any other form. Private ventures in banking, publishing. merchandising, and other gainful or productive occupations are made secondary to farming. This is brought about by the establishment of state-owned banks, newspapers, mercantile institutions and the like, which are to be connever again see Old Sol going to rest at one | ducted under the state government, it being entirely dominated by the Nonpartisan League, composed of those who are interested directly in agriculture. Such of the wage earners engaged in other pursuits as have joined the move are those who fatuously expect to gain something through the establishment of class control. Elimination of private enterprise in all but the dominating industry of the state may bring much benefit to the farmer, but it is not likely to be especially helpful to the rest of the com-

munity, now in the minority. No new principle is involved in the proceeding. It is of interest chiefly because of the scope on which it has been projected. Common sense and the experience of the human race warrant prediction of its failure, and the farmers of North Dakota will pay the bill in the end.



## The "Life Less Dear" in Paris

Alfred H. Gurney, in the Providence Journal. Paris-Over here they are calling it La Vie Chere. Over home I suppose that you still speak of it as the High Cost of Living.

But now it is becoming La Vie Moins Chere, literally "the life less dear." The big food offensive is on. Gen. Jean Herman Middleman and his cohorts are falling back from the line of high prices in which they have been firmly

intrenched since the beginning of last fall. Thus far their retreat has been orderly. There is no real rout in sight. But steady pressure continues all along the line and the retirement of the enemy is as positive as the retirement of the Germans at Chateau Thierry last

July. Economical Paris is breathing easier. Housewives are more cheerful than they have been in many months

The Vilgrani baraque is the secret. M. Vil-He. grain is the Foch of the food offensive. One of the secretaries in the ministry of food supply he gets most of the credit for promoting the attack whereby the middlemen and the rapacious retailers are returning stubbornly but surely to the old prewar price line.

I say most of the credit advisedly. There has been a pretty little argument as to whether will receive attention. M. Vilgrain or M. Clemenceau is the man behind the offensive. The newspapers have taken sides

The Vilgrain baraque is nothing more than a one child, a son. military hut turned into a temporary store. where staple articles are sold at cost, plus transportation charges. It is the hope of domestic Paris and the growing despair of the middleman and the small storekeeper who believes in big profits only.

There are at present 83 baraques open throughout the city. The number is multiplying rapidly.

And as fast as one goes up in a neighborhood the retail prices in the vicinity begin to come down. Some retailers are even undercutting the baraque scale. M. Vilgrain himself counts on a cut of 40 Toyland,"

per cent in the cost of necessities within a few weeks.

For months Paris prices have been a public and other of Mr. Herbert's composiscandal. They have occupied as much space in the newspapers as the peace conference. Next to the question of how much Germany ought to pay for the war they have been the

leading topic of conversation. French ministry of food supply began The looking into them about armistice time. It nant characteristic. He has written found, as everybody knew, that prices were all serious music, as well as comic opout of proportion to what they should be. They found that butter, for example, was

selling at retail for as high as \$1.80 a pound. The cheapest butter was \$1.40 a pound. The wholesale price was between 50 cents and 70 are included in the program of symcents a pound, or less than half the retail price. phony orchestnas all over the world

frozen beef or "frigo," as they call it, could be ship. He was at one time cello solo had at 35 cents. Fresh vegetables also received attention Figures showed that the humble cabbage and the more noble cauliflower had grown nine times as dear as they were before the war. Celery root, a favorite with the French, had jumped nearly 20 times. New potatoes, the size

of horse chestnuts, have been as high as 25 navy. cents a pound. They are now down to 15 cents of Tennessee and a graduate of the and hard to get. For what retailers were charging for them,

condensed milk and dried fruits might as well pean and Asiatic waters and per have been made of gold. Think of paying from 60 cents to 75 cents a pound for the much 30 cents a pound; beans 32 cents to 36 cents. commander of the Newport naval tent. But who is really to blame? lentils, 30 cents; dried fruits, 36 cents to 45 station. Upon attaining the rank of cents.



The N. E. A. By DADDY. School teacher: As you doubtless know, Milwaukee is the place of "THE QUEST OF JOYOUSNESS." neeting for the National Education

(Peggy and Billy, guided by the fairles, Hopeful Smiles and Cheer-up, set out to atch Jopousness. Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway seek to go with them.) association this year, and June 30 to July 5 are the dates. You ask about "Patrons' Day." So far as we know, this is a day when the local people njoy conferences and association

The Dancing Play. with the visiting educators. The C LINKETY clank! Ding dong! general topic to be considered this U Puff-puff-puff!" went the toy year on that day is that of co-operatrain through the tunnel. At first it ion with education by the lay pub-Last year at Pittsburgh the was very dark-dark as one might conference dealt with war activities expect a chimney to be, but after a n- the schools. The question of while lights flashed into view, and eachers' salaries and a discussion of the Towner bill providing for a they ran into a station built like a department of education with a reptheater. The stage of the theater resentative in the president's cabiwas a bit of pretty woodland and on et, and carrying an appropriation it gayly dressed dancers were giving a show. As Peggy and Billy watch-Dorothy Phillips.

ed eagerly they found that the Interested: Dorothy Phillips is dancing was telling a charming narried to Allan Holubar. They have story-telling it without the use of words, but with music helping to make clear the meaning of every

Grateful: Can you tell me the graceful movement. names of some of Victor Herbert's The story was that The story was that of the birth of ompositions? Is he still living? Joyousness. The dancers were elfs. Victor Herbert is living, being now 60 years old. His comic opera fairles and spirits. They gathered flowers from the turf, glints of sunshine from the woods, sparkle from compositions (for which he is best (nown) include "Mile, Modiste," "The Tattoed Man," "The Singthe dew, melody from the songs of Girl," "The Fortune Teller," tain spray, smiles from the lips of a Idol's Eye," "The Wizard sleeping maiden, gurgles from the passing the passing the statement of the statement birds, rainbow hues from a fountain spray, smiles from the lips of a "The Idol's Eye," of the Nile," "Cyrano de Ber-gerao," "The Serenade," "Babes in baby, freshness from the passing breeze and beauty from nature all "It Happened in Nord-'round about them. These they land," "Algeria," "The Prima Donna," "Little Nemo," "The Magic "Algeria," molded together, and when their Prima work was done they breathed upon Mill," and Princess Pat." In these ing, vibrant, a creature of delight. liv-

Joyousness joined in the dancing tions a number of well known playwith happy-hearted zest and the frolic became merry and gay. ers achieved their greatest successes, But the list including Alice Neilsen, Frank Daniels, Lew Fields and Joyousness had a mission. It was not to stay alone with those who had created her, but to go out into

Montgomery and Stone. But it is only fair to Mr. Herbert to say that versatility is his domiera, and is a virtuoso of the highest type. In his younger days he was famed as a symphony conductor and

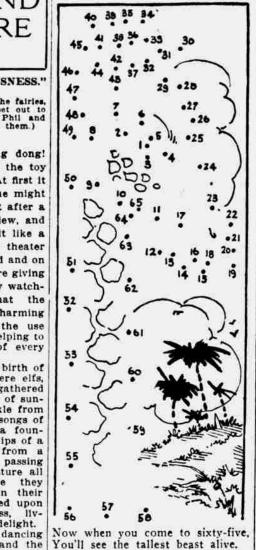
later attained equal renown as a bandmaster. His symphonic poems Fresh meats were bringing from 72 cents to and his concertos for the cello are \$1.44 the pound. In the municipal markets accepted as standards of musician-

Victor Herbert.

ist for the Metropolitan opera house Admiral Caperton.

Rear Admiral William B. Caper ton, who will be placed on the retired list today on account of age, was until recently in command of the Pacific fleet of the United States Admiral Caperton is a native Annapolis academy in the class of

1375 During his long career in the staple articles like beans, rice, macaroni, prunes, navy he has seen service in Euroformed important professional duties on land, such as supervision in the 60 cents to 75 cents a pound for the much abused prune! Rice costs between 25 cents and nance, inspector of lighthouses, and The cheapest condensed milk was re- rear admiral, in 1913, he was put in anticipated what was likely to haptailed at 54 cents the tin. Macaroni varied from charge of the Atlantic reserve fleet, pen and I suggested to the people,



DAILY DOT PUZZLE

farewell and flitted away through the tunnel.

"Puff, puff, puff!" came the sound a heavy exhaust. Peggy and Billy looked back anxiously, fearing that another train was going to run into them. But it wasn't another train. It was Frowning Phil pantinga long trying to catch them. Behind him was Wantit Myway. "Gee, It's a show!" exclaimed Phil when he beheld the dancers. "All aboard to follow Joyousness." cried Hopeful Smiles, ringing the

Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

engine bell. 'No! Wait! I want to see the dancing," protested Phil. "Joyousness is dancing ahead of us and she is the star. Come quick-

"Toot! Toot!" went the engine. "Aw, shoot! I want to stay here." And Phil wrinkled his face

into another black scowl. "Zowie! There, you've done it again," exclaimed Wantit Myway,

world carrying comfort and cheer-fulness to others. So Joyousness promptly Phil kicked up his own danced them all into the jolliest of heels and stood upside down. jolly moods and then waved a fond | "Clankety clang!" went the train.

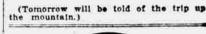
action or inaction of the legislature, entrusted to one-ideal men, but to There is just cause for such discon- men who have a wide vision of the state's needs. JERRY HOWARD.

Last November and December I IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

olling off through the tunnel. And 'Blink!" out went the lights on the stage, leaving Phil and Wantit Myway in darkness. "Hey, wait for us," howled Phil, after the train, but it had already gathered full

speed. Joyousness led the way through the tunnel and out into the sun-shine of a beautiful valley set amid towering mountains. There her frolic became a mad scamper, a leaning across rushing streams, s scrambling up steep rocks, a flitting across the faces of dizzy precipices. We're after you!" cried Hopeful Smiles. "We're after you!" laughed Cheer-up. "We're after you!" echoed Peggy and Billy happily. "We're after you!" faintly halloed Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway from the depths of the tunnel.

Joyousness turned and waved her hand beckoningly, then danced away toward the mountain peaks. "Toot, toot!" The train started to follow. when Frowning Phil, with Wantit Myway hanging to his coat tails, staggered out of the tunnel and caught hold of the last car.





a 50% increase in 1918, the greatest gain made by any large city in the United States.

Its factory output increased 33 1/3 % --- its job-no husiness desnit

war conditions showed

considerable gains. Oma-

ha is prosperous-are

you?



Aw. Shoot! I Want to Stay Here.'

and Phil Wrinkled His Face Into

Another Black Scowl.

up of representatives of the special

and impossible theories of govern-ment. We should have the best

orains of the state in the member-

The selection of delegates to the

nterests or statesmen for untried

Claude Kitchin says the democrats had prepared all the great supply bills. So they had, the republicans had to revise them first and then enact them into law.

"Germany's bad faith exasperates Wilson," says a headline. And many other Americans as well. Heinie must learn better manners before he is permitted to eat at the first table.

Edison says the square deal must be carried into all the walks of life, but especially into the relations between capital and labor. This sentiment will be endorsed by all, and practiced by

Woodrow Wilson is about to revisit the United States. He will get a cordial welcome may find many changes since last he was ngst us. Notably in the complexion of rress.

Omaha is one of the healthiest communities he United States, if official figures are deable. And every resident knows that life is one continuous round of health, hustle mpappiness.

povision is made by the senate for the conaction of the federal employment service, it is hoped the house will concur. This is war activity that ought to be carried over peace times.

The dean of Nebraska's law college finds inself resigning under request from counsel for the church organizations that are fighting the new language law. He might have recognized the impropriety of his position, if he had given the matter a moment's thought, and not have subjected himself to the necessity for action by the regents. It is not at all edifying to find the head of a university department opposing in court a measure deemed necessary for protection of the public schools.

Potato-Sack Clothes

About clothes-high-art clothes, if you please-clothes that have the distinguished look to them-it doesn't seem to be so much a matter of textiles as of touched-up imagination or of psychic call. As, in illustration, the woman editor of the fashion department of a Paris newspaper in a recent issue says that a dressmaker recently showed her a little gown of "toile de jute," the finished price of which was \$140.

And "toile de jute" is that very familiar textile which is known in America as burlap. It is the goods out of which fertilizer bags, coffee sacks and various other ready-to-use bagging is made. It is the cheapest textile on the market. but a Paris gown made of this textile is priced at \$140-and, doubtless worth the money. We may take it for granted that a rare and highly trained artistic talent has accomplished wonders with that five yards of burlap-the gown doubtless has the psychic call-the call that will ring down the \$140 with everybody pleased over the transaction.

There is a vagrant proverb, cynical and not in good repute, which declares that "there is othing either good or bad, but thinking makes so." When it comes to the virtues and the es we are not willing to stand for this theory that thinking is all there is to it as to whether a thing is good or bad. But when it comes to clothes-the fashion of clothes-well just look over the clothes ideas that have had their time. their run, and draw a conclusion -- Baltimore American

#### What About Post-War Prices?

How will peace affect the cost of living? The public, straining to meet the war requirements, has looked with eagerness to the proclamation of peace in hope that with it would come some letup in high prices. Instead announcements are coming from all sides of advance. Food, clothing, house rent, fuel, all that enters into the home budget, show steadily mounting cost to the consumer.

Economists are not agreed as to the reason for this, but one admitted cause is the psychological aspect of the situation. The desire to maintain war-time ratio of profits is not easily overcome, and the spirit of profiteering, encouraged by public willingness to purchase, no matter what price is asked, finds expression in demands that are more and more extortionate. This is discouraging for the people, who long for relief.

Such part of the added cost as rests on a world's shortage has fact for its foundation, but does not take into consideration the more important element of the world's ability to pay. Governments are no longer in the market, buying huge quantities of supplies, to be destroyed in war. Sales must be to individuals, who will purchase only as necessity forces them. Some who are yet enjoying the fictitious prosperity engendered by the war may indulge in the extravagance of shoes at \$25 per pair and ready-made clothing at \$75 a suit, but not many can afford these things.

Governmental restraint on commerce and industry alike is soon to be removed. Just what will follow when supply and demand again operate to determine prices may only be judged by the certain conclusion that demand at least will be affected as much by ability to pay as by need of the purchaser. It is also certain that a lower rate of profit must be accepted before general business again comes into full health.

#### Between Crozier and Baker. General Crozier very deftly passes the buck

to Secretary Baker in his testimony before the house committee, regarding the country's unpreparedness for war. He has told nothing new, however. It was well known then, and had been for some time, that the War department was not ready to arm a force of any considerable size for service in the field. The assembly of the troops on the Mexican border in 1916, in spite of the congratulatory messages exchanged between high officials, railroad men and others, was a sorry exhibition of our milltary unreadiness. Such part of this as may be ascribed to the pacifism of the secretary of war, then openly avowed, may exculpate the then head of the Ordnance department just to the extent that he was restrained by his superior in the formulation of plans. But the public cannot forget the Lewis machine gun scandal, nor the vexatious delays that occurred in perfecting the Browning weapon. Neither is it possible to overlook many other inexplicable happenings that held us back after we had actually entered the war, and which may be traced straight to the bureau of which General Crozier was the head. Enough of blame may be found to give all of the bureaucrats as well as the secretary of war a full portion

mous huts and stocked them with supplies after the United States enterd the bought in New York and London through in- war, Admiral Caperton co-operated a useful maxim." So I am going to ter-allied purchasing boards. Special trains with the British and French naval refer to another important subjectwere provided to carry the goods to Marseilles.

prices were fixed in accord with actual first cost and the cost of transportation. Success was immediate. The low prices of of South America. the controlled foodstuffs had a lowering effect on the price of uncontrolled provisions. Dealers in the neighborhood of the baraques and of the stores co-operating with the food ministry soon found that they must try honestly to meet the competition or shut up shop.

There was no attempt, mind you, to drive anybody out of business. The government is simply bringing the rapacious ones to their senses. And at the same time it is putting all

classes in a more agreeable frame of mind. The hours of sale are from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock every day. At each baraque is a soldier who lines up the buyers and sees that too many of them do not crowd inside at once. with all his statements. In your for-Near the entrance is posted a list of the things mer editorial you mentioned that the on sale for that day and their cost.

You look at the list as you enter, decide on the articles you want and make your purchases. At the far end of the baraque is the cashier. You pay, and another soldier ushers you on your way out.

Half a dozen good looking girl clerks wait on you. They have the stocks neatly arranged at the head. General Webster, in in sections on a long, low counter. Their re- 1875, was recognized as an authority serves are placed on shelves within easy reach. You note at once the cleanliness and the order- has broadened and spread ever since liness of the interior. Prices? Astoundingly low, they are. Take

the articles as I read them in the baraque near the Madeline the other morning. Rice headed the list at 11 cents a pound instead of the 25 cents charged elsewhere. Green peas were 21 cents a can. Beans brought 13 cents a pound and condensed milk about 27 cents a can. Olive oil, which has been very high, could tion will last even longer than our

be had at 92 cents a litre-a little less than our quart. The "life less dear" in Paris has been a long time coming. But it is slowly and surely ar-

riving. The Vilgrain baraque are proving their Their low prices are both attractive to the thrifty and a warning to the middlemen and the retailers, who have made the cost of living such a burden in the last year, and especially in the last seven months.

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The Day We Celebrate.

Frank H. Myers, real estate and mortgage broker, born 1861 William C. Ramsey, attorney-at-law, born

William H. Berry, physician, born 1862. Viscount Esher, for many years a prominent figure in English public life, born in London,

years ago. Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Episcopal suffrage bishop of New York City, born at Pinckney, Mich., 64 years ago.

Halvor Steenerson, representative in con-gress of the Ninth Minnesota district, born in Dane county, Wisconsin, 67 years ago. Roy L. McCardell, noted New York journal-

ist and author, born at Hagerstown, Md., 49 years ago. Brig.-Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., re-

tired, born in Philadelphia, 79 years ago.

#### Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The new synagogue on Capitol avenue near Twelfth, built by the Russian Relief society, was dedicated. Services were conducted by Rabbi Benson

Fred W. Gray is operating a planning mill on the river bank, between Farnam and Harney. He expects to exceed \$100,000 worth of business in six months.

Mrs. W. M. Bushman is advertising for a good housemaid. The cigarmakers enjoyed a picnic at the

Waterloo grounds, about 200 persons attending.

d in 1914, following the outbreak M. Vilgrain began his first attack on the food exploiters in Marseilles. Joining with the during the var, he was assigned to a during the mayor and council to call a mass meeting at the Curch during the purpose of instructing their servants. While on duty with the Pacific fleet, who were to go to Lingeln.

gestions were ignored. "Try again is forces in clearing the South Atlantic the state constitutional convention of German raiders and in maintain-It behooves every citizen to be on

ing a naval patrol of the east coast the alert and see that the constitutional convention will not be a duplication of the last legislature. We do not want a convention made



state constitutional convention may be of more importance to the people Omaha, June 28 .- To the Editor f The Bee: I, too, noticed that of Nebraska than the proposed John L. Webster's name did not ap-

league of nations. pear in your list of eligible delegates Every man who submits his candito the constitutional convention. I note in today's Bee the letter dacy should give the voters a clear understanding of what changes in from "Lawyer," and heartily agree the fundamental law of the state he proposes to champion. I am con-vinced that the house of representapresent constitution has so well tives of 100 members is too unwieldy served the purpose, although the for effective work and its membergrowth of Nebraska in every respect ship ought to be reduced. The work has been marvelous. The name of of putting together a workable and John L. Webster stands on that docup-to-date constitution should not be ument in the same place as does the name of John Hancock on our im-

ship of that body.



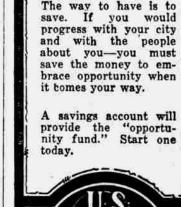
"I see you advertise ice cream soda surprise. What's the surprise?" "It's the same price as always." an-swered the druggist. "Ain't that a sur-prise?"—Kansas City Journal.

"Doctor," said the notorious tightwad, "do you think you can get this tooth out without causing a shock to my nervous "I'm afraid not," replied the dentist, dryly, "It will cost you a dollar."-Birm-ingham Age-Herald.



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