

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
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You should know that
Only three other cities in the United States have larger bank clearings per capita than Omaha.

Make it safe and it will easily be sane.

The harvest hand is the man of the hour.

"It blesseth him that gives."—The Bee's ice and milk fund.

Everything is all right in Italy again; they are having earthquakes.

"Democratic objection" is holding up legislation again. It's a gift.

It seems Kelly may be seen but not captured by the police almost any time.

Japan denies any secret pact with Germany. The little brown man is not wasting time on empty dreams.

If the R-34 pulls out on time today, its passengers ought to be in time to help celebrate the glorious Fourth on this side.

Kansas merchants are closing up their stores to help in the harvest fields. Trade may wait, but ripening wheat will not.

The "Tiger of France" warns his countrymen they must work as hard as they fought. This is good advice for everybody.

French radicals are opposing ratification of the peace treaty, and thus afford another strong argument for its general approval.

Denver also reports a sufficient supply of "oil of joy" on hand to meet immediate requirements. A mile high, but not so dry.

None of the Omaha "addicts" has surrendered because of the advent of the so-called dry spell. What do you think, is the reason?

If von Bethmann-Hollweg insists on being tried, he should be accommodated. His "scrap of paper" speech entitles him to some obloquy.

The human lunatic who tears through a quiet part of town late at night with his muffler cut out deserves any punishment the law provides.

Atlantic City saloons are going right along, but the price list in force there is the strongest argument yet presented in favor of total abstinence.

Kentucky dealers came out with 40,000 gallons of the old stuff on hand after everybody had laid in a supply. The future market will surely absorb this.

Pork on the hoof has just achieved a new altitude record, selling for \$21.75 per hundred in Chicago. Bacon will soon disappear from the poor man's dietary.

San Francisco saloons closed Tuesday, but not because the country had gone dry. It was election day. It is just such law "observance" as this that brought the prohibition wave to overwhelm the liquor traffic.

A detective captain is punished for misconstruing rules laid down by the chief of police, while detectives are exonerated for violating the laws of the land and the practices of common decency. Is it any wonder the police force is demoralized?

Mayor Smith says it will not be wise to submit all the projects to the people at once. Principal reason is the ballot would be so long no voter would stop to read it. However, if some definite project can be formulated for city improvement, it will get a respectful hearing from the public, as did the county road paving issue. Stop blowing bubbles and get down to business.

Domestic Help Problem

The women who can not get servants seem to think that old times can be restored and not realize that the cooks and housemaids who went into the factories or into the employ of the subway or surface cars were demonstrating discontent with household service and the existence of a revolution in that line of labor; they do not appear to understand that if the women who went out of the service disliked it, those who come in will soon be equally dissatisfied; that discontent is in the air and old conditions will not be again established.

The employing housekeepers should have the intelligence to see that the remedy lies with them through establishing a new system of domestic service which will give the employes the same leisure and independence of action they enjoy in other occupations. English women are reorganizing their system with some success by using a limited time service. Other experiments are being tried looking to a better understanding between mistress and maid. In short, if cooks won't cook under the old conditions, new arrangements must be made for them. For many years employers of men have wrestled with the difficulty of keeping their workmen contented. Housekeepers will have to take up their phase of this problem now and devise a method of getting together with their helpers that will be satisfying to all.—Indianapolis News.

EUROPE'S FOOD PROBLEM.

Signing of the peace treaty has not brought the chief of European problems much nearer solution. Food still is scarce and prices range continually higher. Complaint is heard from all countries on this score, and serious danger threatens the existing governments because of the inability of hungry people to get enough to eat. World peace problems have overshadowed domestic affairs in most countries, where now the people are confronted with the impossibility of making depreciated currency stretch over war-inflated prices, especially when these are further aggravated by peace-time tendency to profiteering.

Food is available for the allied countries and the neutrals, and with the lifting of the embargo, Germany will be supplied again from the outside and Russia will receive much that has been held back by the embargo on shipments through Germany. The United States wheat yield is now estimated at 1,256,000,000 bushels, one-fifth greater than the largest crop ever harvested. In the Volga valley, according to reliable reports, the Russian peasants have planted enough to ensure a supply for their own needs, while the Siberian yield is also expected to be nearly normal. This will not affect western or central Europe, however, where dependence is mainly on the United States and Canada for flour.

Starvation does not impend, but short rations will be the rule till prices are readjusted sufficiently to enable the workers to provide for their needs from their earnings. Industry is slow in reviving in the lands just emerging from the war, and the gravest concern of the governments now is to care for their own people. How to feed and clothe the masses is getting serious attention, because on the method adopted will depend whether serious political upheavals are to be prevented. Food not only won the war, but it will greatly determine the course of peace.

Allies' Debt to the United States.

Many months ago a presumably generous impulse found expression in the suggestion that the United States remit the debt owed by the Entente Allies for money advanced to prosecute this war. This debt now amounts to almost ten billions of dollars, the greater part of which is loans to Great Britain, with France as the second largest beneficiary. No intimation has come from either of the European debtors that such remission would be acceptable, while the British and French have expressly made plain that they do not expect nor would they welcome any action looking to the forgiveness of what they consider a proper charge against them on the war ledger.

Frank A. Vanderlip recently made a statement before the foreign relations committee of the senate, in which he said: "There is a disposition in those countries to feel that it would be wise and just for us to forego our demand for the repayment of the large amounts of money we loaned." It has been contended this would offset in some degree the greater sacrifices made by the Allies and serve to balance the losses in the war. Back of it, however, is disclosed the effect it would have on the credit of the debtor nations. A group of American bankers is concerned in the rehabilitation of the credit of Europe, a process that would be facilitated by the remission of the debt. Commenting on Mr. Vanderlip's statement, the London Times says:

We believe that no idea of any remission of loans made to Great Britain by the United States has ever been entertained in this country. Heavy as our financial war burdens are, it is not beyond our strength to bear them. We are grateful for the great financial, and for the naval and military help given to us and to our Allies by the United States, but we neither expect nor have we asked to be relieved of our full share of the obligations we incurred in order to ensure the triumph of the common cause.

French sentiment has found similar utterance. The great free peoples of Europe are not insolvent, nor reduced to a place where they dare not face their debts. The rebuilding of Europe will be conducted on a business basis and not on charity.

League of Nations and the People.

Senator Borah, in retreating from position to position in his campaign against the League of Nations covenant, has made a stand on the fact that the funds of the League to Enforce Peace are subscribed to in a great measure by business men. Just why these should not give in this way expression for their desire to end war does not appear. Industry and commerce thrive better under conditions of international tranquility, and it is natural that the business men of the country should prefer the activity of peace to the disturbance of war. In this they are in line with the people of the land, who earnestly want something that will make war as remote as possible. Even the most enthusiastic champion of the league covenant does not ascribe to its perfection in any sense, the utmost claim being that it is a step in the right direction. Academic discussion of technical points will avail little now. The United States can not return to its former isolation, and therefore will go ahead with the other nations of the world in any reasonable experiment to secure permanently the blessings of peace.

Omaha's Garbage Nuisance.

The city commissioners are reported to be considering a plan to make a five-year contract with some one for the collection of the household off of the community. This merely means to continue that much longer a condition that has been a menace and a bother for many years. Each summer trouble ensues over the method of disposing of refuse from the city homes. The system now in vogue has been given a thorough trial and its many unlovely features are well known to all. Its greatest drawback is that the contractor expects to make a profit, and to do so he does not hesitate to sacrifice efficiency. He puts a penalty on householders, with the consent of the city, forcing them to comply with rules of his own making. This alone is enough to condemn the system. Omaha is plenty big enough to take hold of this vital feature of city housekeeping and carry it on in a way that will give satisfaction. That an individual finds in the plan now pursued a source of profit is not a reason for its perpetuation.

It may not be humanely possible to prevent drowning accidents, but it certainly is within the range of accomplishment to put better safeguards around the places where boys go swimming on hot days.

American Manufacturers

By National City Bank of New York.

The United States is now supplying approximately one-half of the manufactures entering international trade. All of the non-manufacturing sections of the whole world are looking to us for a large proportion of their supplies of manufactures. Prior to the war the United States was supplying about one-sixth of the manufactures entering international trade; in the year which ends with this month we have supplied about one-half.

The total trade of the United States in the fiscal year ending with June will be the highest on record and may cross the \$10,000,000,000 line. For the 11 months ending with May, for which official figures are now available, the grand total is \$9,111,000,000, against \$8,949,000,000 in the full fiscal year 1917, the highest record ever made for an entire fiscal year. Thus the grand total for the 11 months ending with May exceeds that of any full year of the past, and should the June figures equal the monthly average of the 11 months already elapsed the grand total for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1919, would be over \$10,000,000,000.

Manufactures entering international trade in pre-war years averaged \$7,000,000,000 per annum, but with the suspension of exports by certain of the great manufacturing countries of the world, notably Germany, Austria and Belgium, and the great reduction in exports by other European manufacturers, Great Britain, France and Italy, the value of manufactures other than war materials entering international trade was temporarily reduced, and the total value of the manufactures entering world commerce in the fiscal year 1919 is probably little more than \$5,500,000,000, of which the United States supplied about one-half.

Manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1918 aggregated \$3,395,000,000, exclusive of those sent to our own noncontiguous territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, which are not included in the figures of foreign trade.

A compilation by the National City bank of New York shows that the exports of manufactures from the United States has averaged \$265,000,000 per month during the 10 months of the fiscal year for which figures are now available, and in the latest month, April, were \$290,000,000, thus justifying an estimate of over \$3,000,000,000 as the record for the fiscal year ending with June, 1919, of which nearly two-thirds is included in the period following the close of the war.

Quantities of principal manufactures exported in 10 months ending April, 1919, compared with the corresponding period in 1914:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 10 months ending April, 1919, 10 months ending April, 1914. Items include Autos, Cotton, Lamps, Iron, Steel, Locomotives, Gas engines, Nails, Steel rails, Sheets, Tin plate, Wire, Leather, Shoes, Shoes, Condensed milk, Printing paper, Sugar.

The nonmanufacturing area of the world, which was prior to the war accustomed to draw its manufactures chiefly from Europe and the United States, consists of South America, Africa, Oceania, Asia, except Japan, and all of North America outside the United States. Manufactures formed, prior to the war, about 66 of our exports to Asia; 85 per cent of those to South America; 85 per cent of those to Oceania; 75 per cent of those to Africa and 65 per cent of those to North America.

With the fall off of available manufactures from Europe, our exports to all those areas have enormously increased. Our total exports to Asia increased from \$115,000,000 in the last fiscal year, 1914, to about \$550,000,000 in the fiscal year ending with June, 1919; to South America from \$125,000,000 in 1914 to nearly \$400,000,000 in 1919; to Oceania from \$54,000,000 in the pre-war period to \$190,000,000 in the current year; to Africa from \$28,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and to North America, which also takes its manufactures chiefly from the United States, the increase is from \$529,000,000 in 1914 to approximately \$1,275,000,000 in the year which ends with this month, and most of these phenomenal gains occur in manufactures.

Food Trees On the Road

There is substantial merit in the new law of Michigan for the planting of nut-bearing trees along the public roads. The shortage of walnut, hickory and chestnut is indicated by abnormal prices, and the time when the supply will be exhausted is not far distant. The Michigan legislature did not pass upon the entire subject of forestry, but it made a good beginning, and if the work of the State Agricultural college and the State Highway commission is thoroughly done the legislature probably will be called upon to establish large reservations for the growing of valuable timber.

In Michigan seeds and young trees are to be supplied and planted by the state as a part of the general plan of highway construction. An issue of fifty millions of state bonds is to be supplemented by federal and local appropriations to the amount of 150,000,000. What proportion of this is required for tree planting has not as yet been determined, but a few millions will go a long way toward bordering the roads with ornamental and useful trees. The plan is so practical that other states need not wait several years for an official report from the highway department of Michigan before taking action. They should lose no time in getting the trees started, for a state that has hundreds of miles of shaded roads has a valuable asset in timber and a landscape feature that provides the most desirable kind of publicity—to say nothing of the added asset provided by food-bearing trees along the highways.—Providence Journal.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Elmer E. Thomas, attorney-at-law, born 1864. Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 47 years ago.

William Le Queux, one of the most popular of present-day novelists, born in London 55 years ago.

Crown Prince Olav, heir to the throne of Norway, born in England 16 years ago.

Dr. Frederick P. Kappell, late assistant secretary of war, now director of foreign operations of the American Red Cross, born in New York 44 years ago.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, noted suffragist, professor of political economy in the University of Wyoming, born at Clinton, Ia., 58 years ago.

Eugene Black, representative in congress of the First Texas district, born at Blossom, Tex., 40 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Bank clearings for the day were \$824,653.33. The police have appeared in their new summer linen caps.

Of the 3,000 Omaha consumers of city water, 1,800 have paid their semi-annual tax, thereby saving the 5 per cent penalty.

City Treasurer Rush sold \$22,000 worth of district paving bonds.

Corporal Tanner, G. A. R., lectured at Goodrich hall to a large audience. Gen. I. B. Dennis presided.

The Bee's Letter Box

Likes Butler's Stand.

Omaha, June 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: When Mayor Smith wrote the letter that the city commission was a rank failure he certainly hit the nail on the head. All but Butler's letter showed his popularity and his honesty to the people of Omaha when they gave him the highest vote, and his department has been very satisfactory since he took hold of it. He should have been the mayor and he would have been a credit to the town, instead of the present mayor. He sure put one over when he took our chief of police to turn Kelly over or turn in his badge. To think of Eberstein being chief of Omaha when we have a man like Henry Dunn, who was chief before him. You never saw or heard of any of these holdup, boot-legal and false arrests. Dunn has more honor and good judgment in his little finger than the present chief has in his whole body. The idea of the chief of police trying to get this man Hegg to tell a lie on the stand. This man (Hegg) should have the general support of the people and they should not let him get Hoping the people will soon recall Ringer and Eberstein and put in Henry Dunn or some other good man. C. C. CONNOR.

Real Missionary Work.

Seneca, Neb., June 27.—To the Editor of The Bee: Some time ago what was being done in your paper to Americanize the Italians working for it. I thought it might be of interest to know that this great work is being done in our little village, too. Last fall one of our christian women, Mrs. R. E. Sayers, organized a class of Mexicans to study English and at the same time to help them to become christian American citizens. She was assisted in this work by Dr. D. M. Savles, but soon the epidemic of influenza and other stress of business caused the burden to rest entirely upon Mrs. Sayers, who has worked on untiringly, having classes Tuesday and Thursday evenings at Sunday afternoon. The writer, in talking to one of this class a short time ago, finds that although he couldn't speak a word of English last September, he can converse with ease now, using good and correct "United States language." He tells me Mrs. Sayers has done all without any pay from any one. This missionary and Americanization cause is a great one. May others help in it. A READER.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

An act which has just passed the Nova Scotia legislature fixes 5 per cent per annum as the rate of interest on judgement debts.

A British naval officer has invented a vertical compass to be set level with a navigator's eyes to save him from leaning over to read it.

For home use an electrical device to ozonize water and remove all impurities, which can be operated from a light socket, has been invented.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

"What's the matter with that fellow on the cracker barrel?"

"Nothing. Why?"

"He never opens his mouth. Is he dumb?"

"No; but he used to do a lot of arguing in favor of government ownership of everything."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Hobson—"That burger client of yours doesn't seem very grateful to you for acquitting him."

Dobson—"He says I proved him so innocent that his pals won't trust him with a swell job."

"There's one trouble to these soft drinks."

"What is it?"

"I find I can't drink more than two or three of them in succession without wanting to quit and go home."—Detroit Free Press.

Briggs—"I see the anarchist who blew up part of the attorney general's house was killed because he stumbled and fell."

Griggs—"Yes; that's the trouble with them—they learned how to enter a gentleman's house—Life."

"Smith wants a decoration for valor."

"But I thought he never went out to the front."

"No, he didn't; but he says it took no end of courage to turn up at the club every day in uniform."—London Opinion.

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"THE QUEST OF JOYOUSNESS."

(Peggy and Billy pursue Joyousness up a mountain. Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway join in the chase.)

An Invitation to Dinner.

JOYOUSNESS balanced herself on the tip of a jutting rock and called back an invitation to her pursuers.

"Are you hungry? Come to my dinner party. It will be ready at 6 o'clock."

"Then Joyousness took the shortest way down the mountain, fitting from crag to crag and skipping boldly across cliffs and sharp slopes. As she was light as air this was not particularly dangerous for her, but Peggy and Billy shuddered when they gazed down the dizzy heights and thought what would happen if a human tried the same path.

"Dinner! I hope she has fried chicken and pineapple ice," exclaimed Frowning Phil, greedily.

"Toot! Toot!" sounded the locomotive whistle, and Peggy, Billy, Hopeful Smiles and Cheer-up promptly jumped aboard the train.

"Are you going back that same long, dull way?" asked Phil.

"Of course. It's the only safe way," answered Hopeful Smiles.

"Welcome! You Are Just in Time," She Cried. "But Where Are Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway?"

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DAILY DOT PUZZLE



Noodle wishes you to finish this picture. Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

"There are wild beasts and many dangers on the short path."

"Aw, shoot! I want to go straight down. We'll be late for dinner if we go crawling along on that awful train."

"Zowie! There you go again!" wailed Wantit Myway, turning upside down. Frowning Phil, as usual, turned over with him.

"Toot! Toot!" sounded the whistle a second time, and the toy train began to glide swiftly down the steep grades.

Peggy was sorry to have Frowning Phil left behind, but it really was his own fault. If instead of always kicking and scowling he would learn to make the best of things, even if they weren't just as he had planned, he would have as good a time as she and Billy.

And they were having a good time—such a good time that they shrieked with glee. The train ran faster and faster, plunging down steep inclines, scooting up steep grades and swerving around abrupt curves. It was like riding on a huge roller coaster, except that they went on and on and on for miles and miles.

Looking back they saw Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway starting along the steep, short path. Phil evidently didn't intend to miss the dinner party. Perhaps he would get there ahead of them and eat everything up.

"Well, even if he does we are having a jolly ride," cried Peggy.

"And Joyousness will save a few crumbs for us," added Hopeful Smiles.

Faster and faster they went until Peggy wondered how they were go-

ing to stop. No ordinary brakes could hold the train at that speed. But she didn't need to worry, for as they plunged into the valley, they met a stiff wind, which blew and blew so hard that it slowed up their speed and finally brought them to a stop right at the entrance of a beautiful house. Joyousness stood at the door.

"Welcome! You are just in time," she cried. "But where are Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway?"

"They took a short cut down the mountains. Aren't they here?" answered Peggy.

"No," said Joyousness, turning her eyes up the mountain. "There they are on the heights and they seem to be in trouble."

Looking up the steep slopes Peggy and Billy saw Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway far above. They were sliding down the face of a cliff and trying desperately to stop themselves before they reached a ledge at the bottom. And no wonder they wanted to stop, for on the ledge waiting for them were two hungry looking lions.

"Tomorrow will be told how Frowning Phil tumbles the bumps and misses his dinner."



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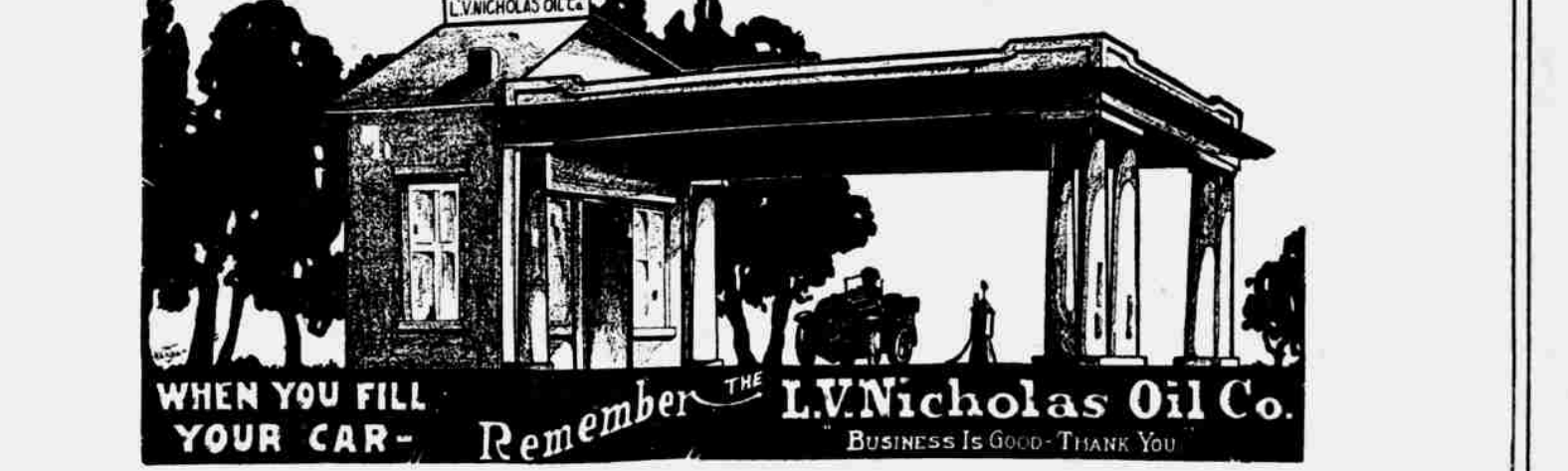
is our first step in local distribution outside of Omaha. We selected Fremont because it is a growing city of splendid spirit and co-operation—its streets are clean and busy—it is well lighted—its stores are wonderful—and it has a real hotel—"The Pathfinder."

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