

THE OMAHA BEE
DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press of which The Bee is a member, is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of our special dispatches are also reserved.

BEE TELEPHONES:
Private Branch Exchange, Ask for the Tyler 1000
Department or Particular Person Wanted.
For Night or Sunday Service Call:
Editorial Department Tyler 1000L
Advertising Department Tyler 1000A
Subscription Department Tyler 1000S

OFFICES OF THE BEE:
Home Office, The Building, 17th and Farnam.
Branch Offices:
Omaha 4115 North 24 (Park) 2615 Leavenworth
Des Moines 6114 Military Ave. (South Side) 2218 N. Street
Council Bluffs 114 1st Street 2101 N. Street
Lincoln 2116 North 10th (Walnut) 419 North 40th.
Out-of-Town Offices:
New York City 285 Fifth Ave. Washington 1111 G Street.
Chicago 322 Dearborn Street Lincoln 1330 N. Street.

APRIL CIRCULATION
Daily 65,830—Sunday 63,444
Average circulation for the month subscribed and sworn to by U. R. Ryan, Circulation Manager.

You should know that
Within 50 miles of Omaha there are 100,000 families owning 64,000 automobiles.

What about enlarging the "mummy" bathing beach?
Turkey is doing quite a bit of squirming just now, but it will be mild enough when it gets the final news from Paris.

Admiral Peary's famous ice-ship, the Roosevelt, is to be sold at auction. Here is a chance for "Old Doc" Cook to settle up.

Two and three-quarters beer is not to escape unscathed. The dry advocates want the popular beverage completely dehorned.

Governor Lowden of Illinois can distinguish between a boxing exhibition and a prize fight, if Governor Cox of Ohio can not.

Another record has gone by the board—somebody having discovered a fool stunt in which "W. J. B." declined to take part.

Designating Fort Omaha as the chief balloon school of the army is but recognizing what the practical men of the air service long ago knew.

"Wooda da Wils" is now "da dada da man," according to the Tribuna of Rome. But suppose he had taken the side of Italy on Fiume, then what?

President Poincare has dined on American beef, for which \$2.50 a pound was paid in Chicago. This is just a little too high for the plain peep, however.

Great preparations are being made to receive the president when he gets to New York. Just wait until he reaches Washington, though, if you are interested in the real reception.

Pershing has declared the military censorship off, and letters and cablegrams can come through as written, yet so little remains to be said that the uncensored communication will hold little interest to any now.

The report on The Bee's free shoe fund, promoted last winter, shows that it was a most timely and welcome service. Now the free milk and ice fund is doing a similar work. Come on in; it is 100 per cent service.

Republicans saved the country a billion and a quarter of dollars by rewriting the appropriation bills of which Claude E. Kitchin boasted, and even this economy might have been exceeded had time enough been given for full consideration. The short period is due to the fact that the president delayed so long in what he knew was inevitable, and did not call the extra session until it could no longer be postponed.

Ohio church members who cleaned up the sanctuary when help could not be hired are pluming themselves on having achieved a deed worthy of note. They should look around a little and get better acquainted with what is going on in the world, and maybe they will not then boast so loudly of having helped themselves a little. It is being done generally these days.

Return of the Immigrants

The Department of Labor of the United States continues to emphasize the imminence of the departure of 1,300,000 aliens to Europe, carrying with them savings to the amount of \$3,000 each. The peril of this is greatly exaggerated. Although it is professed that the statistics has been carefully gathered, it can be merely a little better than guessing. Nor is it likely that all who return to Europe this summer will remain there. There are many reasons why such as have parents or other relatives in their native lands should be eager to visit them, extend them aid, get a first-hand story of the war and view the devastation wrought by the war, but there is little reason for believing that there will be such an immense number or that a large percentage of them will stay in Europe.

Europe is not a bed of roses nor will it be for many years to come. All travelers tell of armies of unemployed, paid regularly by the governments during the period of unemployment. Practically all the countries are on an inflated paper-money basis, greatly increasing the prices of things, in addition to the effect of short supplies. The debts of all the nations will be staggering, in proportion to their wealth. Such aliens as have in the past gone to Europe to visit have been carefully gathered, it can be merely a little better than guessing. Nor is it likely that all who return to Europe this summer will remain there. There are many reasons why such as have parents or other relatives in their native lands should be eager to visit them, extend them aid, get a first-hand story of the war and view the devastation wrought by the war, but there is little reason for believing that there will be such an immense number or that a large percentage of them will stay in Europe.

Relief in Sight on Bread Prices.
Nebraska millers are said to be promising a reduction in the price of flour, following the present wheat harvest. This, of course, has been anticipated. It will not be accompanied by a corresponding drop in the price of wheat to the farmer, who is guaranteed on the crop of the current year by the government, but it means that consumers are to get flour on the basis of the open market for wheat. In February a Scotch authority placed the Liverpool price of wheat for August at \$1.10 per bushel. Since that time some argument has been made that world conditions would save our government whole against its fixed price to the farmer, but developments scarcely warrant that belief at this time. It is within the range of probabilities that the entire appropriation of more than a billion dollars will be used. This is the first step down the ladder of war prices, and when it is taken, others must follow. The promise of the Nebraska millers is an assurance that relief for the public is not to be delayed a great while longer.

The intoxicating property of a beverage is a question of fact and not of law, says the Department of Justice. Just so; prohibition once was regarded as a policy and not a principle, but it was written into the fundamental law of many states and finally into the constitution of the United States.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The Federal Reserve board comes forward with another optimistic report on business conditions in the United States. Coupled with it is a carefully worded warning against undue speculation. Prospects for a bountiful harvest and improvement in the labor situation form the foundation for the encouragement the board gives the public as to the present and the immediate future. New York bankers report a firmer situation in the money market, which tends to support the conclusion that, in spite of the continued activity on Wall street, the speculative element is not so prevalent as the Reserve board's warning might suggest.

Recent inquiry, carried on by an eastern agency, developed the fact that in none of the staple lines is the volume of sales equal to what those reporting considered normal for the season. This is a natural result of the transition from war to peace. Buyers have waited for the stabilization process to produce its expected effect, and sales have been for immediate requirements only. Little or no future buying is reported anywhere. This condition can not continue long, for consumption is steady, and certainly will increase if threatened advances in prices are not forced to a point that exceeds ability to pay.

With bank assets of nearly twenty-one billions, with greater food supplies than in 1918 and the new crop coming on, with the labor market such as to assimilate all the returning soldiers, and industry generally getting back to its steady swing, business conditions seldom have been more encouraging in the United States in midsummer. Faith and courage, joined with enterprise, should secure for Americans the great opportunity now offered by the world's situation.

Flight of the "R-34"

When the R-34 ties up at Minneola, Long Island, and this ought to be within a very few hours now, another phase of voyaging by air across the Atlantic will have entered upon. The American seaplane proved the feasibility of passage by that means, and the British airplane showed the nonstop flight to be possible. Now comes the dirigible lighter-than-air machine to demonstrate that what has long been considered theoretically possible is practicable. All that remains now is to arrange the schedule, build the ships, and the gadders between the continents will be ready to provide the traffic for the modern method of transportation.

These spectacular post-war feats hold a peculiar interest for another reason. They mark the downfall of a German dream of air domination. Not many years ago, when the Zeppelin was making its flights between German cities, carrying passengers and attracting much notice, a proposed flight to America was liberally exploited. It contemplated crossing by a southern route, to avoid the anti-cyclone. Then the Germans were reported to have charted the air with great care, and were said to be possessed of such knowledge of currents, drift and the like as to have a tremendous advantage over any rival. The Zeppelin failed as a war machine, but its adaptability as a means of transportation has never been questioned. England, however, has stepped in and won the laurels to which the German promoters aspired.

Fancy must find new realms in which to soar, for man's daring has eliminated the air above and the waters below the earth as fields for imaginative speculation. It will require a real genius to provide a new thrill.

Buying the "Fontenelle Forest."

Several years ago The Bee suggested that the state acquire the wooded tract just south of town, known then as "Child's Point," but now more generally referred to as "Fontenelle Forest." Many practical as well as sentimental reasons supported this then, and all are as strong today. It is the largest tract of original tree growth standing in the state, containing fine specimens of indigenous timber, and for this alone it ought to be preserved. No other place in the state provides so efficient a bird sanctuary as this, and the public has long been educated to the advantages bird-life brings to an agricultural community.

The movement of the Fontenelle Forest association to raise the money to purchase this tract of ground and dedicate it perpetually to the uses of the birds, and the public under certain restrictions, is along a line that is not altogether novel, yet is quite uncommon in Omaha. In commending the spirit that prompts these people, and expressing a hope that their venture will succeed, The Bee suggests that they return to the original name of the tract. Captain Child was a pioneer, and his memory is worthy of commemoration at least to the extent that is involved in retaining it in connection with his former property. On the other hand, Fontenelle, however great his claim on posterity, has been signally and frequently honored in other ways. We have a Fontenelle park, a boulevard similarly designated, and many private ventures keep the great chief's name before the public. "Child's Point" was a landmark for many years, and may well be retained as such.

Relief in Sight on Bread Prices.
Nebraska millers are said to be promising a reduction in the price of flour, following the present wheat harvest. This, of course, has been anticipated. It will not be accompanied by a corresponding drop in the price of wheat to the farmer, who is guaranteed on the crop of the current year by the government, but it means that consumers are to get flour on the basis of the open market for wheat. In February a Scotch authority placed the Liverpool price of wheat for August at \$1.10 per bushel. Since that time some argument has been made that world conditions would save our government whole against its fixed price to the farmer, but developments scarcely warrant that belief at this time. It is within the range of probabilities that the entire appropriation of more than a billion dollars will be used. This is the first step down the ladder of war prices, and when it is taken, others must follow. The promise of the Nebraska millers is an assurance that relief for the public is not to be delayed a great while longer.

The intoxicating property of a beverage is a question of fact and not of law, says the Department of Justice. Just so; prohibition once was regarded as a policy and not a principle, but it was written into the fundamental law of many states and finally into the constitution of the United States.

Through German Eyes

From the London Times.
There are still people in Germany who believe that a military dictatorship under Ludendorff or Hindenburg is practical. Colonel Bauer, late of the general staff, has just published a pamphlet on "The Delusion of a Peace of Understanding." His object, the preface states, is to lead all Germans without distinction of party, along a path by which the ruin designed for the nation may be avoided. The method is to praise Ludendorff and Hindenburg, and to blame Prince Max of Baden and the socialists for the collapse of Germany.

Prince Max of Baden and the majority socialists have always maintained that the hand of the government was forced in the end of last September, because Ludendorff and Hindenburg declared that the German front would collapse unless an armistice were obtained within 24 hours. Their case, in short, is that it was not until the army had declared itself beaten that the government surrendered.

Colonel Bauer endeavors to refute this, and to rehabilitate the generals. He quotes the Ludendorff order to publish a memorandum to the Reichstag on October 2, 1918. According to this document, Ludendorff urged that "neither the army nor the civilians must do anything that would show weakness." On the contrary, both must stand firmer than ever. Whilst overtures for peace are being made, there must be a united front, so that the enemy may realize that, unless they offer an acceptable peace, there is a resolute determination to continue the war.

According to Bauer, neither Hindenburg nor Ludendorff regarded the army as beaten. But they foresaw that civilian weakness and the civilian "delusion about a good peace" would before long corrupt the army, and they were therefore anxious to get an armistice whilst the army was still unbeaten and powerful.

The moral of the pamphlet is—Trust the army and its leaders, and not the present government of Germany.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has a cautious but on the whole sympathetic article on the communist rule in Hungary. The repeated rumors, as to the fall of Bela Kun, "come from sensational newspapers in Vienna," and are not to be trusted. For the present the communist government seems to be the only one with a chance of continued existence. The dictatorship secures that counter-revolutionaries are promptly dealt with, but the recent liberation of hostages shows that Bela Kun feels fairly secure. The rule is well organized, and the successes against Roumania and Czechoslovakia have stimulated Hungarian patriotism so that many who dislike the government tolerate it because of its success.

It is more doubtful as to whether or not this experiment in communism is likely to be successful. It is much better than bolshevism, as it includes the "middle class" intellectual workers and many of the bourgeoisie. It presses most hardly on property owners, and the only serious trouble it has had to face is with the peasant proprietors who are passionate individualists. Communism has taken over government under the worst possible conditions, and any system might well fail. At present it is interesting as the "opposite pole of the capitalism ruling at Versailles"; both are too lopsided to be secure.

The Cologne Gazette declares that the independent socialists are bitterly disappointed because the new suffrage has not given a proletarian majority. They are proposing, therefore, to change the basis of the suffrage so as to secure the absolute rule of the proletariat. It quotes a writer in the Freiheit as saying that "to bring about the necessary proletarian dictatorship by cleaning up the present bourgeois councils, there must be a form of suffrage securing the unlimited power of the working classes to establish socialization." The vote now includes amongst "productive workers" technical experts, architects, teachers, artists and similar persons who are contaminated by capitalism. It must, therefore, be reinforced.

In the first place, all those who are out of work must be included. Next, all adherents of the socialists must be included, whether they be producers or not, as "they belong subjectively, although not objectively, to the working classes." On the other hand, those hostile to socialism must be excluded from the suffrage, as, for example, those who belong to anticommunist bodies or who have spoken or written against socialists or socialism.

If the proposal be genuine, it shows that the extremists are taking over the old Prussian device of doctoring the electorate.

French Art of Courtesy

No one can understand this French conception of art, as no one could understand the similar Greek conception, without distinguishing clearly between art and artifice. The first comment of the Anglo-Saxon on all art is likely to be that it is artificial; his comment upon the French life, itself an art, is that it partakes too much of the quality of artifice. The difficulty is that such a comment assumes civilization as a natural thing, said Professor Erskine in a recent lecture to his soldier students in France. The Frenchman knows better. When our mothers sent us to childhood parties and cautioned us to behave naturally they did not mean what they said; they meant that we should wear our acquired arts of courtesy as though they were natural.

It is that sense of civilization is not natural, and French life, in the most highly cultivated, has the most characteristic of art. But the French themselves are even more severe than we are in condemning artifice, which to them is not art but its most preverse enemy. Art for them must be frank and sincere, a quite open control of means to reach an intelligible ideal. There is nothing secret about it; its glory is the large part that reason and calculation play in it—as any choice between good and evil should be calculating and reasonable. Artifice, on the other hand, is the putting on of disguise, the assuming of methods which do not harmonize with the genuine purpose; it is a too great emphasis upon means and a too slight valuation of the noble end. Art is, as it were, the contrast of art and nature; it is the condition which is reached when man has given an interpretation and a direction to the chaos of crude experience. In between these extremes in artifice, partaking of the quality of both—half directed, half meaningless.—New York Post.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.
Rev. Ewald T. Otto, pastor of the St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran church, born 1881.
Habibulla Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, who has been making a display of hostility toward the British, born 47 years ago.
John Alexander Stewart, well-known novelist and journalist, born in Scotland, 58 years ago.
Helen M. Warrum, celebrated operatic singer, born at Greenfield, Ind., 27 years ago.
Dr. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics in Johns Hopkins university, born at Manchester, Vt., 55 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

Senators Dawes of Massachusetts and Jones of Alabama, members of subcommittee on Indian affairs, were in the city. Senator Mauders, Congressman Connell and wife, Mayor Broach and Commissioner Bennett met the visitors at the station.

About 150 Knights of Pythias left for Columbus to attend the Pythian encampment there. Mrs. Thomas Swob, her two sons left for Herkimer, N. Y., where they will spend the summer.

General Hawkins of the army, who has large property interests here, is in the city.

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.

Soldier's Birth Certificate.

Mrs. L. E. C.—Your request is not very clear, but if we understand it, you want to know how to proceed to establish the birth of a soldier who was killed in France. If, as you say, the boy was born at Ashland, Neb., in 1895, you should write to the county clerk of Saunders county, Nebraska, addressing him at Wahoo. Give him the particulars as well as you can, and he will give you information as to the records of the county concerning the birth of the soldier. Give the name of the midwife, if you can not tell the physician's name, and the date as nearly as you can fix it.

Many Questions Answered.

Babe F.—We have no record of the 22d transportation company having pulled from Brest. It is certain, however, that all the units of the American Expeditionary Force will soon be out of France.

S. A. S.—Can not tell from your letter to what unit you have reference. However, as all the forces in France are being brought home as soon as possible, it is pretty certain that the soldier you are interested in will soon be back in the home land.

B. J.—Salvage unit No. 315 has been stationed at Toul, where it is employed at cleaning up and salvaging all material. The post will soon be given up by the American forces. The unit will probably shortly be released for return to America.

Mrs. G. McK.—We have no other information regarding the soldier you mention that is contained in the published list to which you refer. For information concerning an individual soldier recourse must be had to the office of the adjutant general of the army at Washington, D. C. you will be furnished with his present address and reasons, if any, for his not being reported as having landed.

A Wife.—We have no information with regard to the sailing date for the 432th supply train.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

IT'S RAINING BUT I'M GOING TO WEAR MY NEW \$13.98 SUIT JUST THE SAME!



AND HE DID.



The proof is in its matchless beauty of tone, its unrivaled resonance, its action—delightfully responsive to any mood, not only when new, but after the lapse of years—proof that the Mason & Hamlin is the world's finest piano—bar none.

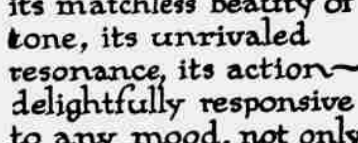
Ask us to show you how and why.

The following is a list of pianos to be found on our floors; some of them we have handled for 45 years—Kranich & Bach, Vose & Sons, Brambach, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Cable-Nelson and Hospe Piano.

Cash prices, or terms if you prefer.

A. Hospe Co. 1513 Douglas St.

"BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU" WHY NOT NICHOLAS OILS?



L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Little Folks' Corner

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

THE QUEST OF JOYOUSNESS.

Phil's Wild Slide.
Just as Frowning Phil and Wantit Myway seemed about to slide into the jaws of the hungry mountain lions waiting on the ledge at the bottom of the cliff, they stopped abruptly. Their coats had caught on jutting rocks, and they hung suspended over the open mouths of the snarling beasts.

Joyousness, standing at the door of her house in the valley far below, handed Peggy and Billy each a pair of field glasses. With these they could see plainly every movement of Phil and the dwarf. The mountain lions, seeing their expected dinner hanging just out of their reach, clawed vainly at the cliff and leaped as high as they could. One of the leaps brought a lion within snapping reach of Phil, but he, thrashing out with his foot, kicked the lion right in the nose and sent it sprawling backward, tearing mad.

Peggy and Billy couldn't help laughing at this, but their laughter was cut short when the glasses disclosed whirling, swaying creatures in a rocky crevice close to Phil and the dwarf.

"Rattlesnakes!" whispered Billy. Phil saw the snakes at that very moment. Scared into a panic, he gave such a jerk that his coat tore free from the rock and down he flopped right on top of the mountain lions, bringing Wantit Myway tumbling with him.

The mountain lions were knocked flat, and before they could rise Phil and the dwarf had dug their fingers deep into the creature's soft fur. The lions, who had thought they were going to have an easy dinner, were startled by this unexpected form of attack, and bounded away down the mountain with Phil and Wantit Myway clinging desperately to them. The lions were scared, but they were not half so scared as Phil and the dwarf.

Suddenly a wide chasm yawned before the fleeing beasts. They gathered themselves to leap it and as they flew into the air Phil and Wantit Myway tumbled off, landing on a bumpy incline. Bumpy, bumpy, bump! went the two, with worse bumps to come, for they landed right in the midst of a grazing flock of mountain sheep.

The mountain sheep were scared, and so they did the first thing that popped into their heads—they butted. Wham! a young buck sent Phil bouncing in front of an old ram, and wham! the old ram butted him in front of the leader of the flock, and wham! the leader of the flock

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

24 15
25 23 16 14
22 17 13
26 18
21 19 12
30 28 20 11 8
31 25 10 9
32 23 10 7
33 8 5
34 4
35 3
37 39 40
42 4
44 1
43 2
45 46
47 1
48 2
49 3
50 4
51 5

Noodle says "Trace fifty-one." And the picture will be done." Draw from one to two and so on to the end.

League of Nations Ensign.
The ensign adopted for the league of nations has three broad horizontal stripes, the top and bottom being white and the center blue. It is really the flag representing the letter "N" in the international code—which is the universal language of the sea—with the colors reversed. The design was selected principally because it clashes in no way with any existing national flag.

See the Midnight Sun this Summer
So easy to reach.
First the Canadian Pacific Rockies.
Then a luxurious Canadian Pacific Steamship

from Vancouver—like sailing on an endless lake, now wide, now narrow—past grotesque totem poles and great salmon canneries—past gold mines—hustling towns and vast shimmering glaciers—into the Magnetic North with its midnight sun and resplendent silences.

And southbound—a new enchantment around the corner of each succeeding island. Sailing Dates Gladly Furnished.

Ask for Resort your No. S-5, JHOS. J. W. L., General Agent Canadian Pacific Railway, 140 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Cruise the Great Lakes this Season

On the Palatial Steamers of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation

Sailings from Duluth Every Third Day. Steel Steamers

OCTORARA, JUNIATA, TIONESTA

Leaving Duluth at 9:30 P. M., Stopping at Houghton Sault Ste. Marie Mackinac Island Detroit Cleveland Buffalo

ORCHESTRA DANCING "Ask anyone who has made the Trip."

Make reservations today for your Summer Vacation. Through tickets to all ports east on sale at Consolidated Ticket Office, or H. T. Cutler, Agent, U. S. Trust Co., Omaha, Neb.

Romance and Your Summer Vacation

The Lakes and Mountains of Historic New York State

Hit the old romantic trails of the Mohegans and Iroquois; follow Champlain and other pioneers down beautiful lakes and through the high woods of the Adirondacks. Visit the Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs, Lakes George and Champlain, Ticonderoga—forts and battlefields that thrill with the sentiment of five of our earliest wars—now, more than ever, alluring to every true American. You may camp out or live in luxury, anywhere in this glorious out-of-doors. Accommodations to fit every purse.

NEW ENGLAND—a little further East, offers an endless variety of summer attractions; the White and Green Mountains; the woods and lakes of Maine; or the brilliant summer life of world-famous seashore resorts.

ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST, from Cape May and Atlantic City to New York Bay, there are forty wonderful, gay beaches with thousands of splendid summer hotels, and all the fascinating life, sports, and attractions of the seaside.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel, to enjoy this summer out-of-doors. Your local ticket agent, or the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office, will help plan your trip. Illustrated booklets of the sections mentioned, giving lists of hotels, and authoritative information have been prepared. Write for them. Mention the section you desire to visit. Address:

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Travel Bureau 143 Liberty Street New York City

Travel Bureau 646 Transportation Building Chicago

Travel Bureau 602 Healy Building Atlanta

Travel Bureau 143 Liberty Street New York City

Travel Bureau 646 Transportation Building Chicago

Travel Bureau 602 Healy Building Atlanta