

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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You should know that

There are 75,000 farms within 50 miles of Omaha which average in value \$10,000 apiece.

Did you guess the winner?

Omaha had a really sane Fourth, and feels good this morning, thank you.

The irrepresible Mexicans persist in playing with matches around the powder house.

Manitoba is given power to grant divorces, but that will not put much of a crimp into Reno.

Toledo will not worry about the headache until the cash is all counted and a balance struck.

With a seaplane in active operation hereabouts, all Omaha needs now is a submarine and it will be a real seaport.

Uncle Sam's boys are showing the Allies that they are some punkins on the athletic as well as on the battle field.

Atlantic City prices for strong drink ought to be sufficient to enforce the dry laws, without aid from the federal authorities.

Herr Hohenzollern is promised at least one more visit to London, this time for the purpose of saying, "Good morning, judge!"

Heroes could face the bullets in France, but shy at meeting crowds in America, deserve all the more the recognition given them.

The telegraph companies will have to invent a new excuse for delay or nondelivery of messages, now that the strike has collapsed.

A Connecticut juvenile court judge has advised spanking as a corrective measure, but the difficulty is to get parents to assume this responsibility.

Vilhjarnur Stefansson finds the north of New York "vitating and enervating," but one does not need to be an Arctic explorer to experience that feeling on Manhattan island.

Pershing proposes that the American force in Germany be cut down to 6,000 if the peace treaty is observed. Amend this to bring the boys all home as soon as possible.

Any part of the future that depends on wheat is now assured. Nebraska and Kansas have produced enough to feed the country, and the rest of the states can take care of the world.

Governor Allen failed to get help from the government in harvesting the Kansas wheat crop, but he did get the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy on record.

Twenty-two powers are expected to unite in asking the extradition of Wilhelm the Worst, who looks to Holland for protection. His chances are getting slimmer all the time.

Turkey's case is "unfinished business" at Paris, where the powers are unable to agree on conditions for the "unspokeable." May we not express the hope that no more Berlin or Vienna experiments be tried?

The Illinois man who wants to lay a special tax on prohibitionists ought to be careful how he monkeys with that phase of the proposition. If he gets the drys waked up to its possibilities, he may get another proof of the power of "brutal majorities."

Uncle Sam's vigilance against bomb throwers should not be relaxed, just because the Fourth has passed. Any day is good to overhaul an anarchist. Every ship returning to Europe should carry its quota of "reds" till the country is riddled of them.

Railroads and Harvest

The demand which Governor Allen is making upon the railroad administration for rates for harvest hands to the Kansas wheat fields does not appear unreasonable. Under private control the roads have granted the rates in former years, and Kansas has received help from as far east as Pittsburgh and from Cleveland.

The excuse offered by Walker D. Hines for the administration, that if the rate is granted to Kansas other states will demand rates for men who work in the different industries of vital importance, does not present any serious problem. If the demand for labor in any vital industry is as important as the Kansas wheat situation, there should be no hesitancy on the part of the railroads to co-operate in getting the labor to the place of demand.

The suggestion made by Mr. Hines that the Kansas farmers be prosperous and should pay wages that will attract men from all sections of the country is gratuitous advice from Mr. Hines. No complaint is made of the wages. From four to five dollars a day for harvest hands is regarded as very attractive. But the period of harvest labor is so short that it would be impossible to pay wages that would justify harvest hands from Ohio and Pennsylvania paying full fare on the railroad—at present rates, anyway—for the two or three weeks' work in the harvest fields.

The position taken by Mr. Hines has not added to the popularity of the railroad administration by the government. Possibly it was not intended that it should.—Kansas City Star.

THE CASE FOR THE CODE LAW.

With the understanding that an extra session of the Nebraska legislature is to be convened shortly to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, Governor McKelvie has to decide whether he shall include in the call the amendment and re-enactment of the administrative code law with an emergency clause that will put it into immediate operation.

The administrative code is part of the party program upon which the governor was voted into office together with a legislature overwhelmingly republican in both houses, and the measure itself is the laborious work of careful adaptation of this system to the needs of Nebraska by special committees of each house. Had it been enacted originally with the emergency clause there would have been no objection or complaint, but the operation of the law is now threatened by a referendum invoked by democratic agencies through hired autograph collectors securing signatures to a petition to defeat it. Re-enactment with the emergency clause would, of course, be followed by a cry from the democrats that such action is a nullification of the right of the people to a referendum, when in fact the proposed referendum is a nullification of the vote already taken by the people at the time they elected the republican governor and legislature and the referendum can still be taken only by way of repeal rather than of suspension.

If the administrative code system after a fair trial has made good, the people will want to continue it. If it does not meet expectation, it can be repealed either by direct vote or by action of the next legislature. The real question therefore, is whether the code law will stand on its merits as a piece of constructive legislation, whether it really marks an advanced step for efficient and economical state government as compared with the present administration through the multiplicity of boards and commissioners, which all agree is cumbersome, costly and inefficient.

China's Case Before the World.

Another weak feature of the Paris peace treaty is that which sets up justification for the retention of the Shantung peninsula by Japan because it was taken from Germany and not from China. That Germany took the land from China twenty-one years ago, even under pretense of a concession is scarcely a sustainable reason why it should not be returned to its nationality. A peace treaty that orders the return to its rightful owners of the venerated skull of a dead and gone chief of an African tribe surely without violence take cognizance of the fact that a rich bit of territory properly belonging to China is now held by Japan under pretext of having seized it from Germany.

If the German title were indefeasible, the action of the peace conference in allowing the Nipponese to hold Shantung may be defended. China, however, contends that the concession made to the Germans was under duress, at a time when the spoliation of the weak and decaying empire was exciting European powers, and asks the restoration of the territory to its original sovereignty. Confirming Japan in its pretensions to succession to German rights in the rich mineral deposits of the peninsula contrasts strangely with the professions of the "big four," as to the establishment of justice for weak as well as strong nations.

That it holds the germ of a future war between China and Japan is clear, and that genuine statesmanship will be required to avert that war is as plain. The Chinese are in no sense satisfied with the Paris decision.

Just a Matter of Business.

We are not especially concerned as to whether the so-called championship of the world in the realm of heavyweight prize fighting changed hands at Toledo. Whatever of admiration may exist for the physical prowess of the mighty Willard, or the splendid forces of the agile Dempsey, is swallowed up in contemplation of the business acumen of the men who promoted the affair.

Gauging the mood of the American people with such accuracy as almost amount to prescience, these entrepreneurs have in their own parlance "stood the public on its head." They seized the opportune moment, diverted attention from the more serious aspects of national existence, and centered an unduly large share of notice on the movements of a pair of pugilists. This was but preliminary to and in a measure a screen for the operations of the business end of the game.

Once the great athlete was admired by all and envied by many. He was an example of the possibility of physical and mental development and co-ordination. On his mind as well as his muscles depended his pre-eminence in his special line of endeavor, and the all-around man was a source of inspiration because of his vigor. Among savage and semi-civilized people he was chief, and the highly civilized paid him tribute of respect because of his beauty and grace as well as his ability.

Not so these days. The professional athlete is first of all a business man. His real triumph is found in the box office, his trophies take the form of cash in hand, and his glory is invested in lands and stocks. His leadership may pass, but the usufruct of his endeavor is substantial and enduring. Even should he, as many of the ilk have done, dissipate his gains foolishly, it remains true that it was not the sporting instinct nor the joy of winning that led him to the top, but the sordid longing for the hard cash.

"May the best man win" is a mockery now, because the outcome is really determined by the money taken at the door.

Nebraskaans will follow Silas A. Holcomb to his new home with all hopes that in the change of climate he will find better health and relief from his physical ills. The people he served so long and in so many capacities have not lost their interest in him because of his enforced retirement.

The downfall of the former head of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon league may be due to a frame-up, or to a constitutional inability to tell near-beer from the real thing, but it is not editing in any regard.

Omaha loan and building associations make such a showing of vigorous health and activity as must convince the world of their soundness and of the enterprise of their management.

Japan now sets up a plea that China slipped the double-cross to the land of the Rising Sun. That is nothing to what the Celestials have in store for their little brown bosses.

Trial for Murderers of Miss Cavell

J. P. Collins in Boston Transcript.

For 20 years Maitre de Leval was legal advocate of the British legation in Brussels, and after the war began he got an appointment in a similar capacity to the American minister, Brand Whitlock, greatest of Miss Cavell's champions and friends.

The Maitre said Miss Cavell had done more for the war by her death than many generals had done in living. When she was warned of what she must expect if she were caught in the act of helping prisoners to get away home, her reply was simply, "I know, but I must go on," and on the work went.

After Mons and Chateau, great numbers of allied fugitives had to be collected in all sorts of dark and obscure places, and Belgian farmers found harboring any of these were shot with the captives themselves. But nobody ever conceived of women being shot for any such act of mercy.

Maitre de Leval made it clear, at any rate, that he was not a group of photographers, gave them Flemish names, taught them the rudiments of the language, prepared false identity papers for them and even located their birth in places which never existed.

When the majority of this devoted group were arrested—and they were betrayed by a man said to be a Pole—the Prince de Croix was one of the few who escaped, and it was generally believed that the women would survive. Most of them did, but one of them was doomed from the first and knew it. Nurse Cavell had gone near her to tell her what to say. She owned to saving these men's lives, 200 in all, and openly said it was her work and her duty in life. If she had handed these countrymen of hers over to the Germans, she said simply, they would have been shot.

When remonstrance was made to the Germans through American authorities, the reply was given that there was no need for M. Leval to see her; besides, no political prisoner could be seen by anyone till sentence was passed, and in any case, being a Belgian, M. de Leval could not plead in a German court. When another man was obtained, M. Sadi Kirschen, he was told that the case was not very grave.

It is clear now that Maitre de Leval started to put her friends off and give the machinery of murder plenty of time to go forward.

As a rule, even in German law, the public prosecutor in military courts was a man versed in the procedure and innocent of bias; but in this case a man named Stoeber was employed, whose son had been killed on the English front, and he seems to have left no stone unturned to be revenged.

He was an elegant, cynical, incompetent, unscrupulous ruffian, fashionably dressed, with a waxed mustache, and he set himself to bully Nurse Cavell in the most horrible way. He treated her like a slave and told her she lied; he bullied her advocate for using a word which was not German, and made the whole defense a mockery.

There was no capital offense to be proved against her, for she was only an accomplice in helping soldiers into neutral territory, Holland. Moreover, she never guided "enemy" troops into enemy lands, as was alleged in order to bring her into the toils.

As a matter of fact, a law was enacted only after her death to give warrant for her sentence. She herself was in no doubt at any time as to her fate. "I am English," she said, "and they want my life."

Fearing the worst possibility, her few friends prepared a petition for her addressed to the governor, Von Bissing, and his creature, Von Lancken. When they asked for Von Lancken (having learned that the women were in his hands) and sent word they must wait till the play was over. Then he grumbled at being disturbed at that time of night, though it was her last night alive. First he denied the death sentence, but later admitted it, saying he could only be a messenger, and not even the kaiser could release her then.

She was bound to a chain and fired at by 12 soldiers, but these were held blameless. They simply carried out orders.

The men to answer for it all are the kaiser, Stoeber, Von Bissing and Von Sauerzweig, and it looks as if we are to have all four at the bar.

A Just Judge

Magistrate Geismar at Coney Island has found a valuable safeguard action in the lost battle for personal liberty. A woman was brought into his court, charged with the heinous offense of wearing a bathing suit on the street—but under a complete and decorous equipment of street clothing. Her culpability was discovered by a vigilant policeman who detected the bathing suit, and who arrested the woman's husband for objecting to his methods. Now the magistrate holds that the right of the citizen to self-determination in undergarments should be inviolate, so long as outer garments meet the demands of propriety; that wearing a bathing suit is a crime only in some circumstances, and that the police are not entitled to go about disrobing citizens to find out if they are wearing anything offensive to the official moral sense.

"Thus freedom now so seldom wakes, the only throb she gives is when some heart indignant breaks to show that still she lives." Though our legislative bodies will no doubt hasten to remedy the oversight, it is a relief to feel that for a few days at least there is something which is not a crime.—New York Times.

Revival of British Industry.

An article in the London Times of April 17 claims that the world of British industry is gradually being remade. From one end of the country to the other munition factories are being closed, dismantled and then adapted and refitted for the work of peace, though the British manufacturers are silent during the period of transition.

TODAY

The Day We Celebrate.

Jesse C. McNish, president of the McNish Cattle Loan company, born 1872.

J. D. ("Dad") Weaver, secretary of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, born 1851.

Jan Kubelik, one of the most celebrated of living violinists, born in Prague, Bohemia, 39 years ago.

Will N. Harben, author of "The Inner Law" and other popular novels, born at Dalton, Ga., 51 years ago.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, noted New York rabbi and Jewish scholar, born in San Francisco 42 years ago.

Frances Tiernan ("Christian Reid"), writer of many popular novels, born at Salisbury, N. C., 73 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the plans for a union depot met to prepare their report.

Hon. Liang-Ting-Tsao of San Francisco, his imperial Chinese majesty's consul general, passed through Omaha.

R. C. Patterson has decided to build a \$15,000 three-story brick structure on Farnam street, between the New York Life and Ames buildings.

The Nebraska Press association assembled here and left for an excursion to the Pacific northwest. Editors and their wives were given a drive over the city by courtesy of the Board of Trade.

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.

Confusion in Published Orders.

M. R. J.—You are not alone in your predicament; others are also confused by the apparently contradictory orders that are published from time to time with reference to the army. Things have moved fast in the last few weeks, and as events have developed changes have been forced in the military program. It is only certain that the American forces in France are being removed as speedily as possible, and that within the present month they may be out of that country. It is also settled that troops held in Germany will be removed with all expedition. The army bill just passed provides for an army of 400,000 for the coming year, which necessitates the demobilization of forces at home with utmost expedition. The latest announcement from the War department to the effect that the army will be reduced to 235,000 officers and men by September 30 is interpreted to mean that all American soldiers will be returned from Europe by that time.

Many Questions Answered.

An Anxious Mother—The 320th supply company, quartermaster's force, was demobilized in February. Its members were transferred to other units.

L. E. C.—Write to the zone finance officer, allotment branch, bond dividend, Lemmon building, Washington, D. C., for information concerning the Liberty bond you did not receive.

M. S.—The 20th infantry did not go to France, but was employed in this country during the war, mainly in Utah, and on station in Texas and Kansas.

J. R. M.—The 80th artillery reached New York on June 20, and has since been demobilized.

R. S. L.—The latest news we have concerning camp hospital No. 41 is that it was assigned to early conversion. The hospital has been stationed at Issur-Tille.

M. J.—Field bakery company No. 322 is in the army of occupation, in the Fifth division, and has not yet been assigned a sailing date for return.

L. E. J.—The 312th engineers reached Newport News June 11 on the Arizona.

T. R. L.—No orders have yet been issued for the return of mobile laboratory No. 49. It is in the service of supply.

Friend—No orders have as yet been issued for the return of the 19th field artillery. This regiment is in the Fifth division, and is part of the American forces in Germany.

Soldier's Sweetheart—Casual companies are made up of men from all states and all branches of the service. These have been detached from regular units for many reasons, and are grouped and sent home as such. The number of such a company gives no idea as to what men are in it, or from what state or branch of the service they come.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Clergymen in Oakland, Cal., have formed a labor union.

The red and white flag of Monaco flies over the nation of least area, but there are three smaller in population. It has 23,000 inhabitants, as compared with 5,321 for Andorra, 10,000 for Liechtenstein and 11,613 for San Marino.

At the beginning of the war in Europe it was believed that there would be much work for cavalry units, but the system of trench warfare, which developed, made that important military arm of much less service than in previous wars.

Agricultural implements in considerable quantity will be in demand for the coming season. (South Africa) settlement scheme for ex-soldiers, especially windmills, fencing material and dipping tanks, says the East African and South African Export Gazette.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR.

Pedestrian—Hey, mister! you're losing something.

Automobile—What is it?

Ped.—The pleasure of my company in your auto—Judge.

"Lady outside wants to see you."

White unit goes to tell whether or not one oyster is worth by eating another.—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah, waiter, tell me, are the oysters good?"

The ones I ate were, mister, but I don't know how you're going to tell whether or not one oyster is worth by eating another.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Flatbush—She has a very difficult part in the new play.

Mrs. Flatbush—Difficult? Why, she doesn't say a word that is not a woman's word.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What about my case?"

"You are only technically guilty," said the lawyer.

"For your being in jail!"

"It's a mere technicality. I know, but how about getting me out?"—Kansas City Journal.

SUMMER HEAT.

In these days of summer heat I should like to make retreat to the mountains, or the lake. Where my mind can find no relief from the rippling hillside stream: Or perchance cool air and dream of the bass and mountain trout idly swimming all about.

Round my book on every side Mindful not of time or tide: Read a single line of the poet: Pine trees murmuring in the breeze; Then, maybe, in summer heat, I could keep my temper sweet.

—LORIN ANDREW THOMPSON.

Omaha, Neb.

DAILY CARTOONETTE

I'll tie the rover to my leg

So he won't run away

While I take a nap!

—Nicholas—

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Stop Itching Skin

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and skin irritation almost instantly and that cleanses and soothes the skin.

Ask your druggist for a 35-cent bottle of Zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find that irritations, pimples, blackheads, eczema, blotches, ringworm, and similar skin troubles will disappear.

A little Zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed for it banishes most skin eruptions, makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.

—The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

Little Folks' Corner

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

DREAMLAND ADVENTURE

By DADDY.

"THE WATER GOBLINS"

(In this story Peggy and Billy visit the Under-the-Water folks and are caught in a remarkable adventure.)

The Two-Finger Signal.

PEGGY's father, returning home from a business trip, had brought her a charming green bathing suit as a present. It was so pretty Peggy had to try it on at once.

And after she had it on, she thought what fun it would be to frolic in the spray of the lawn hose. Out she ran to the back yard, but when she got there she found Norah, the maid, using the hose to wash the lawn in her bare feet, enjoying the tickling sensation of the grass. When she grew tired she sat in the hammock to rest until Norah was through.

"Hoo-hoo!" cried Billy Belgium from the shrubbery at the side of the yard. "Hoo-hoo!" and he held up two fingers.

The two figures looked to Peggy like some kind of a signal and she wondered what they meant. She wondered, too, why Billy kept himself so closely hidden in the shrubbery, showing only his head and his partly closed hand with the two fingers standing up straight.

"Hoo-hoo!" cried Billy again, shaking the two fingers at her vigorously.

"Hello, Billy, come on in," said Peggy, but Billy only shook his fingers commandingly, while once more he uttered the mysterious call, "Hoo-hoo!"

Peggy's curiosity was aroused and she ran to the edge of the shrubbery.

"What do you want?" she asked. "Don't you know what that means?" whispered Billy, as he shook his two fingers before her eyes. "No, I don't," frankly admitted Peggy.

"Oh, of course not. You're just a girl. It means, 'Come on in swimming!'"

"Swimming?" Peggy was much surprised.

"This is the way to dive and swim," continued General Croaker.

"What do you mean?" she asked. "Don't you know what that means?" whispered Billy, as he shook his two fingers before her eyes. "No, I don't," frankly admitted Peggy.

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