DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

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JUNE CIRCULATION:

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ubscribers leaving the city should have The Bee mailed them. Address changed as often as requested

You should know that

Omaha's manufacturing output last year was \$427,000,000; leading line, meat packing.

Do you know any more about the covenant

"Daylight saving" may be saved by executive

Explanations that do not explain also fail

Henry Ford says he only wants \$25,000,000 a

The Bisbee deportation begins to show

Teaching policemen how to save life is well indertaken. In time they may learn to make

signs of a vigorous flareback.

The R-3 is making much better time on the me-track than it did coming over, but what does this signify?

Caruso lost thirty barrels of wine in the Florence food riots. He would have had to face purt charges also in Nebraska.

A man of 77 says he made a mistake to marry because he needed a housekeeper. He got what he most required, a keeper.

The South Side librarian reports a great mand for "hot weather reading." May we submit Stefansson's directions for building a

Now is the time to buy your dynamite, T. T. and the like. The government has reed its restrictions on the sale of explosives. And just after the Fourth, too.

That letter in regard to the Shantung inident may prove interesting to others besides ow just where Americans stand on the ques-

The annual competition between the railads for track workers and the farmers for ervest hands is being settled as it always has en, in favor of the one offering the bigger

That little drop in the price of gasoline will ake a great difference in the aggregate to Webraska's pocketbook, for we burn more "gas" oportionately here than anywhere else in the

Mr. Wilson proposes to scrutinize the appriation bills. This is his right and duty. and it will also give him a chance to show that veto can be overridden if his party will sup-

The Iowa farmer who went from Omaha ith \$7,000 in his pocket for which he had exsanged 159 head of hogs will not complain if esent conditions last till he can come to mar-Experts who boosted the yield of wheat far

t of sight a few weeks ago are taking it wn again. Folks will quit paying attention them in time, and count only the bushels in Right off the reel the government at Wash-

gton is reminded by the British and the ench of the necessity of establishing order in exico. In this case, "watchful waiting" will ot fool anybody.

Enthusiastic Huns have gone to "strafe-ing" ks again. This time President Wilson is the ctim. Considering how the move along this e against England turned out, the president ly ought to welcome it.

Gargoyle and Girder

American energy is already at work. Who Americans would undertake to replace in ree years a city which took centuries in the uilding? Even before the treaty was signed ee large American concerns had accepted contract to rehabilitate the Nancy district.

actual work will soon begin. und. Most of its public buildings, fac-as, dwellings, roads, bridges and churches replaced. The cost will reckon near-\$500,000,000, and it is all to be done by these

So far, America has evolved only one unily national architecture—the skyscraper. we can scarcely offer to France. The nch infinitely prefer their straight skyline jagged one. They may concede the splendor of our city canyons, but they not exchange them for the intimate charm

Besides, France stands on her dignity a lit-The mother of the finest type of Gothic itecture, and the arbiter in standards of stic taste, it would be surprising if she deign to accept art lessons from us. It peld be as though a dowager were to take in etiquette from a debutante. We cannot offer France architectural forms.

rincial towns-has its own noble architec-

one of the most beautiful of French

titions. But we can bring new build-

WHY NOT RESERVATIONS?

A Washington dispatch quotes the president as being flatly opposed to the senate's making any reservations in ratifying the treaty, "pointing out that there always might be doubt as to whether any particular reservation really were innocuous or would vitiate some league principle." Similarly, it might be said that doubt will always exist as to whether all the principles laid down for the league are capable of application. Until this is made clear, apprehension will not be stilled.

Mr. Wilson certainly understands his countrymen well enough to be assured that in asking free debate and full information on the treaty and its included covenants, they are showing him no disrespect. The overtopping importance of the object sought requires that the method to achieve it be given such clear and exhaustive analysis as will leave no doubt in anybody's mind concerning its meaning. The United States is asked to throw its tremendous influence behind an experiment, and the people of the United States have a right to know exactly what they are pledged in advance to do.

No one questions the desire of the Americans to promote and preserve peace throughout the world, and it is equally admitted that they are open-minded as to the great departure from traditional policy proposed by the League of Nations. Can one man, unadvised and declining to take counsel with his countrymen, decide this for them? Is his wisdom so exalted and his vision so inspired that none may do other than take his word and obediently submit to his proposal?

The constitution, whose limitations Mr. Wilson admits held him back somewhat in Paris, lays on the senate an obligation the president has so far ignored. It is to examine all treaties, and to advise concerning their contents before giving the assent that makes them effective. This duty will be performed, and if in the course of the examination danger be discovered, reservations should be made. The senate would be faithless to the country and to itself if it did not so perform its high duty.

Omaha and the Ice Supply.

Local ice dealers are affording the very best possible support for the suggestions several times made by The Bee, that the service of the municipal ice plant be extended so that all may enjoy its benefits. So far as the publiclyowned plant reaches consumers, it is giving relief, but it only serves a few, and these not always the ones who most need it. Good health, even the lives of little children and the aged and infirm, depend on a plentiful supply of ice in the summer time. Omaha once had reached a splendid place in the low rate of infant mortality. High prices and failure to deliver ice on Sunday threaten to bring us down from the eminence we attained as the best city in the country for a baby in the summer time. The Bee's free ice and milk fund will take care of many who otherwise would not be provided for, but there are thousands of other homes from which tribute is being exacted by the ice companies, and on which a heavier charge is now to be laid. These corporations are hastening the time when the community will get all its ice from a city-owned plant.

Scapegoat for Food Profiteers.

It is evident the federal administration proses to use the big American packing companies to explain the enormous, and frequently unwarranted, increase in the cost of food to the consumer. It is not disputed that these concerns have greatly enlarged their business beyond the scope of its original purpose, going into fields often but remotely connected with meats, if at all, and it is equally true they have great influence in the markets. It has yet to be established, however, that this influence has been adversely exerted so far as the consumer is concerned. Until a more careful inquiry has beeen made, and a more profound analysis of the business is had, judgment on this point must be suspended.

The difficulty is that the man who buys food turns in the direction pointed by the government to fix the blame for the extortionate rate he is forced to pay. To him it matters only that hogs are selling at above \$22 per hundredweight today when four years ago the price was \$8; that wheat has marched up from 84 cents a bushel in 1914 to \$2.20; corn from 70 cents to \$1.49; potatoes from 48 cents to \$1.05; apples from 77 cents to \$2; butter from 25 cents to 47 cents; eggs from 16 cents to 34 cents, and so on down the line. These quotations, except that on hogs, are farm prices and not market prices. They are furnished by the United States government, and accurately indicate why it costs more to live now than it did before the war. The farmer is not to blame, for his costs,

too, have increased. Profiteering has been discovered, and it is fairly well settled that speculative operations in foodstuffs have sent prices to the consumer much above the figure that would be justified by cost, carriage and handling. Whatever may be the fault of the packer, and he is far from blameless, it is unfair to hold him responsible for a situation in which so many others are concerned, and out of which streams of profit flow into many pockets that have no direct connection with the meat industry.

Fight for "Two and Three-Quarters."

The battle in the house over war-time pronibition now turns on the "2.75" beer. From the drys come cheerfully framed assertions that the war-time prohibition will continue until the constitutional amendment takes effect, and thus no opportunity will be provided for restocking cellars and lockers that may be depleted to some extent. So the wets, accepting the possibillty of this situation, are rallying to save the milder form of alcoholic beverage. The contention that congress has no right to define intoxicating liquor rests on a foundation that has proved as elusive as a well-waxed dance floor for unwary feet. The difficulty of proving. intoxication has been the despair of courts for generations. If no rule can be laid down to determine when the result is attained, how will it be possible to positively define the cause? It is quite likely that congress will not specifically exempt the "2.75" article, and that thus ample employment for courts will be provided, until eventually the matter reaches the final tribunal and a definition of what is intoxicating be given from which no appeal can be taken.

When the senate finally ratifies the treaty. the only disappointment felt will be among those purblind democrats who persist in thinking the war was a party affair

Siberia and Its Resources

From the Daily Commerce Reports. A portion of the report of the subcommittee on markets and supplies of the Canadian economic commission in Siberit is here pre-

Siberia proper, exclusive of Russian Central Asia and the Steppes, covers an area of 4,800,000 square miles. This territory stretches for a distance of approximately 6,000 miles from the Ural mountains to the Pacific ocean and is bordered on the north by the Actic steads for soldiers. The laws are ocean and on the south by the outposts of the the same in regard to public lands Chinese empire, along the Mongolian and Man- as before the war. If you will write churian frontiers. Within the borders of Si- to the commissioner of the general beria are found fertile plains of black earth, land office, Washington, D. C., he grazing prairie lands, rolling downs, rugged plateaus, extensive forests, and frozen Arctic wastes. The territory is rich in agricultural resources, furs, minerals and forest wealth.

Geographically and economically Siberia may be divided into three main divisions: West- of the features of the bills is a plan ern Siberia, which comprises practically the whole of the watershed of the Ob river, is made up of the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomask and able him to make a start in life. If ble-umble-buzz-zz!" the districts of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinck. From north to south, western Siberia is comprised of several zones-in the far north the 508 Omaha National bank building, barren Arctic wastes, south of which is a wide either of whom will furnish you extent of forest belt. About the 56th degree of with copies of the three bills and latitude the forest belt merges imperceptibly give you a chance to express your into the arable zone, which is a continuation views on either plan. These men of the black-earth region of southern Russia are the executive officers of the local The bulk of the population of Siberia is settled chapter of the American Legion. in this arable zone, which economically is the most important part of the country. It was here that the stream of Slavonic immigration from European Russia was first directed, and unit 402 is that it is still at Brest, it is here that European commercial influence waiting orders to go aboard ship. the bee, forgetting the honey suckle s most widely spread and deeply rooted. South The late sailing lists do not contain of the black-earth belt, commencing at about the 53d latitude, are the dry steppes, suitable only for grazing but sopporting large flocks of whether two months of an unexhorses, cattle and sheep. The southern bounders whether two months of an unexhorses, cattle and sheep. The southern bounders whether two months of an unexhorses, cattle and sheep. The southern bounders whether two months of an unexhorses, cattle and sheep. The southern bounders whether two months of an unexhorses, cattle and sheep. mountain chain, which crosses the continent in a northeasterly direction. The foothills of the mountains provide some of the most fertile

excellent pastures. Central Siberia stretches from west of the Yenisei river to Lake Baikal and comprises the provinces of Yenisei and Irkutsk. Most of this section of Siberia consists of forest lands. In the south there are rolling downs and semimountainous country, covered for the most part with forests. In the valleys there are patches General headquarters at Chaumont of arable land. The development of central Siberia has been hindered by its distance from be your brother will be released export markets, the rail haul to either the Pa- then. ific or the Baltic seaboard being too long to permit, in normal times, the shipping abroad to when the Third division will be of the products of this region.

The third district into which Siberia may be divided economically is that known as the tion for return, no sailing date has Russian Far East and stretches east from Lake Baikal to the Pacific ocean. This section com- depends on German compliance with prises the provinces of Transbaikalia, Amur. Yakutsk, Sakhalin and Kamtchatka. ommercial eastern Siberia has always been distinct from the rest of the country. trade has been controlled for the most part lice commany reached New York from Vladivostok, foreign goods being ported by sea, while western and central Siberia received supplies of foreign merchandise camp this outfit was sent for demoby rail through European Russia.

The climate of the Russian Far East is largely influenced by the Yablovny mountain and the war risk insurance act are chain, which runs northeasterly from the mountains of Transbaikalia. This mountain chain protects the Amur river valley from the cold ance. north winds. The slopes of the mountains are well wooded, and the forest resources of east- a round trip. Some of the boats ern Siberia are important in connection with are slower, some faster, but 30 days the future development of industry. This ter-ritory is also rich in minerals, while the fish-proximately two round trips eries of the Amur river and coast are an im- month. portant potential source of wealth.

Eastern Siberia may be said to be the least developed portion of the country, but on the other hand this district is rich in resources. which should be utilized to a greater extent in the future. This will be reflected in a rapid 42d parallel, while the insular or growth of trade with the Pacific ports of Rusgrowth of trade with the Pacific ports of Rus-

In addition to serving eastern Siberia, Vladivostok is also, to a certain extent, a port for northern Manchuria. The trade center of northern Manchuria is Harbin, which is connected with Vladivostok by railway. The total population of this district is approximately 8,000,000, most of whom are Chinese engaged in agriculture.
(To Be Concluded Monday.)

Woman and Prize Fighting

Light, but not leading, as regards the al-ways interesting subject of feminine psychology, is to be derived from the comments of Willard's wife and Dempsey's mother on the result of the fight between the two men in Toledo. Mrs. Willard said that, while she was sorry her husband was defeated, she was glad of it, too, for now, having no championship to defend, he would become a private citizen again and he and she would be able to live in peace. Of Dempsey's mother it is reported that she "shouted with joy" on hearing the news of his victory, and said, "I am overjoyed."

These expressions of opinion, or emotion in appearance, at least, and on the surface, are widely unlike-so widely that nothing at all can be learned from them as to the reaction to prizefighting of women closely related to prizefighters or closely associated with them. Neither of these women manifested any disapprobation of pugilism except that one disliked its disturbance of ordinary family life. If the mother had been having any anxiety as to whether her son would win or lose, she did not disclose it. One glimpses in the remarks of both these women a high appreciation of fight championships as productive of money and of a notoriety not easily distinguishable from

Assuming that Mrs. Willard is sincerely glad, everything considered, that her husband was beaten, and that Mrs. Dempsey is as sincerely glad that her son won, there is illustrated anew the fact that women are individuals, disagreeing on all subjects just as men disagree. Yet one still hears occasionally talk about "the woman vote," and it is from women that it most often comes! As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a "woman vote" on any imaginable issue.-New York Times.

The Day We Celebrate.

D. D. Miller, president Home Furniture company, born 1852. Jeter C. Pritchard, former United States senator from North Carolina, born at Jonesro, Tenn., 62 years ago.

George Eastman, inventor and manufacturof the kodak camera, born at Waterville, Y., 65 years ago. Newell Sanders, former United States sen-

ator from Tennessee, born in Owen county, Ind., 69 years ago.

Thirty Years Ago in Omaha. William Deering & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, have decided to erect a fivestory brick warehouse at Eighth and Capitol avenue, to cost \$75,000.

The waterworks company has put into operation its electric light plant at the new works Dr. J. C. Jones has left for a two-months

sojourn in Europe.
Col. Marshal McDonald, United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, with a party of five, on a tour of investigation which takes them from Washington to the Pacific coast, spent the day in Omaha. B. B. Kennedy of this city is a member of the state fish commis-

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. Homestead Law for Soldiers.

Ex-Buck-No new legislation has been enacted in regard to homewill give you all information, with a description of lands open to entry. However, three bills are before the congress at present, intended make provision for the opening of large tracts of land under conditions especially favorable to soldiers. One for loaning money to the soldier on | long time and at low interest, to en- much noise with his "Bumble-umyou are sufficiently interested write to Allen Tukey, 620 First National bank building, or to T. J. McGuire.

Many Questions Answered. A Friend-The last information we have concerning service park mention of it.

B. C. A.-Much will depend on the nature of the offense as to Peggy, jumping to her feet and striktransfer of prisoner from France to med the bee, circling around Peggy's the United States. Military disci- head. plinary barracks (as the army prisons are called), are located in New Peggy stoutly, still striking out with lands in Siberia, while the higher slopes afford York harbor, at Fort Leavenworth, her hat. "But you make me nervous Kan., and in San Francisco harbor. with your umble-umble-uzzuzzz, and L. S .- Your brother being attach- I don't want to get stung. ed to the messenger service at general headquarters, it is not likely he will be released for immediate return. While the greater part of the work of the peace conference is over, much remains to be done will be abandoned soon, and it may

M. M. R.-We have no word as sent home. It is part of the American forces in Germany, and some of the divisions there have been ordered to an area of preparabeeen assigned any. The movement military terms of the peace treaty. A. L.-We have no recent report as to the movement of the 137th in-The fantry.

July 5, coming over on the Leviataan. We can not tell you to which

bilization. Soldier-The compensation act by all means to retain your insur-

Marble-Usually about one month is the rule. A few are making ap-

degrees south latitude. The so-called continental section of Chile extends from approximately the 18th to the 42d to the 56th parallel. long stretch of coast there are numerous ports.



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1513 Douglas Street.

BUSINESS IS GOOD, THANK YOU'

L.V. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY

Little Folks' Corner 3

DREAMLAND **ADVENTURE**

By DADDY.

"BUMBLE BEE BUZZ." (In this adventure Peggy and Billy have an amusing time among the bers and birds).

The Bachelor Bee. UZ-Z-Z! Bum-m-mble-buzz-z! Bum - umble - umble - umble-buzz!"

Peggy, sitting on a shady bank near the woods, looked around eagerly for the bee that was making so There he was a big, fuzzy, bum-

ble bee, hungrily buzzing from wildflower to wildflower and greedily sucking up their honey, like a boy running loose in a strawberry patch and gobbling juicy, ripe berries as fast as he could. "Bumble - umble - umble - buzzz-z!" sang the bee, almost bumping

suckle bloom. "Oh, go 'way, go 'way!" shrieked Peggy, dodging quickly. and dodging back toward Peggy as

"Go 'way. Leave me alone!" cried

"I'm not afraid of you," "Bumble - umble - buzz - zz - zz!



"Oh, Go 'Way, Go-'Way!" Shricked Peggy, Dodging Quickly.

these "Artists:'

Caruso

Homer

Elman

Farrar

Melba

Ruffo

Scotti

Amato

Etc., Etc.

Kreisler

McCormack

Galli Curci

Paderewski

Schuman-Heink

DAILY DOT PUZZLE

33 32 5 50 } () · 29 [E 1 28 2 . . 27 25 into Peggy in his haste to get from an open rose to a frangrant honey-45

> Tracing lines to fifty-four Shows a --- not seen before.

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

fun! I'm scaring her." "What's the matter. Peggy? cried Billy Belgium, running from the woods where he had been chasing butterflies with a net "A bumble bee—a whopping big cried Peggy.

"Umble-umble-uzzuzz!" the bee, darting past Peggy's ear air and the idle hum of the bee turned into a frightened buzz. Billy had caught him. "Buzz-z-z-z-z-z! Buzz-z-z-z-z! Buzz-z-z-z-z! begged the bee, seeming to say: "Oh, let me go! I was only fooling." It struggled hard and

beat the net with its wings.

criey Peggy in quick pity, "turn it Joose, please!"

Billy gave the net a toss, and sent the bee bounding up into the air,

singing a little song as he did so. Bumble bee, bumble bee, buss away to your nest.

Hurry your honey sweet to the one you love best.

The bumble bee had darted away for all he was worth, but when h heard Billy's song he whirled back "I'm Bumble Bee Buzz " he buzzed in a language that Peggy and Billy could understand as plainly as their own talk. I'm a bachelor, I haven't any nest and I love my own

and I play among the flowers from morning until night."
"What fun!" exclaimed Billy. "Oh, it isn't so much fun to be an

self best. I eat all my own honey

outlaw," buzzed the bee. "I have my Just then King Bird, who had been sitting on a dead limb nearby, suddenly darted at the bumble bee

and would have swallowed him in a second if Peggy had not shrieked a warning.

'Stop! Don't eat that bee," she said. King Bird checked himself in midflight. "All right, Princess Peggy. I'll not touch him if he is a friend of you and Billy Belgium. But he looks like an outlaw to me.

better watch him." And away flew

King Bird to look elsewhere for his "Buzz-z-zz! Umble-umble-uzzuzz! I am an outlaw, but a good outlaw," buzzed Bumble Bee Buzz. "I thank you for saving my life. If you like, I'll turn you into bees and we will have a jolly time playing among the flowers and feasting on honey

"How can you turn us into bees?" demanded Billy. "With pollen from the wishing rose. I have some on my whiskers. When I kiss you, make a wish to be

a bee and a bee you'll be. With that Bumble Bee Buzz flew to Peggy's lips and before she could jerk away he gave her a sticky, honeyed kiss. Instantly she turned into a lively young honey bee.

"Peggy, Peggy, where have you gone?" shouted Billy, anxiously.
"Buz-z-z!" went Peggy in his ear, and Billy ducked and slapped his hands around. He thought another bee was after him. Billy ducked. Bumble Bee Buzz kiss-Whish! Billy's net flashed in the ed him. Billy vanished from Peggy's sight, but flying beside her in the air was another honey bee. Without any introduction Peggy knew it was

(In the next installment they have a happy jaunt among the flowers until the

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