

THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Are you down on the list for a Liberty bond?
Omaha Poles have shown their colors, and they are true red, white and blue.

Each Sunday seems to be a special day of accidents in Omaha. Safety first!

A stiff war tax on cosmetics merely adds the blue to Milady's stock of red and white.

While Iowa practices ruthlessness in the blue law line, prudence suggests much less emphasis in liberty music.

The Young Men's Christian association work is worthy at all times, and never more so than in connection with war.

Not the least of the possibilities of service abroad is the chance of getting next to the bargain sale of cast-off crowns.

That verdict against Sarpy county reminds taxpayers through the pocket touch that road safeguards are more profitable than judgments.

What's back of all this sudden spasm of puritanical virtue over in Iowa? Has the fact that Nebraska has just gone dry anything to do with it?

Still, in a pinch, room might be found for Colonel Roosevelt's avengers in other branches of the service. Outlets for fighting spirit are suited to all tastes.

The Spanish government is still in the note-writing stage, which probably explains why Bethmann-Hollweg sees in Spain his ideal of innocuous neutrality.

Boxing as a legalized sport goes out of business in New York state November 1. Meanwhile, aspirants for ringside honors can be accommodated at any recruiting office.

Nicaragua follows Guatemala and Honduras in cutting Germany off its visiting list. Truly the central powers, pecking through its steel cage, glimpse a cold and friendless world.

Chicago grain gamblers, headed off from the favorite sport of boosting wheat prices, have turned to oats. They'll keep on until pretty soon the only game left open to them will be "duck on the rock."

But the war is not going to be permitted to stand in the way of finishing up our fiftieth anniversary celebration of Nebraska's statehood. The end of the war is indefinite, but the semi-centennial year has fixed limits.

Young Americans said to be crossing into Canada to avoid draft are merely following in the footsteps of some who went there in the sixties for the same purpose. But they will have to come home and face the music some day.

Spain complains that its complaints to Germany remain unanswered. Some people are hard to please. Last year the Kaiser sent his compliments to Alfonso by submarine mail service. Does Alfonso expect a love letter every day?

Senator Hitchcock's hyphenated paper at last comes out with an editorial captioned "The Selective Draft Best." On the roll call on the adoption of the selective draft, however, this is the way the senator is recorded: "Not voting."

Throughout the war Sweden has given many evidences of German friendship, prompted by business and fears of Russian encroachments. Yet neither friendship or beneficial trade counts in favor of Sweden. Its shipping gets the same brand of ruthlessness given the shipping of enemies.

Forehanded flat owners of Chicago have formed a jolly combine for the purpose of handling coal dealers a midwinter frost. To make sure of results they have bought a coal mine, out of which they will dig the wherewith to keep things warm for their tenants in the future and give dealers the fare-ye-well.

Through the Swiss foreign office word reached Rev. James Couch, pastor at St. Francisville, Ill., that his wife, visiting her father in Germany, was shot at sunrise, Friday morning, May 11. It is supposed that Mrs. Couch, in writing to her husband, incautiously expressed her known dislike of the Hohenzollerns, and that the censors got the letter and sealed her fate.

One police sergeant and four patrolmen of St. Louis were canned last week for offensive legislative activity at Jefferson City last winter. Unable to secure a salary boost at home the cops sent a committee to the legislature, together with an expense fund of \$13,000. The latter talked quietly and persuasively among the solons and persisted in talking long after adjournment. The newspapers eventually sniffed the slush fund and let out a scream. Five fallen stars comprise the mortality record to date.

Life in the "paradise of the Pacific," commonly known as Hawaii, seems as susceptible to war influences as the mainland. Flories, carbohydrates and other essentials are not garnered from the glorious climate. Nor does the ceaseless soothing notes of the ukelele wholly soothe inner cravings for the fleshpots. The reach of the dollar is not what it once was; Island politicians admit the people need more money, and announce their readiness to act as distributors. To start with the territorial solons desire a salary raise from \$600 to \$1,000 a year. If congress concedes the uplift the situation will be saved and paradise radiate its old-time glory.

Kaiser's Dream of World Empire.

Chief Censor Creel must have found time to read Bernhard's book, for the chief item of news sent out from Washington Sunday night reads like a review of that much referred to prospect of Prussian plans. Nothing novel or especially alarming is to be found in this re-announcement of the dream of world empire nursed by the German kaiser. It has been known to international politicians for many years; in fact, little effort has been made to conceal it from the world. The pretentious tour to the Holy Land by the kaiser and his announcement of protectorate over Turkey was in some ways notice to the world at large that the Berlin-to-Bagdad line was not part of a circumscribed plan of development. Therefore, the present announcement can hardly claim attention because of its being a recent discovery.

Such an ambition has filled the minds of great rulers for thousands of years. The lust of power, greed for possession, sheer delight in conquest, various motives have spurred them on, and history is full of the names of warriors, listed as "conquerors," who have nearly if not quite placed the world under subjection. Such conquest has always been the hope and inspiration of militarism, as the term is now understood. It does not contemplate the peace of the people, save as they are subjugated and brought under dominion, and the world can only be made safe for democracy by successful resistance to the scheme of empire.

William the Second of Germany is not the first to dream these dreams of world domination, nor is he likely to be the last. He is only the latest, and his vision of a Prussianized world is about dispelled. But the people must realize that now, as ever, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and only those who are ready to protect it will ever enjoy the boon.

Teaching the Girls to "Can" Things.

One of the lost arts of American housekeeping is to be revived in some degree; canning will be restored to its once prominent place on the domestic program. Surplus foodstuff of the early summer must be preserved for winter use and a considerable proportion of the responsibility for this is to be placed on the housewife this season. This applies not alone to fruits, but to the coarser articles of diet. Preserves, jellies and jams, "butters" and the like are good and will be looked to, but vegetables also must be given consideration. A campaign of instruction along these lines is to be carried on under direction of the University of Nebraska, to the end that best methods of canning and preserving vegetables be made known. Systematic work of this sort among the women of the state should have for its reward great stores of wholesome food for the coming winter, saved from the early summer gardens, and a consequently increased surplus from the fields of the state to be sent abroad. In this connection the women folks should heed the warning that cans are scarce and therefore they should save every sort of receptacle that can be used to contain vegetables or fruits for the future. This is part of woman's work for the nation.

Nebraska Board and Interstate Commerce.

The Nebraska Railway commission is to be congratulated on having discovered it has no authority over interstate commerce. Its reluctant admission of this limitation to its activity, may press greater attention to work it can control. The board's present position contrasts strongly with the attitude it assumed throughout the campaign last year, when the democrats persisted in asserting the right of the state to control interstate business. The republicans were abused for their stand on the question and accused of surrendering the dearest item in the whole list of states' rights, but it seems the democrats, as always, had their headlight on behind again. Meek submission by the board to federal authority at this time may be merely a patriotic outburst, but its attitude may have been forced by a decision from the United States supreme court that interstate commerce is beyond state regulation. With this point settled and the through business of the railroads turned over to the Interstate Commerce commission, the Nebraska body can find plenty at home to occupy its attention.

Council to Co-ordinate Effort.

The Nebraska conservation convention, which opens in Omaha this evening, is really a council to co-ordinate effort. Americans just now are engaged on the most gigantic undertaking they ever set about, a work that makes all their other achievements seem small—that of arraying and concentrating all the mighty power of the republic on the one center of war. This task must be accomplished in the shortest possible time and it is the several apparently disconnected efforts looking to that end that give the appearance of confusion. Our national genius for organization is undergoing its supreme test and those who are closest to the center feel it will not be found wanting. Nebraskans have a great part to play in the work ahead, because from this state the world expects an immense store of food of all kinds. The council that is now to be held has in view this demand and will consider plans for meeting the requisition. Delegates chosen represent every class of citizenship and the leaders in the work are men who are familiar with the resources of the state in every particular. The deliberations of this body should be of value, if it only serves to stimulate and maintain the enthusiasm of the people in the business now before them.

An emphatic declaration of loyalty to the government by American citizens of Polish descent accords with the history of the people. In all Europe no other nationality has experienced greater wrongs and suffered the tyrannies of grasping dynasties. They realize what liberty means to mankind, and their expressions of undivided allegiance breathe the sincerity born of relief from monarchical tyrants.

"The Wolf of Wall Street," David Lamar, is one of the three plotters convicted in the federal court of New York. In times past congress and Wall Street tried in vain to give Lamar the hook, but he proved too slippery for the hunters. The courts have him cornered now, but there is no telling what will happen when lawyers take his appeal beyond New York.

Railroad managers plugging here and there for increased revenue get an instructive hunch from the recent disposition of a slice of railroad in Iowa. Unable to make a profit on ordinary traffic the road brought more money as junk than the owners paid for it.

The Stockholm Conference

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, May 19.—It seems to be agreed among political observers that the conference of European socialists, which has been called by the Russian revolutionists to meet at Stockholm, is indicative of a new force affecting international affairs. It is stated by some that this conference foreshadows a rising of the European proletariat to end the war.

That, it appears, is rather more than the socialists themselves expect of the meeting. Socialists in this country who have closely followed the development of the movement in Europe say that the Stockholm conference will probably not accomplish much toward making peace because none of the belligerents will be adequately represented. The Russian socialists have issued a call for another conference to be held in Russia for the specific purpose of discussing terms of peace, and this conference, they say, provided the Russian radical government holds together, may have a very important influence in world affairs.

There is no doubt of the impetus which has been given to European socialism by the success of the Russian revolution. In autocratic Germany, Scheidemann, the leader of the social democrats, and Ledebour, the leader of the radical socialists, have risen in their places and threatened the government with revolution unless it will renounce its claim for indemnity and conquest territory. This is rather more than the way of defiance to government than would be tolerated in the United States. The German chancellor is openly catering to the radicals, and the "junkers," or landed aristocracy of Germany, who are the most conservative element in the nation, are threatening to withdraw their support from the government unless it renounces its new progressive tendencies.

In the German Reichstag the socialist party before the war was the strongest one represented, having 138 of the 397 members. Its strength remains about the same, but the Russian revolution has inspired it with a new solidity and aggressiveness. The growth of socialism in Germany may be gauged from the facts that in 1871 the Reichstag had two socialist members, in 1881 it had thirteen socialist members and in 1890 it had thirty-five.

In England the recent strikes are attributed to the same unrest which seems to be running through the masses of every European country and the radical thinkers who lead them. In France the socialist organization has greatly strengthened since the war and is threatening the control of the Chamber of Deputies by the more conservative wing. In 1914 the socialists and independent socialists had 130 members in the chamber out of a total of 602.

It is evident from these facts that the socialists are a real force in the belligerent countries, and that any co-operative movement of them, led by the socialist government of Russia, would be a formidable thing. The obstacle to such a movement lies in the fact that in all of the belligerent countries patriotism has proved stronger within the socialist ranks than that "internationalism" which is the spirit that the socialist would in theory substitute for devotion to national interests. Thus the French socialists, although demanding that their own government shall restate its aims in the present war, have announced that they will not participate in any conference with the German socialists until the latter have used their power to withdraw the German claim to Alsace and Lorraine. They will not, therefore, participate in the Stockholm conference as a national party, although a minority of them may send representatives.

All of the socialist parties believed in the desirability and feasibility of universal peace. World socialism before the war claimed 30,000,000 adherents and 11,000,000 voters. Many socialists believed that the international strength of their parties was great enough to prevent a world war. But the world war was in full swing before the socialists could take any steps or even express an opinion. They discovered that, whatever they might have done in the way of creating sentiment against war, they certainly had no machinery wherewith to prevent governments from making war.

But as the war went on the socialists began to perceive that out of the very cataclysm they had sought to avert were emerging certain benefits to their cause. Thus socialists have contended for government control of the means of production in order to prevent the accumulation of private wealth. And in nearly all of the belligerent countries, including now the United States, the governments have been forced to assume an increased control over the production of foods and machinery and clothes for the sake of economy and efficiency. This the socialists regard as a demonstration of the soundness of their theories.

But the socialists still stand by their respective governments. The Stockholm conference will be merely a meeting of the Russian revolutionists, the socialists of European countries and such representatives of the minority socialist parties of the belligerent countries as are able to obtain passports from their governments.

It is stated that the socialist party of the United States will not take part in the conference. So far only one American socialist is known to have applied for passports for the purpose of attending the conference. That one is James E. Howe, the so-called "millionaire hobo" and president of the International Brotherhood Welfare association. Mr. Howe was required by the State department to sign a paper saying that he would not use his influence toward the making of any separate peace with Russia. He was further informed that his ship would sail by way of Halifax, where he might be further questioned by representatives of the allies, who would have the right to detain him if they saw fit.

Strikes in War Time

New York Journal of Commerce

The secretary of labor in the president's cabinet, officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Council of National Defense have had to work together to avert a threatened strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields. They appear to have succeeded through some promises of better wages and improved conditions, but there is no way of enforcing voluntary agreements brought about by official intervention and influence.

In a time like this, when so much depends upon regular and well conducted means of transportation and distribution of many kinds of supplies, there ought to be some authoritative and effectual way of preventing strikes in employments affecting important public interests. We are now in the war and the government needs a fidelity to its interests and its support that can be enforced.

Great Britain at the beginning of the war had much difficulty in putting a stop to strikes which were costing lives and large losses of property, and imperiling national interests of great moment. There had to be imperial legislation in what is known as the defense of the realm act to put a stop to this. With a good deal of difficulty the object was substantially attained. But there have just been some local strikes in munitions works which brought out a warning from the secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, created early in the war, of the serious consequences that may be incurred. Those inciting or leading to a stoppage of work in munition factories in England are liable to a penalty of servitude for life, or a shorter term at the discretion of the court.

It is to be hoped that workmen of the United States will vindicate the principle of democratic self-government by showing fidelity to it and giving it loyal support in a time like this. In doing so they should be fairly supported by their employers and not have to be subjected to compulsion in the face of any reasonable demands. Employers and employees ought to be at one in supporting the government in the exercise of its war power.

THE DAY

Proverb for the Day.
Be just before you are generous.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
French captured part of Fort Douaumont at Verdun.
Germans captured mile of British trenches between Loos and Arras.
Announcement of Junction of Russian army forces with British troops at Kut-el-Amara.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
At the reception given by General and Mrs. Crook they were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Wheaton. Mrs. Read, Mrs. Kenna, Mrs. P. H. Ray, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dandy, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Somers and Jennie McClellan.
C. S. Higgins and his son were thrown out of their buggy on Sherman on Seventeenth street.



man avenue when the axle of one of their wheels broke and the team of bays ran away.

John McEwing of the Union Pacific freight auditor's office was married to Miss Alice Robinson of Detroit. The young couple will make their home at 2705 Hamilton street.

The Misses Nellie and Lizzie Corby gave an enjoyable card party at their home on Seventeenth street. Those present were Misses Fannie Groff, Jennie and May Wallace, Anne Babcock, Helen Copeland Ida Boyce, Eunice Stebbins, Florence England, Messrs. Kent, Earl, Van Gordon, Ellis, Freeman, England and C. S. Stebbins.

The following ladies chaperoned a picnic of young people at Hanscom park: The Misses Shears, Dickey, Ullrich, Whitman and Mrs. Lyle Dickey. Joe and Adolph's concert garden, Fourteenth and Howard, which has just been opened, has a large orchestra platform with a musical accompaniment of a handsome flower garden in the center, electric light illuminations and an extensive gallery for spectators are among the most attractive features.

Dr. S. D. Mercer has just received a team of Kentucky thoroughbreds from Lexington. They are considered by local horsemen to be one of the finest teams to be seen on the streets.

This Day in History.

1807—Aaron Burr's trial for treason began.
1809—Charles H. Haswell, the first steam engineer in the United States, bore in New York City. Died there May 12, 1907.

1819—Steamer Savannah, the first ship to cross the ocean, sailed for Europe.
1868—Federal Ironclad Cincinnati sunk.

1867—General Pope, in command of the Third military district, issued an order depositing a small amount and chief of police of Mobile from office.

1898—U. S. cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila.
1905—Sitting of British House of Commons suspended because of disorder.

1915—Canadians captured many German guns near Ypres.
1916—The Carranza government demanded the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico.

The Day We Celebrate.

Lacey M. Talmage, a New Yorker by birth, but an Omahian by choice, is just 53 today. He was president of the Talmage-Loomis investment company.

Thomas Henry Tibbles was born May 23, 1839, in Washington county, Ohio. He is now a popular politician for vice president. He writes things for our local democratic contemporary.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the well-known writer of now famous Edinburgh fifty-eight years ago today.

General Horatio Gates Gibson, Mexican war veteran and the oldest living graduate of West Point, born in Baltimore, Maryland, was 100 years old today.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who has been president of Cornell university for a quarter of a century, born at Preston, P. E. I., sixty-three years ago today.

Charles H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central railroad, born at Clarksville, Tenn., fifty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Bankers of North Dakota will begin a series of district conventions today to aid the food production and food conservation movement.

Governor Hastings has called a special session of the Maryland legislature to meet today to consider questions of defense, food conservation and other war measures.

The great pageant have opened at Memphis today in celebration of the completion of the Harahan bridge across the Mississippi has been called off on account of the war.

The annual convention of the Master Boiler Makers' association of the United States is to open today at Richmond, Va., and will continue in session until the end of the week.

A national conference on "the human factor in industrial preparedness" is to meet in Chicago today under the auspices of the Western efficiency society.

Storyette of the Day.

"I just know," simpered a young matron to a friend, as she gazed out upon the ballroom floor, "I just know that horrid old woman is in love with my husband. I know and I think she is the limit."

"Nonsense, Mary," replied the friend. "You are imagining things. Why, your husband has hardly spoken to her this evening excepting as the conversationally demanded. You're dreaming. Wake up."

"No, I'm not. I know what I'm talking about. She's simply head over heels in love with him."

"How do you know that?"

"Well, she has danced with my husband twice and no woman can dance that well unless she's in love with him and willing to overlook a great deal. I can't dance with him more than once myself."—Utica Observer.

LIBERTY ABUSED.

From compass points all around to west The city dog's a common pest; I love all kinds of friendly curs; But know they are a common curse. They spoil our flowers, besmirch our vines, And do much harm of various kinds. Disturb our early morning nap With their infernal noisy yap. They come from far each Saturday morn. To leave their cards upon our lawn. We plant our garden seeds with care For dogs to come and lay them bare. And wifey almost has a spasm When she perceives a mighty chad In smoothly finished garden bed. Is making which her face get red.

We certainly do put a dog Much better than the human hog. Who seems to see no human duty To make a home a place of beauty. The words we hear each Saturday morn. When our nicely fresh cleaned porch, Our neighbor's dogs make muddy tracks And tempt us sore to throw an axe. We will not let the neighbors' kids Run, jump and dig in our flower beds. And wifey almost has a spasm When she perceives a mighty chad In smoothly finished garden bed. Is making which her face get red. Is making which her face get red.

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The Bee's Letter Box

Thanks for Timely Assistance.

Omaha, May 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Board of Directors of the Young Woman's Christian association wish to express their great appreciation of the splendid service you rendered in giving publicity to the summer camp campaign through the columns of your newspaper.

MARY ALLEN KOCH, Corresponding Secretary.

Prayers—Good and Bad.

Norfolk, Neb., May 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Crop prayers by farmers for war-winning provisions, inventors' petitions for devices to cope with deep sea perils and the host of lesser invocations for "my way—right or wrong" must all go unanswered, according to the conditions laid down in the Christian oracle. I was read there: "God heareth not sinners. Moreover it says: 'They think they shall be heard for their much speaking.' Therefore (my disciples) 'pray after this manner, viz.: 'Our Father, who art in heaven, revered (or hallowed) be Thy name, Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done upon the earth as it is in the heaven, etc.' Alas! How short of this model we use the present measurements. Evidently, like the prophes of Baal, 'their God has gone on a long journey.' The libel of centuries is soon to be removed from the name of the Almighty as a real God of Love now waiting for man's extremity to be his opportunity to bring about 'the desire of nations.' Jewdom restored is the Bible hope of other men's everlasting peace. JOSEPH GREIG.

Popularity of Thin Paper Books.

New York, May 17.—To the Editor of The Bee: When I arranged for the editorial organization which created the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, and when the work was ready for publication both in this country and in England, I issued the book in two forms—one printed on thick paper, which was the usual form in which the Britannica had always appeared, the other printed on India paper, the object in using this remarkably thin paper was to reduce the bulk of the volumes that people could hold them and use them just as they would any other book—that is, without the slightest effort. I recognized that the use of India paper was a tremendous innovation. It was an experiment pure and simple. Some of my friends in the publishing world in London laughed at the idea; others said it was certainly worth trying out, but none said it would be successful.

We let the public decide the question for themselves. We offered to sell the book on either plan, and you can judge of the success of this entirely new way of issuing the Britannica by the fact that our records show that 97 per cent of our subscribers purchased the Britannica printed on India paper. The other 3 per cent were libraries.

We now find it impossible to get any more India paper on account of the war. Therefore we have to announce the end of the Britannica printed on India paper. Hereafter anyone who wants the Britannica will have to be content with the thick paper.

Now what I have said above would not justify you in printing this letter were it not for the fact, admitted by all scholars, that the Encyclopaedia Britannica is an educational work. If its publication is to be continued, and if we are compelled by circumstances over which we as publishers have no control, to issue it on thick paper, it

is a question whether it can be made a commercial success, in view of the overwhelming preference on the part of buyers for the India paper volumes. For this reason I hope that you will publish this letter as a matter of public interest to your readers, so that they will not fail to be apprised of the facts. President Encyclopaedia Britannica.

World Needs Preachers.

Omaha, May 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read in The Bee's Letter Box Charles Hooper's letter entitled "More Ministers" and heartily agree with him. This world is in great need of more ministers, not the kind that preaches for the almighty dollar, but the kind that preaches for the good of men's souls. The real spirit-filled minister, the kind that can teach the people the old-time Bible salvation, that's the kind this world needs.

A great trouble of most of the ministers of today is that they lack the real fire and zeal of the Holy Spirit; they have a fine college education and are fine talkers, but their sermons are dry and lifeless. I. E. HOOPER.

We want something that will stir the people as in the days of the apostles. If