

# THE OMAHA BEE

DAILY (MORNING)—EVENING—SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

Entered at Omaha post office as second-class matter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily and Sunday	By Mail	per month, \$5.00	per year, \$60.00
Daily without Sunday	45¢	—	4.00
Sunday without Daily	50¢	—	4.00
Evening without Sunday	50¢	—	4.00
Sunday Bee only	50¢	—	4.00
Special edition or change of address or irregularity in delivery to Omaha	50¢	—	4.00
Due, Classification Department.			

## REMITTANCE

Remit in draft, express or post office order. Only 5-cent stamp taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks excepted on Omaha and eastern exchanges, not accepted.

## OFFICES

Omaha—The Bee Building, Chicago—Prairie Gas Building, New York—285 Fifth Ave., St. Louis—New Bk. of Commerce, Louisville—Little Building.

South Omaha—14 N. Main St., Washington—1214 16th St., N. W.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

## MAY CIRCULATION

56,469 Daily—Sunday, 51,308

Average circulation for the months subtended and sworn to by Dwight Williams, Circulation Manager.

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

Cheer up—this is what the corn needs.

Not yet too late to register your money for a Liberty bond.

Here, you bachelors, come across with the baby Liberty bonds!

Omaha will be noisy enough on the Fourth and a great deal safer with explosive fireworks prohibited.

Police permits for street parades is a new feature of life in Omaha, but not an unwise one under conditions.

Enthusiasm for the Red Cross is at white heat all through the country, but will it melt the bands off the "tight wads?"

Band concerts on the court house plaza now and again add a touch of gayety that might be said to meet a long-felt want.

The German mark has fallen below all the money tokens of the entente allies. Exchange brokers rarely miss the direction of the wind.

Glad hands and cheers greet General Pershing and his staff in London. John's love for Jonathan is too deep for words and glows as never before.

An Iowa court has just ruled a Sunday newspaper to be a necessity, thus showing how civilization inevitably triumphs over the "blue law."

Circulating malicious war rumors will become a useless job if the people place full confidence in reliable sources of news. The Bee's first aim is reliability.

Bulgaria's premier announces that his king will not carry the war into Greece, a conclusion he has been assisted in reaching by the immediate presence of a considerable force of the allied armies.

Just to show how solidly the United Kingdom is growing together these days, a Liverpool paper advocates the adoption of kilts in lieu of pants. Add the brogans and the topper and you'll have the costume complete and unique.

Great Britain and Italy picked up a few strips of adjacent territory recently, the first in Mesopotamia, the other in Macedonia. It is understood the allies care little for the land, merely taking it over because they beat the other fellow to it.

Secretary Daniels' semi-weekly lament on "leaks" which give "aid and comfort to the enemy," serve to center attention on the department. As the department supervises all sources of outgoing news, the admission of leaks is self-accusing.

One by one the hoary traditions of parliament yield to the pressure of war. It is now proposed to remove the grille which screened women visitors in the gallery back of the speaker's chair. A grant of partial suffrage doubtless relieves the danger of dropping hat pins on the speaker's wig.

The coming Belgian mission appeals to American hearts as no other foreign body. Representing the soul of a betrayed and crushed nation, whose sufferings and sacrifices cry for vengeance, the mission is assured a warmth of welcome and helpfulness as sincere as it is deep and abiding.

Injunctions under the anti-trust law can be secured only by the government and not by individuals, says the supreme court to the employers who sought the proceedings against the carpenters in New York. This gives a new and interesting turn to the fight of the "open shop" against the trades unions.

Another Nebraska flouring mill was burned last week, the fire said to be of incendiary origin. It matters not how the blaze started, the primal cause is the lack of proper vigilance in watching. The Bee has repeatedly sounded warnings on this point. Mill and elevator owners must guard their property closer than ever before.

## The Advertising Tax

New York Times

There are one or two aspects of the proposed tax of 2 per cent upon the advertising receipts of newspapers that should have the careful consideration of the finance committee of the senate. Newspapers will be subject in more ways than one to the excess profits tax when it is imposed. They already pay a tax of 2 per cent upon their corporation income. It is now proposed that another tax of 2 per cent shall be laid upon the gross income from one of their chief sources of revenue. We are not aware that this kind of double tax is contemplated in respect to any other kind of business.

It is an accepted principle of taxation that taxes should bear equally upon subjects of taxation belonging to the same class. This principle seems to be violated in the advertising tax. An exception is made of newspapers whose annual profits do not exceed \$2,000. This was intended to exempt small newspapers, but in this country not a few newspapers doing a large annual business are conducted at a loss. Having no profits, they would escape the advertising tax altogether, although their gross revenue from advertising might run into millions. They would escape also the corporation income tax and the excess profits tax. Manifestly this would put them in a position of measurable advantage in their competition with newspapers paying a tax. We do not suppose the proposers of this tax intended to set up a discrimination of that kind. It would be a real discrimination, however, inevitably resulting from the operation of the new law.

## Closing Drive for Liberty Bonds.

Secretary McAdoo furnishes figures regarding subscriptions for the Liberty loan that tell a story of American indifference and apathy. The loan is not over-subscribed, and unless great efforts are made, it will not be fully taken by Friday. In this great district into which wealth has poured in an overwhelming stream for the last few years, less than one-third of the allotted amount has been asked for by purchasers. This can only be ascribed to over-confidence on part of the men who ought to be the most interested.

This loan is vital to all. It is in bonds or bonds, and cannot be read into anything else. This message has been carried to all, and none can plead misunderstanding. The man who thinks the United States can now evade the issue is not only cheating himself, but all his generation so far as he can.

The popular feature of the appeal has had full effect, and the poorer people have done their share. It is the men of means who are holding back. The supreme test of the loyalty of wealth is at hand. America is in a war where stupendous sums of money will be required. The manhood of the country already is under requisition, and unless money volunteers for the service, it, too, will be drafted.

The closing drive for the sale of the Liberty bonds will provide a test as to what must be done to provide money with which to carry on the war.

## Oh, Come Down to Earth!

While due allowance must be made for the exaggerations of a fevered mind bewildered by the stupendous statistics of the world war, still there must be limits to imaginative wanderings. Mere drafts on the dictionary to extract high-sounding words of dubious application might pass in a pinch, but when an amiable contemporary pen pictures the exclamation from a "myriad million of throats" following a dream-book assassination of Emperor William, we feel it our duty to protest. A "myriad million," translated into numerals, is 10,000,000,000 and where are those 10,000,000,000 throats? The latest World Almanac gives the population of all the countries on the face of the earth at 1,691,000,000, the Daily News Year Book at 1,823,000,000, and the latest supplement to Mullhall's Hand Book, the standard authority, at 1,610,000,000. All the human throats in the world do not number, at the highest estimate, more than one-sixth of the "myriad million." To count up 10,000,000,000 throats would necessitate going out and taking in birds of the forest and beasts of the fields or some of the fish under the sea. But then, it is a pretty figure of speech, anyway!

## "Status Quo Ante" and the Future.

President Wilson's address to the Russian people states a fact that has been in evidence since August, 1914. The "status quo ante" cannot be re-established. Physical and geographical changes wrought and to be wrought are, the least of the results of the war so far as directly affecting the destiny of mankind. The conflict already has destroyed a large part of the old social and political system and has brought such sweeping modification of economics as amounts to a revolution. Manifestations of this are becoming noticeable in America, which, as it did not immediately respond to the battle call, has likewise but slowly received the impressions of the exact influence of the mighty upheaval.

This may not be immediately appreciated, but the processes of readjustment that must follow the war will make clear what a great step forward mankind has taken. The democratization of the world is accompanied by a new social order that will be felt most of all in industrial life. Rule of the people is to take on a broader and deeper meaning, affecting processes of production and distribution in ways not now fully understood by those who are comfortably entrenched in the methods that are being worked over or discarded. It is not within the power of man to set up the world's housekeeping again as it was before the war. Certain of the old conventions have been wiped out in the flames of social conflict, just as villages have disappeared in the fires of battle. These will be restored, but not on the old lines.

The wise man will make his plans to meet the new conditions as they arise. The one who deludes himself with the thought that he is to be left undisturbed by the upheaval is heading for a terrific jolt. We are at the beginning of a new era, and should be ready cheerfully to face new conditions.

## Alcohol for Laboratory Uses.

Attorney General Reed has given a reasonable construction to the Nebraska prohibition law on the point of the laboratory use of grain alcohol. He interprets the law to permit the use of the articles by practicing physicians and surgeons in their offices, holding that to be clearly within the meaning of the term "laboratory." He is not inclined to accept as the intent of the law-makers that these should be excluded and the use of alcohol confined to the larger and more elaborately appointed workrooms of the big schools and manufacturers. The question of the value of alcohol in medicine is yet to be determined. Many doctors hold it has no remedial value, while others use it extensively in practice, giving it a high place for its service. In certain laboratory processes it is indispensable, and it is well to know that those who require it for use in professional or experimental ways can obtain it within the law. Prohibition may yet be robbed of some of its terrors if its final application be made altogether on the basis of reason.

Joseph K. Taussig.

Commander Joseph K. Taussig, who, according to newspaper accounts, is in command of the America flotilla of destroyers now in European waters, is a son of rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U. S. N., retired. The younger Taussig has made rapid advancement since his graduation from Annapolis in 1898. In the Spanish war he served with Admiral Sampson on the New York. In 1900 he volunteered to take command of the American bluejackets and marines in the allied expedition for the relief of Pekin. Commander Taussig has also seen service in the Philippines, and has spent much time in the Orient. Last year he was awarded the annual prize of the Naval Institute for the best paper on a naval subject. The title of his paper was, "The Personnel of the Navy."

Charles H. Lauchheimer.

Brigadier General Charles H. Lauchheimer, who holds the post of adjutant and inspector of the United States marine corps, is one of the most prominent officers of this independent branch of the military service of the United States. General Lauchheimer is a native of Baltimore and graduated from Baltimore City college before entering the United States Naval academy in 1877. He has seen nearly thirty-five years of active service as an officer of the marine corps and during this time has established a brilliant record. He has made a special study of military law and regulations and is regarded as a high authority on the subject.

Colonel Charles A. Doyen.

Colonel Charles A. Doyen, who has been designated to command the regiment of marines to accompany the first expeditionary force to France, was born in New Hampshire in 1859 and graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1881. His service in the marine corps extends over a period of thirty-four years. Since attaining rank he has served in command of various marine field posts and in the Philippines. In 1914 he was in command of the expeditionary regiment of marines on the Hancock, stationed in Santo Domingo waters. Since January, 1915, Colonel Doyen has been stationed in Washington, being commandant of the marine barracks in that city and serving also as president of the marine corps examining and retiring board.

Three years ago the Great Western Beet Sugar company hobbled along with poverty gnawing its vitality and stock going begging around \$80 a share. Today the company is smothering in sweeteness, stock soaring around \$75, and extra dividends as common as munition melons. Moreover the extract of beet sugar impartially sweetens solids and liquid in the company's tank.

## War and the Alien

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, June 9.—This war has brought forth convincing and even spectacular evidence that among the aliens who live in the United States there is a surprisingly large amount of the kind of patriotism that leads a man to offer his life for his country. And back of these manifestations of loyalty lies the large fact that naturalization in this country is proceeding about three times more rapidly than it ever did before; while immigration is almost nil, and will probably remain so for some years after the war. Meanwhile, citizenship schools have been established in 1,700 communities and the Department of Labor is getting ready to publish a free text book for the use of aliens who want to learn to speak English and become citizens.

In the last year, the number of declarations made monthly has increased from 19,451 (average for three months of 1916) to 50,911 (average for three months of this year). There are some 12,000 aliens in the United States, and Raymond F. Crist, deputy commissioner of naturalization, estimates that these will soon be making themselves citizens at the rate of a million a year. Incidentally, they will be learning to read, finding out about the resources and opportunities of this country, getting out of their foreign quarters and sections, weaving themselves into the fabric of the nation's social and industrial life.

This sudden boom in the naturalization business only started last February. In January there were 14,151 declarations of the intention to become citizens, and in February there were 43,583. The rate took a new impulse from the declaration of war, and has steadily increased. Of course, there is a good deal of compulsion back of the movement. Some employers are threatening their alien employees with discharge unless they become citizens. Others are paying them half time—in some cases full time—for attending the classes in citizenship. Others are motivated by the consideration that aliens may not live within half a mile of arsenals, and various other government works. Then, too, the situation of the movement.

But more potent than any of these seems to be the desire of the intelligent alien to demonstrate his loyalty to his adopted country to identify himself with its interests. The natural-born American is nearly always proud to call himself patriotic. But the chances are that no man knows better what "Patria" means than the poor peasant who leaves the land where he was born—a land which holds him by a thousand bonds—and goes out to seek a land of greater opportunity. It is no visit or excursion. He sinks his all and knows he is going never to return. For years he struggled along in poverty, unable even to learn the language of the great new country. For years he is literally a man without a country. Whatever fatherland may mean to a man he learns by the bitter experience of having lacked it.

And when the American words begin to come and the American dollars and he sees his children growing up as Americans this man has a great and earnest desire to become an American, to prove, with his blood if need be, that he is an American. He is far less apt to question the cause or argue the ethics of war than the natural-born citizen. For him war is the chance to prove himself.

Mr. Crist, who has helped thousands of aliens to become citizens, firmly believes that to the more intelligent of the foreign born the ideals of citizenship and patriotism are real and vivid emotions. He cites as proof a city election in Pittsburgh, which was analyzed to determine whether or not the foreign born voted. It was found that 97 per cent of them did so and in fact they were a deciding factor in the election. Seven prominent businessmen were asked how they had voted. None of them had voted at all. Next eighty of the city's preachers were canvassed. It was found that but twelve of them had registered and only six of these had voted.

Mr. Crist has taken occasion to catechise many aliens of all nationalities as to their reasons for desiring citizenship. If the subject has property he nearly always gives that as a reason for wishing citizenship. To get the alien onto the land is surest way to make an American of him.

"My children are growing up Americans, going to American schools," is nearly always another reason. Give a man any creative interest in the new country and he craves to call it his own. Many are denied the creative interest of property, however small, but children fill the need of most of these.

If there were war between this country and the land where you were born, are you ready to fight for the United States? is one of the questions that was put to thousands. And almost always the answer was a convincing affirmative.

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Charles L. McNary, the New United States senator from Oregon, born near Salem, Ore., forty-three years ago today.

Captain George T. Bowman, U. S. A., who has been appointed to the general staff corps now in New York for twenty-eight years, was born in 1858.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who directed the western end of the 1916 democratic national campaign, born at Two Rivers, Wis., fifty-eight years ago today.

Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist of the American Museum of Natural History, born at Englewood, N. J., fifty-three years ago today.

Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Episcopal bishop of Louisville, born in New Britain, Conn., sixty-three years ago today.

Jimmy Duffy, noted lightweight pugilist, born at Lockport, N. Y., twenty-six years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

The Railway Signal association begins its annual convention today in New York City.

The National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors meets in convention today at Cleveland.

Dean Charles A. Huston of Leeland Stanford, Jr., university is to be the orator today at the 163d convocation of the University of Chicago.

The annual convention of the International Circumlocution Managers' association, to have met today at Atlanta, has been called off on account of the war.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is to conclude his second tour in behalf of the Liberty loan with an address to be delivered today in Pittsburgh.

The government committee on definitions and standards is to open a public hearing in Chicago today on tentative standards for milk and milk products.

Governor Harrington has called a special session of the Maryland legislature to meet today to adopt measures to enable the state to meet conditions arising from the war.

Storyette of the Day.

King George was once enjoying the hospitality of a prominent peer at his country seat near the scene of one of Cromwell's historic battles. Strolling out one day by himself the king met the knight blacksmith returning from a shoeing expedition.