

THE OMAHA BEE

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The mystery of the double cross remains unfinished business until solved.

Looks as though the railroads had exploded a Messines mine under 2-cent fares.

Go right up and buy your Liberty bond. There's one waiting for every man.

It is evident from advance reports that the Board of Equalization is assured a select visiting list.

Registration slackers think this is a vast country to hide in, but the federal reach is not only vast, but tireless.

Thanks, General Hall, "for them kind words." But Omaha has been trying to do its duty by the Guard for, lo, these many years.

It is apparent at this stage of the battle that the wooden ship scheme developed "leaks" as copious as the Navy department.

The city commissioners should drive the police probe deep enough to get at the seat of the trouble. No whitewash wanted here.

At any rate, none will say the county assessor's lightning calculator was not in good working order, even if it did run wild at times.

In the light of successive decisions by the high court, state railroad commissions have reason to wonder what they are here for.

Another move is to be made to regulate dance halls in Omaha, which is all right if the regulation be applied so as to bring results.

One thing the city should not do is to let the park swimming pools run short of water. It is no extravagance to provide liberally in this regard.

Big clocks are ticking off the Liberty bond subscriptions in New York, showing how an Omaha idea has penetrated and caught on in Gotham.

Speaking of peculiar and appropriate names, one of the signal corps officers attached to General Pershing's staff is Lieutenant Birdseye Blake-man Lewis.

Boulogne gave the newly-landed American nurses a most enthusiastic welcome, but that isn't anything wonderful, for an American nurse is welcome wherever she goes.

Neutral Norway feels the pinch of war almost as keenly as the fighting nations. Sending a commission to the United States indicates a serious reduction of the home bread basket.

Now comes the suggestion of adding a medical officer to the cabinet. Laymen understand fairly well the kind of treatment the cabinet needs, but a professional is necessary to tone up the prescription.

General Goethals has learned something about letting contracts and also in the way of dispensing with dissatisfied assistants since he went into the government construction business. And his record justifies the confidence Americans have in his judgment.

Nebraska is to be asked to raise a third regiment of National Guards, thereby providing a fine opportunity for a lot of fellows anxious to get into service without joining one of the existing organizations or being drafted. Here's your chance to help out.

It has been a long time since an American president had the chance to hand out as many "stars" at one time as Mr. Wilson bestowed in making eighteen new brigadiers, but the event is worthy of the cause. Here's good luck to the generals and the men they lead.

Though Omaha fails to get one of the great military cantonments, we'll keep right on hustling for the Liberty bonds and doing our best to encourage enlistments. Apparently we haven't enough unused ground adjacent to the city for the purposes of the army, a disadvantage we may be able to surmount.

The Poor Rich
New York Financial World

Whatever our rich men do is usually ascribed to sordid and selfish motives.

Our government in the hour of need of enormous funds for the war, naturally expects wealthy men and the rich corporations to give more than their share.

But even these moneyed powers have not millions in cash lying around loose. They have to fall back on security holdings to raise the money to subscribe to war loans.

They have actually sold large blocks of bonds and stocks to come to the aid of the government, and the popular acknowledgment of this is that our rich men and corporations have sold securities to buy the new government bonds, which are tax-exempt, in order to avoid taxes.

Had they not sold securities in order to make substantial subscriptions to the war loan, they would have been charged with lack of patriotism.

Whatever our millionaires are doing, whether they sell valuable securities at a loss or induce the corporations which they control to sell to the government copper, steel, zinc and other commodities at price reductions amounting to many millions, they hardly can be charged with being "being charged with base motives" by the "friends of the people" and the newspapers, especially the newspapers which cater to prejudice.

So interest on their money and occasionally "roasts" by the press are the only pleasures they derive from their millions and billions.

Yes, What's the Idea?

The Bee's cartoonist has, we believe, correctly pictured the attitude of the general body of our taxpayers in portraying "Mr. Business Man" registering "astonishment" at the proposal of our new democratic county assessor to double and triple and quadruple the figures on the tax rolls.

What's the idea of such a radical wholesale boost at this particular time?

What has happened over night to call for such a sudden and violent outbreak, even conceding that personal property valuations have been made on a basis of extreme moderation and may be properly subject to some increase?

With the certainty that tremendously increased tax burdens are to be laid by the federal government to meet war demands, why should the taxpayers of Omaha and Douglas county be picked out to carry an extra load of state and local taxes?

The notices that have gone out by the thousands are in the nature of invitations to the recipients, if they have objections, to appear before the Board of Equalization and show cause, and it may be taken for granted that they will be there and propound these questions for themselves.

Jail for the Draft Dodgers.
Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued the sternest of orders and it is now jail for the draft dodgers.

These willfully foolish evaders of the law will be hunted out and punished as they deserve to be.

Whatever motive or reason may have led them to assume the position in which they find themselves, they were mistaken.

Their attitude towards the war is not inviolable, but refusal to submit themselves as law-abiding citizens is the offense alleged against them.

No man has a right to set aside the law at his own convenience or for his own pleasure. This is one obligation none are above.

The present duty of the federal officers is imperative, for, unless the orders of the provost marshal be rigidly carried out, injustice is done to all who did submit themselves and register.

Not many slackers are to be found anywhere, but these will now discover how relentless Uncle Sam is when once he gets about to overhaul an offender.

British Aims in the War.
The note from the British government to the Russian people echoes the expressions contained in President Wilson's address and ought to set to rest any popular apprehension as to the nature of the war.

At any rate it makes clear the harmony of purpose of the great democracies of the world allied in a sacred cause.

Neither is fighting for conquest, to impose on an unwilling people any form of government nor to secure new territory for commercial or industrial exploitation.

The declarations of purpose from the United States and Great Britain clearly establish the war as a conflict between freedom and oppression and the solemn engagements of these great nations are the best possible guaranty to submerged peoples that they will be given a square deal under the new government that must come out of the war.

Empire and dominion is not the object sought by the Allies, but a world in which nations and individuals alike may enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

They do not pursue the chimera of superman nor seek the imposition of the control of one over many, but a world in which the relations of all will rest on the equality of all before the law, under which the rights of all will be sacredly regarded and zealously maintained.

Only such a world is fit to live in and only under such conditions may peace among nations be fixed.

Russians will be responsive to these declarations, unless their aspirations and professions are wholly deceptive, and will in their might assist in the great cause to which the strong nations of the world have devoted their ability without reserve.

What the American Negro is Doing.
Announcement of program plans for the eighteenth annual convention of the Negro Business Men's league contains much of information that might be a revelation to some who have not kept close track of the progress of this element of our citizenship.

It comprehends a list of activities that shows the colored man to be pushing ahead in his own sphere with vigor and success.

Capable and competent men of the race have established themselves honorably in professional life and in industrial and commercial lines and by their own energy have made their positions permanent.

These have aided in bringing up the more backward of their own race and thus the problem is being worked out.

The American negro is looking ahead to his own destiny, which runs parallel with-and not counter to that of the white man.

Actual accomplishment is the best possible test of ability and this has proven that color of the skin is not an insurmountable handicap in life.

Norse Expeditions to America.
Coming of a Norwegian trade commission, headed by Fritjof Nansen, will revive interest in an earlier expedition from the same country.

It came across the north Atlantic a thousand years ago and was headed by Lief Erickson, also an Arctic explorer of intrepid courage and tried judgment.

The purposes of these expeditions are much the same in general nature, too.

Nansen will seek to establish better relations between the two countries, so far as commerce is concerned, while Erickson was hunting a timber supply for a new town he had founded in Greenland, the outpost of the Norsemen of his day.

A curious fact is that Erickson's experiences were all written out, but were lost for almost a millennium among other forgotten sagas of the skalds, while credit for discovering the new world went to an Italian who came on five centuries later.

Whatever Nansen does will go into archives where easier access may be had to the records and therefore will not so completely disappear.

A thousand years has made some difference in the relations of the two countries as well as a distinct change in their relative importance.

Our soldiers enroute to France are to be furnished with a handbook or primer from which to cull a few phrases of the language of the land to which they are going, but the chances are their most useful lessons will come through contact with the poilus.

By the time they get through with all the varied and unique expressions of the border Mexicans for garrishment.

That army that swore horribly in Flanders should have lived to witness the accomplishment of the modern American doughboy.

The spectacle of an Indian buying \$60,000 of Liberty bonds at a single purchase is commended to the correspondent who thinks the whites have fastened an irreparable wrong on the reds in this country.

Saving Summer Foods

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, June 10.—Each woman can serve her country this summer by canning as much food as possible. It is her duty to the nation as well as to her family.

We can't afford to waste a bean or a raspberry, else we may live to regret it when the ground is covered with six inches of snow and there is no chance of harvesting anything but a big appetite.

It is a commonplace to repeat that in recent years the apartment house, the canning factory, the bakery and the delicatessen have been doing our housekeeping for us.

Why bake bread when you can buy it from a city bakery; why wear your nerves out cooking when you can buy cooked food at the corner delicatessen and why can food when you can buy canned goods at any grocery?

And so every year tons of fresh vegetables and fruits have rotted on the ground.

Now the war has changed all this. It is as if we were suddenly plunged back to the time of our ancestors when the feeding of every family was the individual responsibility of its women members.

The modern woman now stands in the same position as her grandmother, who baked her bread, carefully planned the meals and canned every left-over product, because food was scarce and the chance of winter was always in the background.

There is this difference, however. Our grandmothers were trained for it, while the great majority of modern women are not.

Of all the methods of conserving perishable food, canning is the most satisfactory.

Through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture thousands of women and children have been taught how to can fruits, vegetables and soups during the last five years, so that a part of the feminine population is well able to meet the emergency.

For the rest of the women the department is now establishing community canning kitchens, where representatives from the bureau of farm extension work demonstrate the best methods of canning.

Our grandmothers used to sterilize their fruits and vegetables three or four times before they packed them and even then lost a great deal of the product through spoilage.

By the modern methods the housewife puts her fruit or vegetables in a pan and blanches them in boiling water. Then she quickly dips them into cold water, removes the skins and cuts them into the proper sizes for glass jars or cans.

She next puts them in the jars or containers, pours hot syrup on the fruit and hot water and a little salt on the vegetables and partially seals the jars.

(In the case of tin cans they are soldered.) The products are sterilized after they are in the jars or the containers.

The boiling or sterilizing of the jars may be done in an ordinary home-made outfit, such as a wash boiler, tin pail, milk can, washtub or lard pail.

If fitted with a false bottom, lifting handles and a tight-fitting cover such an outfit is much more convenient.

Then there are manufactured outfits, costing anywhere from \$15 to \$25, which, like the vacuum cooker, are not necessary to do the work but are much more efficient.

One of these is the steam pressure cooker and the water-seal outfit is another.

The steam pressure cooker is a large kettle with a rack in the middle to hold the jars and a lid that screws tightly on, supporting a pressure gauge, a safety valve and a steam petcock.

Before putting in the jars the kettle should be filled with water half way up to the rack. The lid is then screwed on and as soon as the water boils steam pressure is created, the amount of which may be gauged by the thermometer on the lid.

From five to thirty pounds of steam pressure may be generated by this steam-tight sterilized kettle. The water-seal outfit is of different construction, but it works on the same principle—steam.

These outfits are not necessary. This point the Department of Agriculture takes great trouble to emphasize; no woman should forego canning this year simply because she has not a manufacturer's outfit. Jars may be sterilized in a dishpan.

The chief advantage of the manufactured outfits is the shorter time required to sterilize the product and therefore in cases where gas stoves are used a saving in gas.

In canning strawberries, for instance, the home-made outfit takes eight minutes to sterilize the fruit, while under a steam pressure of fifteen pounds in the steam-pressure kettle only four minutes is necessary.

The next question is the type of jars to be used. There are three of these which the Department of Agriculture advocates for canning—the screw top, or Mason, jar, the suction top and the sealing jar, as a poorly-sealed jar is one of the most frequent causes of spoilage.

Before packing food in the jars they should be tested to be sure they are not defective. In the first place put the top on the jar without the rubber. Screw it on tight. Then see if you can insert a thumb nail between the top and the glass.

If you can, the top is usually defective. In the case of glass tops the glass top should first be placed on the jar without the rubber. Then tap around the edge of the top with a pencil or the finger. If the top rocks you will know it is defective. Be sure that the wire bail is tight enough to hold the top firmly in place, too.

Jars and containers of all kinds this year are more expensive than ever before, hence no precaution is too elaborate to prevent breakage. Do not overpack them. Corn, pumpkin, lima beans, peas and sweet potatoes particularly have a tendency to expand in processing and should be packed accordingly.

Then be sure not to put cold jars into boiling water or boiling water on cold jars. Heat the jars before you put your hot product and syrup in them. If you use a manufacturer's outfit don't put too much water in it. The water should not come all the way up to the rack holding the jars.

Attention should be paid to draughts also. If a cold draught happens to strike the jars as they come steaming from the canner they are all likely to break. Wrap your jars in brown paper before storing them. It prevents bleaching.

Recipes for canning fruits and vegetables may be obtained by consulting almost any cook book, only if you use the one-period cold-pack method explained in this article do not mix it with any other methods.

The amount of salt you use is a matter of individual taste and it does not affect the canning process if you cook bacon or chipped beef with them.

The syrup density you use is also a matter for you to decide, albeit an important one. It has a great deal to do with the quality of the goods. But remember that the canning process itself must not be changed.

Blanch the product with boiling water; douche it in cold water; pack it in partially sealed jars and sterilize.

[A new book by the United States Department of Agriculture describing the new process of home canning will be published in a few days. A free copy of this book will be sent to any reader of The Bee who is interested. Send your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to The Omaha Bee, Information Bureau, Washington, D. C., and a copy of the canning book will be sent to you as soon as published.]

People and Events

The lower branch of the Illinois legislature passed a bill making the legal height of women's shoes one inch and three-eighths.

Doctors boosted the bill and economists figured it would save some leather and much timber.

John Rockefeller has subscribed for \$15,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds and will take a few more if any remain on the counter at the closing hour.

The use of your string beans is a matter of individual taste and it does not affect the canning process if you cook bacon or chipped beef with them.

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TODAY

Proverb for the Day.
Confessing a fault half amends it.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Canadians made counter attack at Ypres and recovered lost trenches.

Representatives of the allied powers gathered in Paris for economic conference.

Russians attacked German front north of Baranovitch and captured on whole front 5,000 prisoners.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago Today.
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Gilbert gave a party at their residence in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cranston of Providence, R. I.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Knight, Mrs. Lyman Richardson, General and Mrs. Dandy, Mr. B. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Cornish, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Shotton, Mrs. E. T. Beall and Mrs. McClelland.

Chief of Police Seay has prohibited music and dancing on Sunday at the various concert halls in the city.

The marriage of Maurice Meyer and Miss Gertrude Strauss took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Auerbach, 623 South Fifteenth, Rabbi Benson officiating.

S. R. Callaway, who has been in Alaska for some time past, has secured for the United States and is expected to arrive in Omaha in about ten days.

The pulpit of the Kountze Memorial church was occupied by Rev. Mr. Edmund D. Dyer, who was his minister for fifteen years, commencing in 1858, when the congregation consisted of only thirteen members.

James G. Lombard, the famous singer of Chicago, is at the Barker hotel. An effort is being made to induce him to remain in the city until after the benefit of the Elks.

W. Jennings Demorest, whose hobby is annihilation of the liquor traffic in the East, is on his way to New York from a trip to the Pacific coast.

This Day in History.
1773—Thomas Young, for whom the claim has been made of the discovery of the new theory of light, was born in England. Died there May 10, 1829.

1786—Winfield Scott, who was general-in-chief of the United States army at the beginning of the war between the states, born near Petersburg, Va. Died at West Point, N. Y., March 29, 1866.

1854—George M. Hollins, commander of the ship Cyane, bombarded and destroyed the small town of Greytown on the Mosquito coast, Central America.

1862—Confederate cavalry, 1,500 strong, under General J. E. B. Stuart, passed around the army of the Potomac.

1867—Emperor Maximilian tried before a court-martial composed of inferior officers of the republican army of Mexico.

1873—Shah of Persia arrived in England on a visit to Queen Victoria.

1897—A bomb was exploded near the carriage of President Faure of France.

1898—Anglo-French convention relating to the Niger boundary was signed.

The Day We Celebrate.
Anton B. Chapek was born in Moravia June 13, 1869. He deals in real estate.

Captain Fay W. Brabson, U. S. A., who has been appointed a member of the general staff corps, born in Tennessee thirty-seven years ago today.

Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, U. S. N., retired, born at Lyons, N. Y., sixty-three years ago today.

Sir Charles Parsons, who developed the turbine which drives liners and dreadnoughts, born sixty-three years ago today.

Henry P. Davison, the New York banker named by President Wilson to head the war council of the American Red Cross, born at Troy, Pa., fifty years ago today.

Wallace C. Sabine, Harvard university professor and the leading authority on acoustics in the United States, born at Richmond, O., forty-nine years ago today.

William Butler Yeats, celebrated author and playwright, born in Dublin fifty-two years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Ex-President William H. Taft is to receive the honorary degree of LL. D. from Union college today.

The national assembly of civil service commissioners is to meet in Boston today for its annual convention.

The Iowa Farm Mortgage association meets in Des Moines today preliminary to the meeting of the Iowa Bankers association.

Delegates from many states are to gather today at Nevada City for the national convention of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran church.

The degree of doctor of laws is to be conferred upon Governor Harding of Iowa today at the commencement of the University of South Dakota.

James M. Beck of New York, former assistant attorney general of the United States, is to deliver the commencement address today at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Hugh Black of the General Theological seminary is to be the orator today at the eighty-fourth commencement exercises of Oberlin college.

President McCrackin of Yale for the college is to be the speaker today at the eightieth commencement of Mount Holyoke college at South Hadley, Mass.

Storyette of the Day.
Two Tommies were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

Being soldiers, they both had an eye for a pretty girl and there within they shot the bolt of love.

"Sandy" whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes h've ever rested on. It's myself that'll go in and buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "along the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang w' ye," he said. "But, hoot, mon, ye neednae spend a penny, ye can't buy a smile."

"What of it?"

"I've got a shillin'."—London Tit-Bits.

SUNNY GEMS.
"I know a man who is very successful in business, and yet all his customers know he talk about his goods is chiefly not air."

"He does he manage to face them, then?"

"He doesn't. He deals in furs."—Baltimore American.

"What sort of a man is Green?"

"Fne. The best."—London Tit-Bits.

"Very."

"What you lend money to him?"

"I've never lent him any. I've only borrowed from him."—Detroit Free Press.

"Why is Ray in the hospital?"

"He took a corner on two wheels."

"One of 'em was the steering wheel, old top."—Harvard Lampoon.

The Bee's Letter Box

Tax Assessment Boosts.
Omaha, June 12.—To the Editor of The Bee: I believe you are doing a public service in your publication of the tax boost upon personal property.

There could never be a more ruinous policy adopted than that of the present county assessor. His tax ideas belong to bygone days.

His predecessor really has awakened to better ideas on taxation and, since noticing that the legislature defeated every effort of mine two years ago to remove some of our tax iniquities, believes that our present stupid laws on the subject should be strictly enforced in order to compel their repeal.

If this is his object I am willing to extend to him an unconditional pardon. If may be that such a proceeding would be the only manner in which the people will be aroused to wipe such ignorant laws from our statutes.

Nevertheless I am so devoted to Omaha's prosperity that I regret a policy which I know will deal this city one of the most tremendous blows attempted in many years.

Cities grow and prosper, not by increasing burdens of taxation upon the citizen, but by increasing the value of the property owned, not by entering the charges for government upon those special privileges which governments confer—private landholding and franchises.

These are the values and the only values which government produces, and are therefore the only proper subjects for taxation.

Let not the people be deluded into the idea that our merchants will pay these increased taxes. Taxes on goods are always shifted with increased interest to those who buy the goods.