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DAILY MORNING-EVENING-SUNDAY
FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Another King in the discard. Next!

King Corn is the one monarch wise enough to play safe.

Deficits in our Omaha schools are not a new discovery, nor an exceptional condition.

Too many hands at the wheel is right, also too many wheels turning in different directions for the good of the Omaha police force.

Between the police fracas and the county assessor's capers, Omaha has plenty to talk about these days without once referring to the war.

Public interest as well as the prosperity of those directly concerned are best served by industrial peace. One war at a time is enough.

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King Ak-Sar-Ben is going to maintain a roll of honor of all his men who enlist with Uncle Sam. Good idea, and may both lists be found full.

In these days of big things the government spender who pitches his voice below the billion tone runs the risk of having his head searched.

Let's give the Sixth Nebraska a good start, but don't forget the Fourth and Fifth, both of which regiments yet need a few good men.

Two million Americans already have subscribed to the Liberty loan, and that many more can get in if they hustle today and tomorrow.

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The invasion of women into railroad machine shops down east supplies a foretaste of what has happened abroad. The defenses of the Sons of Vulcan are but one of many braced by the guns of Mars.

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Holland faces the problem of conscripting slickers who dodge military service and shirk work. Considering the nearness of the battlefields expecting more speed than keeping the run of the news is clearly unreasonable.

It is comforting to note that the Jamestown exposition site has finally been sold to the government. Therefore the three and a third billion-dollar war budget is passed. It is just as well to get these important matters adjusted at the start.

The recent seizure of a wireless plant in New York City suggests a source of news leaks hitherto overlooked. Secretary Daniels might achieve more effective results by centering his energies less on statements and more on aggressive sleuth work.

June Brides
Baltimore American

The indications are coming strong that the June weddings of this year 1917 are going to be quite up to the ten-year average. It is possible—it seems even probable—that this June is going to be a matrimonial record-breaker. Is the war call operating in way of a matrimonial hurry call? Very likely and naturally so. Weddings that are planned should be consummated. The weddings will not interfere with the selective draft and the selective draft should not interfere with the weddings.

June is traditionally and as a matter of historic record the wedding month superlative. All months are wedding months—brides bloom every month in the year—but June is the month when clouds are highest up in the air, when a deeper iris colors the burnished dove and when the young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love. So, Mr. Tennyson, June is the month when the world is young. The coming of the June brides is just as normal, just as much a part of nature's beautiful and wisely ordained scheme as is the blooming of the roses.

Down below the equator, where the seasons are reversed, December is the month superlative of roses, nesting birds and blushing brides. Which goes to show that approximately all the poets, though not all the brides, have blossomed north of the equator. Think of a poet celebrating December or January as the month of flowers and of love. But if the poet sings down in Patagonia or southern Chile he must tune up to December or January as the bride month.

Unusual Significance of Flag Day.
Flag day is an event of unusual importance this year. The Stars and Stripes are again moving to the battle front to lead the way to freedom for oppressed peoples. No scream of the eagle is heard, but the deep and resolute note of a strong nation aroused in its might, in the sound of which may always be distinguished the doom of tyranny. The day should therefore bring an enthusiastic climax to the drive for the sale of the Liberty bonds, a pledge by America to the world of devotion to the cause. In Nebraska it will witness the conclusion of the state's jubilee celebration with such ceremonies as properly denote the vigor and strength of an established commonwealth. Throughout the land Flag day will have a significance this year beyond that of any since the occasion was particularly designated, and as such will be observed by an aroused, united and patriotic people, who will renew today pledges given to posterity by our fathers, and by us to be handed on to ages yet to come, of all that self-government means to man.

King Constantine's Downfall.
King Constantine of Greece has been tumbled from a throne on which he has for months balanced like an acrobat on a swaying wire. His pro-German tendencies were his undoing. With no ability as a statesman or craft as a politician, he signally failed as head of the Greek nation at a time when both strength and wisdom were required. Since the outbreak of the war Constantine has been out of touch with his neighbors and his late allies, preferring for his own reasons to favor the side espoused by Bulgaria, with whom he was but lately engaged in desperate battle, and so found himself unable to make headway against the pressure of events.

The interest of Greece lies with the entente allies, a fact clearly foreseen by Venizelos, who has shown himself far too clever a manager for the deposed king. The combat between the former premier and the king has been fierce and unremitting and has ended in moral if not material endorsement of the position taken by Venizelos in 1914. The presence of Greece in the war is of greater value to the allies now than it was some months ago. It removes the possibility of a menace from the rear of the forces that are operating in Macedonia and elsewhere against the German forces in the Balkans. This theater of the war is quite likely to become more than ever important as possibly opening the way over which peace yet may travel. Under any circumstances, the settlement of the Balkan question will be made the easier with Greece lined up alongside its allies in the struggle against Bulgaria.

Some sympathy might be expressed for Constantine had his sincerity been beyond suspicion. His efforts at neutrality have always been open to question, though, as serving only the cause of Germany by blocking the way to relief for Serbia and Roumania. A pawn in the great game played by the kaiser, he has at last been swept from the board and gone to the limbo of the most useless things known to man—discarded monarchs.

Jobs After the War Is Over.
One of the problems of the volunteer soldier has been the question of his employment after the war is over. Many of these have left with some trepidation and misgivings, good positions and prospects of advancement, with no assurance whatever of being re-employed on their return. Others have gone out with full assurance of their employers that they would be reinstated on their return, with no loss of rights or pay. A notable example of this policy is the course adopted by the employing printers of the country. By agreement between the Newspaper Publishers' association and the International Typographical union all printers who are employed on the papers represented in the association will be returned to their employment after completing the term of their enlistment. A similar arrangement is recommended to the members of United Typothetae and Ben Franklin Clubs of America, who represent the employing printers in the book and job division of the great industry. Like action by others of the big employers of labor would have a most encouraging effect on the young men who are now hesitating because of not being able to foresee what will happen after the war is over and who would like something to look forward to.

Passage of the Espionage Bill.
The espionage measure as finally sent to the president for his approval contains some very important provisions and confers on Mr. Wilson the broadest powers ever granted an executive of this government. Some extraordinary, even imperial, hitherto only implied functions, are now conferred by law—things that only can be tolerated as war measures and which in time of peace would be strenuously objected to as carrying too much authority for one man to have. Control of exports, included in this bill, is one of these things. This may be vital in an emergency, but surely is dangerous in its possibilities and may only be exercised with utmost of prudence and on most conclusive proof that normal course of trade is being turned awry. On behalf of the bill it has been well urged that the safety of the country at this time requires that unusual power be vested in one central control, and congress has given this to the president. His use of it will mark finally his ultimate claims to greatness.

Mr. Wilson's personal request for arbitrary authority over the press of the country was properly denied by congress, and freedom of publication remains as it has been since John Marshall's decision actually made the press of the United States free. The government will go on just the same, subject to criticism and under the full light on reasonable publicity. No newspaper will deliberately betray our country and ample means for punishing such exists without the especial power the president asked.

Mr. Wilson is no longer leader of a party, but is head of a great nation moving magnificently to the accomplishment of a great end. He is charged with the utmost of responsibility, now heavier than ever, and therefore he is entitled to have more than ever the cheerful support and hearty co-operation of all the people. This will make his load easier to carry and, if anything, lighten the touch of the law on all.

Justice nods wearily and tilts the scales scandalously. Take the matter of railroad passenger rates. Quality and safety of service considered, 2 cents a mile is a bargain rate on some roads and a gouge on others. Yet the courts deal leniently with the poor and pinch the first class road.

According to Swiss dispatches, the kaiser is working overtime inspecting fortifications on the west front. The shocking shakeup at Messines makes increased vigilance imperative in a monarch with his back approaching the wall.

Drying Fruits and Vegetables
By Frederic J. Haskin.
Washington, June 11.—Those who cannot preserve food by canning it this summer can dry it. This is what Europe has done for the last two years, and now it is our turn. It is up to the man of the family to get out his check book or his saw and screw driver and produce a drier. Filing sheet iron and galvanized screening into the form of drying apparatus is not an easy job, but the self-sacrifice is certain to be rewarded next winter when your attic is full of string beans and peaches and your less diligent neighbor is dining on cheese and cornmeal.

The type of home-made drier which is now being used extensively in the south, where the Department of Agriculture has been stimulating interest in drying, is one that can be used on a wood or coal range or a kerosene stove, and is easy to make. The bottom is made of a piece of galvanized sheet iron twenty-four inches long by sixteen inches wide and six inches high. Upon this base is built a framework of thin strips of wood thirty-six inches apart, which act as cleats to hold the trays of food. The framework is then covered with galvanized iron, and you have the drier complete except for the trays, a door with hinges and another sheet of iron—perforated and a little smaller than the base—which is suspended by wires a couple of inches above the base, preventing the direct heat from coming in contact with the product and serving as a radiator to more evenly spread the heat.

An electric fan placed in front of an oven or this form of drier is one of the most effective drying devices. The trays for this drier are also made of a frame of thin strips of wood to which is tacked a sheet of galvanized screen wire, which forms the bottom of the tray. It is best to make the trays three inches shorter than the drier itself, so that the lowest tray when put in the drier and pushed as far back as it will go will leave a three-inch space in front. Then the next tray is placed even with the front, leaving a three-inch space in the back. The other trays should be alternated in the same way. Lastly, a good sized hole should be left in the top of the drier to afford ventilation for moist air.

In drying vegetables only the very best and freshest varieties should be used. In order to secure the best results, moreover, the product must be perfectly clean and scrub them well before preparing. The Department of Agriculture even goes so far as to suggest that "if steel knives are used in paring and cutting they should be bright and clean so as not to discolor the vegetable." After they are prepared they are blanched. Blanching simply means to plunge the product into boiling water and keep it there for a few minutes. In drying vegetables, a wire basket or cheese cloth bag are better for this. The next step is to wipe the water off by folding the product between two towels or by exposing it to the air for a little while. They are now ready to be placed on the tray in a thin layer and put in the drier. At the beginning of the temperature should be kept low—not more than 110 degrees Fahrenheit—but gradually this may be increased until 145 degrees is reached. The drying process usually requires about two or three hours, but unfortunately there is nothing but experience to tell a person how long a certain vegetable should be dried.

The matter of temperature, however, is very important, and therefore drying should not be attempted without a thermometer. There are many good oven thermometers on the market which cost very little and the ordinary chemical thermometer does the work when suspended in the drier. Great care should be taken to regulate the heat so that the product does not become scorched, and under no circumstances should the temperature rise above 150 degrees.

Any green vegetable may be dried, and, if properly dried, will not lose its natural flavor and food value. The young and unsophisticated string bean, for example, may be dried whole, although the older members of the family should be cut into pieces before drying. Lima beans, garden peas, carrots, parsnips, onions, beets, pumpkin, squash, okra, cabbage, cauliflower, peppers and sweet corn are all excellent drying subjects. The storage of dried vegetables is also a matter of grave consequence. It is necessary that they should be kept in a dry place, for instance, and away from insects and dirt. If a lard can or a coffee box is used, it must be moisture-proof. A tin box of some kind with a tight fitting lid is usually the best, but failing this a very good container is a paper bag.

Fruits submit to the drying process as well, if not better than vegetables. They increase their sugar content and hence their food value. Dried fruits, moreover, are better known and better liked than dried vegetables. Hence, almost every cook book contains numerous recipes for preparing them. On hot, dry days fruit may be dried in the sun until its surface begins to wrinkle and then transferred to the drier. Otherwise the process is the same as with vegetables.

[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.]

Shafts Aimed at Omaha

Fremont Tribune: The manner in which Omaha men have subscribed for Liberty bonds indicates that the loan is to be made a tremendous success. Some of them men who one would have scarcely thought able to do it, have taken \$50,000 apiece. The success of the loan will have a powerful influence on the proper prosecution of the war.

Beatrice Express: Omaha officials are going to prohibit the sale of fireworks for Fourth of July, asserting that there is no necessity for the useless expenditure of money on fireworks. It might also be added that there is no necessity for the useless expenditure of life which always goes with insane Fourth celebrations. Sufficient powder is being exploded in Europe to warrant our changing the custom this year.

Neligh Leader: Nebraska has had its first month of prohibition and confessedly it has brought some surprises to everybody. In the first place the most surprising thing to the people out in the state is the seemingly honest efforts being made in the cities, particularly Omaha, to enforce the law. It had been anticipated the officers in such centers where public sentiment was opposed to the law would wink at its violation, but such does not seem to be the case. In the second place, the rapidity with which the many buildings in Omaha and other cities formerly used for the liquor traffic are being turned to other uses. The Omaha Bee on June 11 made a census of the buildings thus used in that city with the following results: Number of buildings occupied by saloons and liquor houses before May 1, 331. June 1 all these except eighty were used for other purposes and of this number 224 were for the sale of soft drinks. This would seem to answer the question what should take the place of the saloon in the city as a "poor man's club" and also indicates that the passing of the saloon has not been as disastrous to the real estate interests as predicted. In fact, it would indicate that by the end of six months the rental proposition will be entirely solved.

Today
Proverb for the Day.
Convince a man against his will, he's of the same opinion still.
One Year Ago Today in the War.
Economic conference of the allies met in Paris.
Russia captured 31,000 prisoners and expanded Lusk's outfit.
Russian torpedo craft reported to have sunk two German warships and ten supply ships off Swedish coast.



In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
At a meeting of the county commissioners the following appointments for justices of the peace were made: C. Brandes, H. H. Raven, James Donnelly, John O'Connell, M. Read, Lee Healey, G. Anderson, Paul E. Seawright, John C. Shedd, Gustave Kroeger, Abner C. Ludlow, George Karil and Patrick A. Gavin.

DEAR MR. KABBLE,
MY HUSBAND SPENDS \$20 A WEEK FOR CIGARS—HOW CAN I BREAK HIM OF THE HABIT?
—MRS. LIPPMAN

EXE—Resign from the club, sell my automobile and move into a cheaper house just because I've been losing a little money in stocks? I can't do that. It would make Mrs. Exe—It would, wouldn't it? People would say you had done a sensible thing for once in your life.—Boston Transcript.

1652—Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts colony, beheaded.
1778—Continental congress voted to raise an army of 20,000 men.
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1897—Congress subjected to a fine of \$10,000 and ten years' imprisonment against a friendly nation.
1854—USS Monitor, the first ironclad war launched at the Charleston navy yard.

1864—Federal assaults on Petersburg, Va., began.
1866—Prussia declared the Germanic confederation at an end and proposed a new one, excluding Austria.

1897—Barnet Isaacs Barnato, "the diamond king," committed suicide.
1898—USS Maine, a battleship, and Spanish troops engaged in conflict at Guantanamo bay.

1899—Statue of ex-President Chester A. Arthur unveiled in Madison Square, New York.
The Day We Celebrate.

Dr. E. B. Davis was born on a farm near Fayette, Wis., June 14, 1859. Since he has been in Omaha he has concentrated his efforts upon his surgical practice with a side line in dairy farming.

John William Welch was born in Tipton, Ia., June 14, 1874, and is the founder and promoter of a chain of lunch rooms which are in Omaha what Child's restaurants are to New York and Thompson's dairy lunches are to Chicago.

Charles J. Magill, Jr., paying teller in the money order department at the postoffice, is 45 years old today. He was born in Baltimore and went into the postoffice in Washington in 1890. He has been president of the Omaha Postoffice Clerks' association.

Queen of Greece, sister of the German emperor and whose influence is held responsible for the failure of Greece to join the allies, born in Berlin forty-seven years ago today.
Brigadier General Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War college, born in Kansas fifty-three years ago today.

John McCormack, popular operatic and concert tenor, born at Athlone, Ireland, thirty-three years old today.
Most Rev. John J. Glennon, head of the Catholic archdiocese of St. Louis, born in County Meath, Ireland, fifty-five years ago today.

Robert M. La Follette, United States senator from Wisconsin, born at Primrose, Wis., sixty-two years ago today.
Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado, who has been named by the Rockefeller Foundation to direct a campaign against tuberculosis in France, born at Newark, N. J., fifty years ago today.

Ray Morgan, infielder of the Washington Senators, who played baseball team, born in Baltimore twenty-six years ago today.
Timely Jottings and Reminders.
Birthday greetings to the Stars and Stripes.
The American Flag association holds its annual meeting today in New York City.

NEBRASKA EDITORS.
The Schuyler Sun, F. L. Carroll, editor, was 46 years old last week.
The Burt County Democrat and the Swanton Clipper have discontinued publication.
Colonel M. A. Bates, the veteran editor of the Plattsmouth Journal, was 75 years old June 2.

C. W. Clifton, who has been in the employ of the Mitchell Index, and Al Shadaker of Bridgeport will start a newspaper at Bayard. The material for the sheet, including a model 19 linotype has been ordered.
Mrs. Hannah Fletcher Whitcomb, wife of Edward Whitcomb, who has been editor of the Friend Sentinel for nearly forty years died at her home at Friend last week. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1843 and had lived in Nebraska since 1870.

The Nebraska City Press is defendant in a \$50,000 libel suit filed by Russell M. Kidd and Miss Margaret Jewell, former teachers in the public school at Douglas, Neb. The claim is made on account of a story printed in the Press more than a year ago relative to some trouble in the school at Douglas.

SMILING REMARKS.
A Galway magistrate, who was a major in the county militia, sentenced an old woman to six weeks' imprisonment for shoplifting.
"Will, thanks be to the Lord," exclaimed the prisoner fervently, "now as I am, there's wan thing I'm thankful for—not wan of the fifth or the sixth or the seventh or the eighth or the ninth or the tenth or the eleventh or the twelfth or the thirteenth or the fourteenth or the fifteenth or the sixteenth or the seventeenth or the eighteenth or the nineteenth or the twentieth or the twenty-first or the twenty-second or the twenty-third or the twenty-fourth or the twenty-fifth or the twenty-sixth or the twenty-seventh or the twenty-eighth or the twenty-ninth or the thirtieth or the thirty-first or the thirty-second or the thirty-third or the thirty-fourth or the thirty-fifth or the thirty-sixth or the thirty-seventh or the thirty-eighth or the thirty-ninth or the fortieth or the forty-first or the forty-second or the forty-third or the forty-fourth or the forty-fifth or the forty-sixth or the forty-seventh or the forty-eighth or the forty-ninth or the fiftieth or the fifty-first or the 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