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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, 1918.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Only one week more to the exposition opening day.

Get your decorations ready. Opening day must see Omaha embellished as it never was before.

Exposition day parade should be historic. The occasion will justify the biggest demonstration Omaha can get up.

The numerous critics of the strategy board will probably admit the usefulness of that body as a target for their shafts.

No matter what designation may be officially bestowed upon the amusement section of the exposition, it will never get away from the name Midway.

The school census enumerators are paid according to the number of children of school age they discover. It is safe to say no twins will escape the enumerators.

Oklahoma is preparing to offer a 30,000,000 bushel crop of wheat as an argument for statehood. It is a good argument to show that the machinery of a state could be supported.

When the local police authorities give evidence of making some headway against the thugs and thieves that infest the city it will be time enough for them to talk about taking on new burdens.

The announcement that the residents of Manila hold a Mexican coin in higher esteem than a United States coin of equal face value is proof that a great deal of civility is needed in that far-off country.

In the new French Chamber of Deputies there are six distinct political parties represented and a number of members who do not belong to any party. The prospect for an interesting session ought to be good.

The outlook for unprecedented harmony at the Second district republican congressional convention to be held in this city Saturday is a good token. The example may come in handy for subsequent conventions this year.

Until the corner grocery debating clubs decide what ought to be done with the Philippines it is going to be pretty hard to get back to a discussion of the old subject of what ought to be done with the product of the silver mines.

Steamships that are not ambitious to blockade runners ought to keep a good distance from Havana. Surely the Florida strait is wide enough for a steamship to get through without running plump against a war ship.

In all probability the report that the Indians are about to indulge in another uprising was started by some tenderfoot who heard for the first time the regular quarterly growl at an agency about the quantity of rations doled out by the government.

Seattle gets an assay office in which to weigh the \$20,000,000 worth of gold on the way down from Alaska. If the assayers undertake to weigh in the balance and stamp with their value all the Klondike stories that come from the north they will have a big job.

The care exercised by the organ of the police board to cover up the performances of drunken reform policemen is almost as characteristic as its thoughtful suppression of the news of the arrest of Reformer Frank Rauson in the recent raid of a gambling joint by the Lincoln police.

Governor Holcomb still withholds the report of his substitute on the impeachment charges preferred against his bogus reform police commissioners. Of course there is no question as to the whitewashing character of the report, but it is interesting to note to what lengths the governor will go to protect the outlaw commissioners in their high-handed abuse of power.

INVASION WITH MILITIA.

A German military authority is quoted as saying that "it will ere long be seen, probably to the astonishment of the Americans, that a war of invasion, even against a power classed in the third rank, cannot be made with militia."

It is not to be doubted that our own military authorities realize the disadvantage of having to depend chiefly upon militia for the invasion of Cuba and the Philippines. This was shown when General Merritt asked that a part of the Philippine military expedition be of regular troops. He insisted that to send only volunteers to the islands would be to invite disaster and he had no difficulty in convincing the authorities of the correctness of his view.

It is understood that General Miles has favored delaying the invasion of Cuba until the volunteers could be more thoroughly drilled and disciplined and become better acquainted with military life and duties. There is a considerable body of regulars that will be sent to Cuba and these of course will lead the advance of our army against the Spaniards. They will perhaps be distributed as to give the greatest possible value to their soldierly example, but however excellent this shall be it must not be expected that all the volunteers will emulate it from the outset.

Unquestionably the volunteer force is composed of brave and patriotic men. Without doubt it is as a whole the most intelligent army in the world and therefore qualified to understand, as far as can be done without actual experience, what war means. These young men appreciate the fact that they will have to fight, that they are going to meet a foe largely composed of seasoned soldiers, with plenty of confidence and courage. They know that they will be called upon to attack the enemy in his intrenchments and strongholds and to confront him in pitched battle. They intend to do their duty. But the bravest men may falter when for the first time the supreme test of battle comes and it would be most extraordinary if our volunteers, meeting the Spaniard on his own soil, should show the intrepidity, the steadiness and the determination of thoroughly trained soldiers. There were instances in our civil war of good fighting by men who had received little or no training, but there were also instances where undisciplined men fell into panic and rout almost before a shot was fired.

We believe that the men who have enlisted for this war will make a record worthy of the character and fame of the American soldier. They are commanded by experienced and able officers of the higher ranks, in whom they will have confidence. They are actuated by high motives. They feel that the honor of their country is in their keeping, that upon them devolves the duty of giving new luster to the flag. They are prepared for any danger and for any sacrifice. But let us not expect too much from them at the beginning. Let us not look for the valor of veterans—the valor that made Gettysburg and Chickamauga and a hundred other battlefields of the rebellion immortal—in the first engagements of our volunteer army. It may surprise the world and set a higher standard for the American soldier, if that be possible. But it cannot reasonably be expected to flight at the outset as thoroughly trained soldiers would fight or to achieve final victory without suffering some reverses.

BLOCKADE OF MANILA.

The secretary of the treasury has notified customs officers that the port of Manila is blockaded, a fact made known some time ago by Admiral Dewey. This is probably sufficient without a proclamation by the president, as in the case of the blockade of the Cuban ports, the known fact of the beleaguering of Manila constituting adequate notice. A dispatch from Dewey to the Navy department states that the blockade is strictly maintained, evidence of which is given in a report that a German vessel was refused permission to land provisions at Manila, although the commander of the German war ships there urgently tried to secure permission.

It also appears, both from Dewey's report and other sources, that there is a great scarcity of provisions in Manila and that fears were entertained of an outbreak of Spanish soldiers, particularly the volunteers, whose demand for food the Spanish authorities refused. If there should be an uprising it would afford an opportunity to the insurgents, who occupy the country surrounding Manila, to take possession of that city and Admiral Dewey expresses the opinion that they may render him valuable assistance. The chief leader of the insurgents appears to be entirely friendly to the United States, but there will be uncertainty as to how far they can be safely counted upon to be of service at least until an American military force reaches the islands. Of course Dewey is master of the situation within the range of his guns, but it might be a very serious matter if the insurgents should obtain control in Manila. The danger of massacre and pillage would be very great and Admirable Dewey might not be able to avert it. As now indicated the condition of affairs at Manila will become extremely grave before the American forces reach there.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The president has been criticised for appointing civilians to staff positions in the army. The New York Sun points out that such criticism is wholly unjust. It says in regard to the staff appointments that they deal with officers whose duties are primarily not that of commanding troops in the field. "For such staff officers as quartermasters, commissaries of subsistence and paymasters," says the Sun, "energy, business judgment and great capacity for hard work are required and these qualities may be found in civil life, while the activity of youth is not to be expected in the veterans of 60 years, who filled such staff offices between 1861 and 1865." It is also pointed out that a great number of staff appointments have been made from the regular army.

The truth is that in making military appointments the president has shown, on the whole, commendable judgment. Of thirty-seven officers nominated as major generals and brigadier generals,

THE LAME LEADING THE BLIND.

The appointment of Major Clarkson to the position of general manager of the exposition is merely an attempt of the lame to lead the blind. The four members of the executive committee who have made this selection rank as good business men in their own lines of business, but they are groping in the dark and are not much better than blind men in the supervision of the active work of the exposition. All the exposition work done under them has been directed either by imported subordinates or by local employees who are experimenting at the expense of the stockholders.

Yet men who know all about boots, shoes and rubbers, wholesale druggists and real estate persist in supervising architects, hydraulic and civil engineers, electricians, artists, musicians, police guards, watchmen, ticket sellers and the intricate dealings with concessionaires, exhibitors and contractors. Only by the outpouring of hundreds of thousands of dollars put at their disposal, of which vast sums have been squandered on artesian wells, lagoon misconstruction, paving and tearing up of roadways, water pipes and frauds practiced by contractors have they been able to bring the exposition work to its present stage.

And now, after all this expensive blundering and palpable mismanagement, in defiance of public opinion and in disregard of the interests of the stockholders, the general supervision of the exposition is to be placed in the hands of a man who has never demonstrated the requisite business capacity that would qualify him to take the direction of any large enterprise or to organize any institution into systematic operation under business methods.

In the position he now holds as assistant to the president in arranging parades and improvising entertainments for exposition guests Major Clarkson is in his element, but his most ardent admirers and friends will not dare claim for him such executive ability as the general manager of the exposition should possess. The manifest object of the selection of Major Clarkson is, therefore, that the policy heretofore pursued in allowing irresponsible subordinates, some of them notoriously dishonest, to run the exposition is to continue under a figurehead general manager. This is the most charitable interpretation that can be given.

The assurance that Major Clarkson will be retired if he does not fill the bill is no palliation. The time for costly experimenting is past. With the Geraldine job staring them in the face and their bond scheme high in the air because moneyed men have no confidence in the present fast and loose methods of doing business, it is time for the combine inside of the executive committee to wake up to the situation and protect the exposition instead of playing into the hands of jobbers and schemers who want to exploit the exposition.

These are unpalatable truths which it is exceedingly disagreeable for anyone associated in the great work of promoting the exposition to be compelled to make public. But quite apart from the duty which The Bee owes to the city of Omaha, whose future progress and reputation are at stake, it has a duty to perform in behalf of the thousands of citizens of this and other states who have at its instance been induced to contribute to the exposition funds. This duty it cannot and will not shirk.

An innovation well worthy of imitation was made by the graduating class of the high school in Atchison, Kan., the other day. The commencement display of talent was given over entirely to presentation of the history of the city, each member of the class taking up some special branch of the history and all together covering every feature of local or general interest. That bears essays on the sublime in Grecian art and orations on the rise and fall of Napoleon.

A contemporary is trying to enumerate all the different kinds of statistics the next census should include, but it leaves out the first and essential consideration, namely, an accurate and honest numbering of the people, without which all the derived figures will be next to worthless.

In addition to filling the streams the recent rains which have extended over all the upper Mississippi valley have supplied the source of the artesian water decurrents with water sufficient to last months and years. Abandoned artesian wells promise to be scarce this year.

RIGHT FACED.

Bryan is raising a regiment. That's all right. Having to go to the rear in 1896 is no reason why he shouldn't go to the front now.

CHICAGO AND THE EXPOSITION.

June 1 will be Exposition day at Omaha, according to a proclamation issued by Governor Holcomb, and it is expected that the entire west will turn out to give the enterprise a push. Chicago should not be neglected in her duty to Omaha on this occasion.

STRATEGY, MY BOY.

These are anxious times for the amateur naval strategists of the country. The man who said the enemy would not dare to cross the ocean has been silenced, but the fellow who was sure that Sampson would go down the Windward passage, or would make a junction with Schley, still awaits the confirmation of his views.

GET UNDER COVER.

The practice by which our naval captains remain on the bridge during action is to be deprecated, and we therefore order them all below into the conning tower, which was built for such occasions. The spectacle of the battle will not be so interesting from that spot, and the ship may be fought with greater difficulty, but it will be well for

NO OBJECT TO SUNDAY BATTLES.

The Presbyterian assembly at Winona Lake refused to condemn Sunday battles—namely such ones as Dewey fought at Manila.

JOY IN ONE QUARTER.

There is no joy in the class of men in the United States who look ahead with more joyous expectancy than the pension attorneys. As the prospect of a lengthened war becomes more likely, and there is talk of a second call for volunteers, their galaxy becomes positively multitudinous.

THE HORSE GETS A SHOW.

War brings a curious and curious industrial revival, one of which is the culture of the noble horse as an article of commerce. The bicycle craze and the advent of electricity as a universal propelling power had about finished the equine industry and horse raising were remarkably scarce, when the outbreak of war suddenly created a demand that the government finds the utmost difficulty in supplying. When 10,000 cavalry chargers of high grade are needed at short notice the horse market for the first time in years bends beneath the strain and the army may be reduced to the necessity of going into occasional battles with a collection of low-blooded plugs, whose proper sphere would be in front of milk wagons. All of which goes to prove that so long as civilization clings to war the equine race is in no danger of extinction. The present brush with Spain will not rehabilitate the noble quadruped that "smelleth the battle afar off," and is never more useful as a man's best friend than in the glorious onslaught against the nation's enemies.

AN EDUCATIONAL WAR.

General Study of Maps of the Theater of the Pacific. The present is a time of great searching of maps. Atlases which have been gathering dust for years are taken from the top shelves and scanned to find just where the Philippine islands are and how far Manila is from other places. The time problem is studied and thousands of people now understand for the first time when the day begins and much information about longitude is acquired. People have a better idea of the relative positions of the various West India islands and many have been surprised by the information they have absorbed. Histories, atlases and maps are studied. All want to know about Havana, Manila, San Juan. There is inquiry about the resources of the Spanish islands, the character of the people, the climate, and what not. Even Spanish names are scrutinized. The fact that there is a Morro Castle in Havana, San Juan, Puerto Rico, has naturally excited some curiosity. The word is the Spanish term for promontory. It is sometimes spelled "Moro," but this is incorrect, the error arising from the long prevalent idea that the word was intended to mean "The Moor," as applied to these Spanish forts. The name of the fortification at Havana is Castillo de San Pedro de Martir, the promontory of the harbor, the castle of the promontory, the word Martir and famous citadel, having dungeons beneath it where papist prisoners have been confined.

A KNIGHTLY MINISTER.

Tribe to the Life Work of the Late Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

The news of the death of Dr. Joseph T. Duryea in this city has come as a shock to hosts of friends scattered from Boston and Brooklyn to Omaha. In all these places and in others between his labors were distinguished by their unselfishness, ability and rich fruitage. It was undoubtedly in Boston that his most trying years were passed, and his stand while member of the Boston Board of Education will long be recalled by the people of this city and other cities for its breadth and catholicity in its trust sense. Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm with which he threw himself into the work of his best field, that of Omaha, and though the people will not recall his work in life, within and without his parish circle and especially without it, will always feel personally indebted to him for the light which he shed abroad in his daily walk as well as from his pulpit. But the demands were too great for the man, and he broke down under the strain and never really recovered.

His labor in Omaha took the form of vigorous leadership in social and public problems. He became a real beacon light of rugged truth. His attacks on vice and apostle delegates to meetings of the "Church of Christ," as a distinguished and Christian, came as a new gospel to many, and while they estranged some whose lives were not ordered by righteousness, they established him in the eyes of the people in a position which any man would be proud to occupy. His labors to succor the poor, to carry provisions and coal to the poor during the terrible winter following the panic of 1893, to pay for which he drained his own purse to the bottom—these actions will never be forgotten in that city.

ARCHBISHOPS ON THE WAR.

Clear Illustration of Patriotic Union of Sentiment. Last Sunday, by order of the archbishops of the Catholic church in the United States, a letter indorsed by Mgr. Martiniell, the apostolic delegate, was read in all the Catholic churches in the United States, laying down the duty of the people toward the government in the present war. It is an admirable letter, on which we can offer no criticism, except on the first sentence, which seems to make the "blowing up of the battleship Maine," and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic sentiment of the United States," the cause of the war.

The archbishops say that war was determined upon by the chief executive of the nation, with the advice of both houses of congress and after consultation with his cabinet officers, but not until every effort had been made to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The highest tribute is paid to the calmness, forbearance and firmness of President McKinley. The members of the Catholic church are declared to be true Americans, loyal to the country and its flag, and obedient to the supreme authority of the government. They are urged to have their holy church teachers love of country next to love of God, and the faithful are bidden to pray for victory and speedy return of peace.

We have here a clear illustration of the patriotic union of sentiment among our people, one that ought to be the old demagogue's dog, by which a presidency was sought in vain and is to be fully sought again. Chicago Post: William Jennings Bryan, it is said, has at last decided that he will be a soldier. He evidently forgets that a soldier is not allowed to do any great amount of talking, or else he has himself under better control than would seem possible to one who remembers his presidential candidacy and all that has followed it. Chicago Tribune: If Mr. Bryan raises a regiment and it is mustered into the service and is sent where there is fighting to be done he may turn out, after a little experience, to be an efficient officer and do the soldier's work. But he can do his country more service—if he chooses—by remaining in civil life and insisting on his followers in congress standing patriotically by the government than he can by putting on shoulder straps. Senator Jones of Arkansas and other Bryanites are endeavoring to debase the currency and destroy the credit of the country. Bryan should demand publicly that they behave themselves. He has not done so.

MILLIONS EUROPE LOSES.

The American Tourist insists on staying at home. By way of compensation for the money which the pursuit of Spanish war ships is costing this country, there is being kept in the country many millions of dollars. In ordinary years this money goes to Europe and purchases old silver, china, paintings, sculpture, specimens of the nobility, and other luxuries. This year it stays at home in America and is either expended or invested here, because its owners do not feel inclined to leave the country while the difficulty is unsettled.

"The place for an American when his country is at war is America," said Governor Flower when he stepped off the St. Paul at the end of her last trip as the property of the American line. This is the feeling that keeps thousands of men at home or brings them back from Europe. More thousands than are influenced by this cause find it incompatible with their business interests to separate them from themselves by the breadth of an ocean.

"You can never tell what war is going to bring about in my line," says the business man. "My best hold is to stay here and keep my eyes open." And if he stays at home, so does his family, in nine cases out of ten. Taking into consideration all who, for one cause or another have already changed their plans of crossing the Atlantic this season, or will change them, it is a pretty safe assertion that the transatlantic travel of 1898 will be cut down to about 50 per cent of that of 1897. Some lines will be affected more than others, perhaps, and none of the companies will admit any such decrease, thus far, but the immediate future is a considerable difficulty for them to view with equanimity. The practical departure from the field of one great line, the American, whose ships are now scouting around the ocean for Uncle Sam, has thrown considerable alarm upon the other companies, and which they would not ordinarily get, and this has served to moderate the loss of traffic. Nevertheless, the manager of a well-known line said only a few days ago:

"Half of our reservations of last winter have been cancelled. We have been doing pretty well until now, but unless the war quickly the summer is going to be a hard blow to us." Accurate figures are impossible to obtain, but it has been estimated that full \$100,000,000 was spent in Europe last year by Americans. This amount, including the cost of travel across and back over the Atlantic, represents 50 per cent of the amount spent abroad. As a matter of fact they represent far more than this, for the men restrained from going by the ticklish state of business in war times are the men of great interests who are able to buy and do spend large sums of money in making purchases in Europe.

MIST OF THE WAR WAVE.

The Oregon has earned sufficient reputation for the heavyweight class. Remember last summer's feat of air ship? Spain appears to have captured and placed them on the sea. The first regiment of volunteers to report for mustering in Alabama is composed of colored men exclusively. The sanguine prophets who declared that Havana would be starved into submission in a few days have not been heard from for two weeks. A southern Indiana farmer concluded to have some fun by blowing a Spanish flag to the breeze. He got off with a coat of tar and feathers. War does not absorb the entire interest of the country. Georgia is blowing about its ripening peach crop and Croker is placing his friends at the top of New York's pay roll.

The absence of news of the movements of the navy provokes sharp criticism from carbuncle warriors, who have about concluded that the war is a failure. Spain is also worrying about the scarcity of news. Calculators of distances are no more reliable than war prophets or carbuncle strategists. Half a dozen tables giving distances from Manila to Spanish and American ports are given in the rounds, and no two of them agree. They vary from 200 to 1,000 miles. "he secret is out at last. Of course the guns had something to do with Dewey's victory at Manila, but they played a small part. The potential element in the triumph was the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit presented to the admiral before his departure from Hong Kong." One of the "fifth avenue swells" attached to Roosevelt's mounted regiment attempted to round up the local bloods of San Antonio, Tex., one night last week. The regimental ambulance made two trips to carry away the bruised fragments of the mule. A few more local applications are expected to reduce the swelling.

Craig Watersworth, an ex-New York swell and corporal of a company in the cowboy regiment, possesses the finest pair of saddle legs ever cultivated. They form a perfect parenthesis and are long enough to cut themselves around the waistband of an untempered steed. In ordinary conversation Watersworth wears bloodstained trousers the distance between his knees to diminish the distance between his knees.

RYAN AS A SOLDIER.

Indiana News: "Colonel" Bryan expects a second call, but he expects it to come from the democratic party. Buffalo Express: It is to be Colonel W. J. Bryan after all. Has the silver champion considered what an advantage he is giving the plutocrats? Suppose they should induce the president to send him to the Philippine islands, and keep him there till after the next presidential election? Cincinnati Commercial: It is now Colonel William Jennings Bryan, and he wants a regiment of Nebraska volunteers. Evidently that play at recruiting as a private new phase of the old demagogic dodge, by which a presidency was sought in vain and is to be fully sought again. Chicago Post: William Jennings Bryan, it is said, has at last decided that he will be a soldier. He evidently forgets that a soldier is not allowed to do any great amount of talking, or else he has himself under better control than would seem possible to one who remembers his presidential candidacy and all that has followed it. Chicago Tribune: If Mr. Bryan raises a regiment and it is mustered into the service and is sent where there is fighting to be done he may turn out, after a little experience, to be an efficient officer and do the soldier's work. But he can do his country more service—if he chooses—by remaining in civil life and insisting on his followers in congress standing patriotically by the government than he can by putting on shoulder straps. Senator Jones of Arkansas and other Bryanites are endeavoring to debase the currency and destroy the credit of the country. Bryan should demand publicly that they behave themselves. He has not done so.

THE MONITOR MONTEREY.

A Famous Coast Defender Bound for the Philippines. In anticipation of Spain sending a relief expedition to Manila, it is announced that the monitor Monterey has been ordered to proceed from San Francisco to the Philippine capital to reinforce Admiral Dewey. The monitor can steam to Manila several days ahead of the Spanish ships, even if both should start on the same day, having a shorter route by 2,100 miles. Once in Manila harbor it is doubted if any war ship in the reported Spanish fleet could reach Corregidor island without having daylight shot through its ribs. The Monterey is claimed to be the best of its type yet constructed, being entirely modern and having greater coal capacity than the monitors now blockading Cuba. Its draught is 14.5 feet and its freeboard is only two feet three inches, presenting a very small target for the guns of an enemy. The armor varies from thirteen to eight inches in thickness. Its bow is ram-shaped and its maximum speed is thirteen knots an hour.

The largest gun on Admiral Dewey's fleet is eight-inch, of which there are ten, exclusive of two mounted on the Charleston. The Monterey carries two twelve-inch breech-loading guns mounted in the forward turret and two ten-inch guns in the rear turret. The two twelve-inch guns have been named Betsy and Alice by the crew, and big Betsy is quite a strapping girl, whose exact weight is 100,235 pounds. Alice is quite small compared with her sister, but is branched with the figures 100,239 as indicating her avoirdupois. These guns are handled by hydraulic power and shoot an 850-pound cartridge, requiring 425 pounds of powder for a single charge. The range is ten miles, and the demolishing powers of these guns is frightful to contemplate. The length of the 12-inch guns is thirty-five feet. The 10-inch guns are twenty-eight feet, four inches long and shoot a 450-pound cartridge. Three guns, whose exact weight is 100,235 pounds, are mounted on the monitor. The armor-piercing projectile.

The secondary battery consists of six 6-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-firing rifled cannon and four 1-pounder Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns. The 6-pounders are mounted on the deck of the superstructure, three on either side, and one 1-pounder is placed on either side of the pilot-house trained forward. The other two 1-pounders are on the "fighting tops" on the military mast, about twenty feet above the deck, one trained forward and the other aft. The 1-pounder is also plentifully supplied with small arms, cutlasses, etc.

Adding the armament of the Monterey and the Charleston to that of the fleet at Manila the effective strength will be as follows: Two 12-inch guns, two 10-inch, twelve 8-inch, thirty-five 6-inch, twenty 5-inch and seventy-six machine guns of smaller caliber. The story of how the Monterey came by her name in spite of naval rules then in force is an interesting bit of history. When preparations for her launching were being made at San Francisco Irving M. Scott, general manager of the United States navy, was at Washington and a number of Californians wired him to use his influence with Benjamin F. Tracy, the secretary of the navy, to have the ship named after some California town, and Scott hit upon Monterey as a name that appealed to him as appropriate, and the request was accordingly preferred.

"I'll see what I can do," said the amiable secretary, and ringing a bell, he summoned the head of the War department having the matter in charge. When the matter was explained the chief of bureau replied: "But you know, Mr. Secretary, the rules require that ships of that class shall be named in honor of some naval battle in which the Americans have participated. So far as I know there has never been a battle of Monterey." This rule has been changed since, but Mr. Scott, seeing the corner he was in as the matter stood, retorted promptly: "Yes, it is true that there has never been a battle at Monterey, but let me tell you a story. In 1842 a great battle of money" little unpleasantness with Mexico, an American man-of-war was lying in the harbor of Mazatlan. Near it lay an Englishman, which had an uncomfortable way of keeping its guns pointed in the direction of the American. Now that Yankee skipper, who was typical of his class, got it into his head to raise his flag at Monterey, Cal., which was the capital of that territory, and it so happened that the Englishman got the same notion just about the same time. The Yankee suspected something of the kind and made up his mind to be on hand. A little later that afternoon he sent a lot of his men ashore and when the boats returned to the ship without them the Britisher made up his mind that they would not be back until the following day. Satisfied with his conclusion he sat down to wait. But the Yankee was a hustler, as Yankee sailors always are. The night was as dark as a stack of black cats and along about 10 o'clock the American boats with muffled oars rowed the crew back to the ship and in the ink darkness that Yankee skipper slipped his cables and warped his ship out of the harbor without the fact even being suspected by the Englishman. When day broke he was fifty miles up the coast, scudding along before a ten-knot breeze.

"The other fellow saw he had been out-generaled, but he made an effort to rectify his blunder. There was no reason, he figured, why he might not overtake his rival and beat him to Monterey. He tried it and came very nearly making a success of it. He sailed into Monterey harbor just two hours behind the American and topped the anchor in time to see the stars and stripes

When all the world is quivering with the tread of mighty armies marching in their might, when spirits of the living and the dead, Great thoughts of potent truth and good and noble, are being blown about by the wind of justice and heaven, and the world is in a time of war. Brave mothers give their sons to war, and their hearts are broken by the loss of their sons. While Spartan courage gleams from loving eyes, and women learn to draw each shuddering breath in dread of danger that must, soon, arise, For many a year are shed along the way, To console and country so silently true, For death is near to life as night to day. In time of war.

Some yield their thoughts to bitterness and strife, Some cumb to base passions of the passing hour, Lightly these take each precious human life, Drunk with the fierceness of cruelty and power, But I, a woman bow before their heads and pray, In time of war. WINDSIDE, NEB. BELLE WILLEY GUE.

SOLIDARITY OF THE NATION.

Union of North and South Stronger Than Ever Before. Chicago Tribune. Much as it means to the north to see a Lee and a Grant serving side by side under the same banner, it means still more to the south. It means the covering up and the forgetting of a sad and regrettable past. It means the renewal and cementing of a long-interrupted brotherhood. For the first time in a generation it reopens to the gallant and naturally martial southerners a chance to hold high positions in the army and to win glory on the battlefield. Technically most of these disabilities had melted away before the present year, but nothing had occurred to show the fact in practical form. It worked the Spanish war to finish the good work and give the signal that the hopes of thirty years have been realized. Henry Waterson's emotion was genuine when he said at the Associated Press banquet in this city on Wednesday night:

"I have seen wonderful things in my life, but I did not hope to see the day when 'Fitz' Lee and 'Joe' Wheeler would be major generals of the United States. When recently I saw the boys in blue and mine among them, marching through the streets of Louisville, my heart was in my mouth, but when I saw at the head of the column a man whom thirty-five years ago I had taken off the field of battle, then my heart burst and the tears flowed from my eyes. Whatever else betide, this war will settle the solidarity of this nation."

Mr. Waterson speaks here for the whole south to a degree never before possible since the civil war. It is a grand thing to free Cuba, but the war would be fully compensated for if it were to accomplish nothing more than this new and unprecedented national solidarity within our own boundaries.

SUMMER SMILES.

Indianapolis Journal: "Did he do any re-photographing these photographs?" "Nope; I only had to pay him once." Harlem Life: Biggs—I'm all broken up. Diggs—Then it is about time you mended your ways. Detroit Journal: "The motorman was discomfited on the occasion of a defective eye-sight. He couldn't see people when they signalled him to stop. This a motorist supposed to see people?" "Certainly. How else could he give them the laugh?" Detroit Journal: "Stolen wealth is usually squandered," remarked the observer of men and things. "That is to say, money often sticks to a person's fingers so hard that it has to be burned off."

Indianapolis Journal: "Speaking of fact," said the corned philosopher, "the man who has it does not ask a married man how he got his nose scratched." Boston Transcript: Hazen—I like to see a man stick up for his friends. Now, for instance, if a man told you I was an ass, you wouldn't join right in with him, would you? Dilby—No, sir; I'd rebuke him. I'd tell him that the truth should not be spoken on all occasions. Washington Star: "I don't bear any more from your man about writing to help whip Spain," replied the pugilist's manager. "You see, that affair has gotten away past the challenging stage." Indianapolis Journal: "Don't worry," said the Corned Philosopher, "over things that cannot be remedied. A little portion of the patent medicine ads will show that there is a remedy for everything."

Detroit Journal: "Manual labor," remarked the observer of men and things, "is a thing to take hold of things as if your little finger were a superfluity." Chicago Post: "Can't you send any encouraging news whatever to the public?" "Inquired one of the 'big money' boys." "Yes," replied the other, after some thought. "You can tell them that Cuba will be pacified sure enough, in a very short time."

IN TIME OF WAR.

When all the world is quivering with the tread of mighty armies marching in their might, when spirits of the living and the dead, Great thoughts of potent truth and good and noble, are being blown about by the wind of justice and heaven, and the world is in a time of war. Brave mothers give their sons to war, and their hearts are broken by the loss of their sons. While Spartan courage gleams from loving eyes, and women learn to draw each shuddering breath in dread of danger that must, soon, arise, For many a year are shed along the way, To console and country so silently true, For death is near to life as night to day. In time of war.

NOTICE. That special clothing sale is still the attraction here. Men's suits, \$5, \$7, \$8.50, \$10. KEEP COOL. The thing to do is not to get overheated. Even a winter suit seems heavy as these hot days approach. Get a light weight suit for warm weather, at a very low figure, and in our furnishings, there is a splendid assortment of colored shirts, "soft negligee," with or without collars—and underwear that's soothing to prickly heat. For the wheelmen, there are bicycle suits, sweaters, besides golf hose, belts, caps and handkerchiefs. The right sizes and styles are here at the right prices. It isn't worth while to go shopping to save a few cents, when you know that whatever you get here is right, or your money back. Straw