

THE OMAHA BEE

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 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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Oh, no! The raw Yankee can't fight!

Muggy weather? Yes, but think what it is doing for the corn.

Unless signs fail, "Met" will now have another taste of the "sting of ingratitude."

As usual, the bolshevik republicans rush at once to the hyphenated democratic organ for aid and comfort.

Well, the "Jims" gave the "Jacks" the customary kick, and the recipients will smile and take it, as usual.

When the U-boat invades the exclusive precincts of the sacred codfish, the desperation of the Hun is apparent.

It is not hard to tell which candidates are depending upon the questionable Nonpartisan league bunch to put them over.

The Bee's Free Milk and Ice fund for the relief of hot weather little tots responds to every worthy call. It is 100 per cent charity.

Berlin will thrill when it learns how a U-boat sank a couple of barges and threw some shells ashore off Cape Cod. Another chapter of that adventure may be written later on.

The sad feature of Senator Sherman's satirical speech in the senate is that it rests on established facts as to the mismanagement of the publicity department of the war activities.

With Kronprinz "Willie" sending out "S. O. S." and Kronprinz Ruprecht answering "N. B.," in telegrapher's parlance, "N. B." means "busy on another line."

Omaha offers the republicans of the state a candidate for senator, two candidates for governor, a candidate for lieutenant-governor and candidates for a few other state offices. On the democratic side Omaha patriots are almost as numerous. There is no shortage in the political crop in this vicinity.

Nine hundred more "physically fit and morally competent" young men marched away from Omaha yesterday to enter on the greatest assignment of their lives. The spectacle was one to inspire a patriot, and the boys took the send-off they got as an evidence that the home folks are back of them to the finish. All over the country similar sights were noted, the outward signs of a great free people moving in defense of its liberty. Tyranny can not withstand such force, no matter how strongly it is entrenched.

Federal Farm Loans and the Future.

Washington records the fact that in June the several federal farm loan banks put out \$8,343,430 long time loans to the farmers of the country. The Omaha bank loaned \$804,950 of this. This is at the rate of \$75,000,000 a year for the country, which is quite up to the program scheduled by the government. Its real significance is that the agricultural industry is being financed on a much sounder basis than heretofore. While it is true that the farmer who can borrow from the government could get the money from private sources with equal facility, the main advantage lies in another direction. Government loans are made on a conservative valuation. Therefore the borrowing now is not a mortgage on the future at a land value resting on its earning capacity fixed on way prices. When the reaction comes, as it must during the period of readjustment certain to follow after peace, these borrowers will not find themselves hampered because of a heavy burden of interest charges. It is noteworthy, too, that in the Omaha district at least, a considerable proportion of the borrowing has been to refund other loans at longer time and lower interest. Thus the farmers are getting themselves onto sounder financial footing, which presages well for agriculture as a whole.

Joint Intervention in Siberia.

While the Washington authorities still are reticent as to the exact conditions on which the move is to be made, the acceptance by Japan of American terms makes allied joint intervention in Siberia certain. The good that is to come from this is hardly to be overestimated. It will, as pointed out in The Bee several days ago, provide a central point from which to spread orderly government throughout Siberia and ultimately into Russia. Little reason to dread the effect of the move on the Russian people exists. Assurance from the Allies of the nature of their intentions will bring support from the "intelligentsia" and enable them to move to once more establish decent conditions of living and eventually responsible government in the disrupted empire. That the bolsheviki will not be reconciled at first is clear, for it means an end to their misrule, but their hold is already slipping and their capacity for harm has been exhausted. Germany will make even more desperate efforts to gain possession of western Russia, but it is doubtful if much headway can be made by the kaiser in the way of reorganizing the country he has invaded. In any event, the moral effect of the presence of a strong force of well intentioned friends on the Russians who yet hope to secure freedom and set up a government of their own must be for good.

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Seward News: The food lecturers may talk about potatoes, but most of the cows come home, but most may not understand a quarter of the dope, but just pass the baked beans, Johnny cake and strawberry shortcake and we won't kick. Northern armies in the east are fought and won on a diet of baked beans and Johnny cake. Somehow or other they form a combination that does the business.

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New York's State Forests

More than 3,500,000 trees, piled at cost by the U. S., have been planted on the waterworks drainage areas of 21 municipalities, and seven privately owned waterworks plants in New York state within the last nine years.

Just 30 Years Ago Today

A cablegram from Mrs. J. J. Bliss to her husband reports her safe arrival in Liverpool, England.

The president has approved the bill for the sale of the Fort Omaha site.

W. A. Sharp, of Tama City, Iowa, an experienced agriculturist, is in the city exhibiting a patent corn planter, which plants in three rows simultaneously instead of two, for the manufacture of which he is desirous of establishing a factory here.

Mrs. A. M. Marquette left for a six weeks' visit at Lake Osakis, Minn.

The Day We Celebrate

1815—Russians vice president and secretary of the Klopp-Bartlett company, born 1874.

Maj. Gen. Willard Holbrook, U. S. A., commanding the southern department, born in Wisconsin, 58 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Frederic Hugh Sykes, chief of the British air staff, born 41 years ago today.

James Cardinal Gibbons, primate of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, born in Baltimore, 84 years ago.

This Day in History

1871—Russians concluded at Berlin, the last act of importance in the life of Frederick II.

1870—Great enthusiasm prevailed in Germany over the declaration of war against France.

1871—Russians continued to hold Warsaw against the Austro-Germans, who attacked the city on three sides.

1918—In new assault on German lines on the Somme the British gained a footing in the village of Soissons.

TODAY

One Year Ago Today in the War.

United States Treasury department asked for \$5,000,000,000 as a new war budget.

In an effort to stem the rout of the Russian armies, the executive councils of Russian Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants voted "unlimited power" to Premier Kerensky.

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IS REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY TO BE THROWN AWAY?

It is the consensus of opinion that not in years have the republicans of Nebraska had such inviting opportunity to regain control of the state, and not only hold but strengthen their representation in congress. On the war issues, the republicans of this state have been essentially sound while the alliance for mutual benefit of the democrats with the traitorous German-American alliance is notorious. Our people generally have been disappointed by democratic failures and shortcomings and are ready to turn to the republicans if only they give assurance of something better.

Is this opportunity now to be thrown away by fool-hardy repetition of past mistakes? To call a spade a spade, while Nebraska by rights belongs in the republican column, it has passed to the democrats solely by reason of republican dissension and division. What has been accomplished toward reunifying the party and reorganizing it upon sanely progressive lines is now in danger of being jeopardized and undone by the submerging of the party's interests beneath selfish personal ambitions and over-weening greed for power regardless of results. Is it any wonder the democrats can scarcely repress their jubilation at this hoped for but unexpected turn in their favor?

In other states those in responsible charge for the party recognize it as their duty to build up rather than to tear down, to mobilize the party forces and close up the ranks for a united front against the political enemy rather than themselves to start cross-fring between their own lines. Nebraska republicans, if we mistake not, want no "bosses" and no "machine." They want broadminded and efficient leadership, leadership that puts patriotism above partisanship but also puts party above self-serving and is willing to rest claims for recognition and reward upon achievement. It is not too late, in The Bee's opinion, to avoid reopening and widening the factionalism that has sent the party banner to so many successive defeats. But if the lesson of experience is not heeded, if the ammunition and fighting strength are all used up needlessly in a preliminary scrimmage, what is now a fine opportunity to rout the democrats in the November battle will become a precarious task.

German Retreat from the Marne.
 Out of the welter along the Marne shines one encouraging fact—the army of the crown prince of Prussia is retiring from along the river, and in a general way is giving up the ground it gained at such terrible cost in four great drives, beginning in March. Thus has another of the great attempts of the crown prince to reach Paris been thwarted. At Verdun he entered upon what then was the greatest battle of history, pursuing it for ten months without remission, only to lose all the ground he had gained in a fortnight under a well timed counter-thrust by the French. His sweep across Picardy, starting on March 21, opened the most stupendous battle yet recorded. The advance to Montdidier on the way to Amiens and to a crossing of the Marne on the way to Paris marks the ultimate achievement of German arms. Now this movement is reversed. How far it will go remains to be seen, but the rear guard of the retreating Germans can testify to the persistence and effectiveness of the Americans in warfare of movement, while the French are pounding away with equal effect. On the other end of the line the British are "nibbling" to an extent that must be very disconcerting to Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, who is having all he can do to maintain his position, and does not evince much eagerness to start another "push" for the Channel ports. Altogether, the cause of the kaiser is faring badly in France and Flanders just now.

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For a Republican Congress Keynote Sounded at Saratoga Has Echo in Patriotic Hearts

Chicago Tribune. patriotic sentiment of the people of the country. To declare against him, under any pretext, will seem to the majority of voters like declaring in favor of the kaiser, like giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Sun, assuming somewhat prematurely that this will be the republican tactics, declares that we "are inviting the thunderbolt," and asks: "Are they losing their old political keenness and understanding?"

This view is characteristic of the hide-bound partisanship which even the great responsibilities of this war have not been able to purge from the administration. The Sun and undoubtedly the democratic leaders generally expect the republicans to make the sort of partisan campaign they understand and are beginning to organize. The democratic tactics have been disclosed for some time. They are based on the belief that the American people can be made to confuse legitimate criticism of incompetent acts of government or unwise politics with disloyalty; that the faults and omissions of a partisan administration can be covered from level headed Americans by a doctrine of presidential infallibility; that the American people have forgotten that public counsel and free discussion are the essence of our government, and that they are essential to the highest form of unity.

The republican campaign will not invite the thunderbolt which, as we heartily agree, ought to fall upon disloyalty to the national purpose. It will follow the course republican leadership has already taken, supporting unhesitatingly every act of the president which leads toward victory, yielding better support at critical moments than the president found in his own party, and working at all times above all party considerations for the success of the national cause and the welfare of the nation as a whole.

It is significant that democratic hopes of success are based on the belief that the republican campaign will be as narrowly partisan as the tactics of those elements of Mr. Wilson's administration which offer such a creditable contrast to his own elevated position in international affairs. It is also significant that it is based on the belief that the majority of the American people, which is republican, has forgotten its political principles and is incapable of seeing the need for their application now and in the crucial years to come.

We think democratic hopes will be disappointed. The republican campaign will no more be a campaign against the president than against the country and it will gain its inspiration and force from the patriotic sentiment of the people. Republicanism, which made a strong country possible and which saved the nation from disunion, does not need to take lessons in patriotism from the party which has always expressed the centrifugal and weakening influences existing in every democracy. Republicanism is essentially the party of strong nationalism and strong nationalism is the only force that can carry the republic through the external and internal dangers of the war and the period of our recovery.

How the Cow Helps the Cause Meets War Needs With Doubled Production of Milk

The American cow is doing her bit in the great war. She has contributed \$100,000,000 worth of her products to the exports of the United States in the last year, nearly all of it going to the "boys in the trenches," chiefly in the form of condensed milk. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows the quantity of condensed milk exported in the fiscal year 1918, ending with the current month, June, will approximate 600,000,000 pounds, against 250,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917, 160,000,000 in 1916, and but 37,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915. The stated value of the condensed milk thus exported aggregates for the fiscal year 1918 about \$70,000,000, and when we add the other contributions of the cow, butter and cheese, the total value which she has contributed to the exports, including supplies sent by the government, will aggregate in round terms \$100,000,000 in 1917, \$25,000,000 in 1916, \$13,000,000 in 1915, and less than \$3,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which immediately preceded the war.

Thus the American cow's contributions to the export trade of the United States have jumped from less than \$3,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1914 to \$13,000,000 in 1915, \$25,000,000 in 1916, \$50,000,000 in 1917 and \$100,000,000 in 1918. These figures are necessarily in very round terms, especially those for the fiscal year 1918, for which the record is not yet complete. But from the actual figures now available, covering in detail the first ten months of the fiscal year 1918, we may safely say that the total value of the dairy products sent out of continental United States in the year ending with the current month, June, 1918, will aggregate in value nearly \$100,000,000, of which condensed milk alone will approximate \$70,000,000, and of butter and cheese about \$6,000,000 each, while the quantities supplied for use on naval vessels and government transports, and not included in the government's export record, may easily bring the grand total to \$100,000,000.

The bulk of this large and rapidly increasing exportation of dairy products goes to the men in the trenches. Of the 400,000,000 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk exported in the nine months ending with March, for which detailed figures are available, 178,000,000 pounds went to Great Britain, whence it was presumably passed to the men on the battlefield; 70,000,000 pounds direct to France, 17,000,000 to Belgium, 11,000,000 to the Netherlands, 20,000,000 to Cuba, 10,000,000 to the Philippines, 10,000,000 to China and Japan and 10,000,000 pounds to British South Africa.

Butter and cheese exports in the fiscal year 1918 show a marked decline, when compared with 1917, while condensed milk, on

the other hand, shows a marked increase. The quantity of butter exported in the nine months ending with March, 1918, was but 12,000,000 pounds, against 25,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1917, and 12,000,000 pounds, against 43,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year. But of condensed and evaporated milk the quantity in the nine months ending with March, 1918, was 401,000,000 pounds, against 166,000,000 in the same months of 1917, and 90,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1910.

The large quantity of milk used in the production of this 600,000,000 pounds of the condensed article sent out of the country in the fiscal year 1918 was produced chiefly in the stretch of country fronting upon the Great Lakes, New York, northern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. The largest part was from the dairy farms and condensed milk factories in New York, next in importance from those of Wisconsin, but in lesser quantities from the other states above named, while considerable quantities have also been supplied from Utah and the Pacific coast.

The value of the condensed milk exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1918 actually exceeds the value of all the condensed milk produced in the entire country in 1914, the latest census year.

Piling Up the Debt

It may well be asked whether the civilized nations of the world could ever afford to allow the mention of the word "peace," except in scorn, while such outrages as the German attack on the hospital ship Llandovery Castle remain unatoned. Could any peace to which brave men are a party fail to exact full and exemplary punishment for crimes which would be far beyond the malignity of an Apache Indian to commit? And there is a long list of similar outrages awaiting explanation. In this particular case, on the mere suspicion in the submarine commander's mind, or more probably on the erroneous information of some spy, that American aviators were on board the Llandovery Castle—the captain of the ship meanwhile giving his word of honor that he carried none but patients, medical staff, sisters and civilian crew—the ship was deliberately torpedoed, and many of those angels of mercy were drowned. Consider that this hospital ship, like the others, was running without protection, with lights burning and its usual hospital insignia—its white and saintly guise, indeed, serving only to render it easy game for these hyenas of the sea.

An awful quarrel, this which Germany is piling up for future payment!—Boston Transcript.

Twice Told Tales

Wonderful News.

With an air of great importance the small boy of a Sunday school in Belfast imparted this happy fact to his teacher:

"The devil is dead," he said, solemnly.

"What makes you think that?" asked the startled teacher.

"Dad said so," exclaimed the boy. "I was standing in the street yesterday when a funeral passed, and when dad saw it he said, 'Poor devil! He's dead!'"—Harper's Magazine.

Limited Vision.

Two soldier boys from the west, who had been hired to the coast and on board ship in the day, were next morning surveying with open-eyed wonder the boundless stretch of rolling blue around them.

"Gee whizz, 'Bill,'" said one, "who would have thought there could be so much water as that?"

"I know it," drawled the other. "And just think, Jim, you only see what's on top."—Boston Transcript.

The Village Coder.

"May I ask how old you are?" said the vacationist to the old villager.

"I'm just a hundred."

"Really? Well, I doubt if you'll see another hundred years," said the other, trying to make conversation.

"Well, I don't know so much about that," was the ready response. "I'm stronger now than when I started on the first hundred."—Boston Transcript.

The Bee's Letter Box

Pleads for the Fish.
 Portland, Ore., July 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: On my way from Dayton, O., to Portland, Ore., I stopped a day in your town. Among points of interest I visited were four public markets and there I saw live fish heavily dyed. When I talked to the fish men about it they said people demanded live fish and it took the fish from three to four days to die. Let me urge the Humane society of Omaha to put a stop to this cruelty and I feel that your paper will be glad to help abolish this cruel custom.
 E. S. HANFORD RUSSELL,
 385 Alberta street, Portland, Ore.

Why, Yes, Certainly.
 Omaha, July 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: Now will you be good? You see if a republican congress is elected there will be bonfires in Berlin. As for ourself, we (that's me) have a standing offer to become a democrat when any one of the some millions calling themselves as such can show us where we would better ourself show us where. Now we see: won't you please come away from the black guards and join our happy band? One fellow said (he meaning me) was "easy." He said soft soap would be higher in 1918 than it was in 1917, alluding sarcastically to Senator Hitchcock's speech at Broadway in the latter year. Of course, if they use up all the soft soap until the demand exceeds the supply the price is bound to soar, but you see some one is trying to spoil the democrat pow-wow or love feast by naming the soft soap-ers. Now that isn't right.

The minute anyone enlists in this war he is supposed to become a democrat. In 1861 the program wasn't so strict but look how much wiser we (us democrats) are than the republicans were in '61 or ever will be.

Oh, we are on to you republicans. Give up the least chance and a bloody shirt and you will have it all over kingdom come and spoil our chance to get the kaiser. We want to reform him. See what an influential man he is and how much good he can do for the only institution in the rudiments of courtesy. Besides, if you try to send any men to Washington they may burn down the city hall in Berlin in their fits of enthusiasm. O my! Well it's down the right track to a republican now, when President Wilson expects every man to be a democrat. We sometimes just naturally wonder at the audacity of some people when we try to run things right and they just want to make us run them into the ground.

Once a republican but since reading current W.-E.
 A DEMOCRAT FOREVER.

A Timely Text.

Omaha, July 20.—To the Editor of The Bee: In Zephaniah, third chapter and eighth verse, you will find the word of God reading like this: "Therefore wait ye upon me, sayeth the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for then will I gather together the nations that I may assemble the kingdoms to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy. For then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve him with one consent."

I don't like the idea asking the Lord to change his plans made in the creation just to please a few people or a whole nation or kingdom. I believe after reading these verses over several times things are being worked out in this great war right now. I often wonder why some one don't preach on this text.
 G. S.

TART TRIFLES.

"Let's see! How do the branch trains run?" asked a guest.

"They don't run at all these days," replied the host of the Patsula tavern.

"They merely saunter along like a gent with St. Vitus' dance," Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"These war regulations are going to do one thing toward lightning women's labors."

"In what way I'd like to know?"

"They are going to cut down the pockets in men's clothes."—Chicago Post.

Willis—My son used to aspire to the vice presidency.

Gliss—What does he want to be now?

Willis—Commander-in-chief of the Russian army.—Judge.

"What'll you gimme for an interview with Senator Wombat?"

"I'll pay you well if you really got an interview. But everybody knows that Senator Wombat never talks."

"I got an interview, though. I raised my eyebrows and he nodded his head."—Kansas City Journal.

"That house you rented me is in bad order," said the tenant.

"What's wrong with it?" asked the landlord.

"The roof leaks."

"Good gracious! You don't mean to tell me you've no umbrellas?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"I have a friend who is ambidextrous."

"Isn't that awful? Is he taking any treatment for it?"—Baltimore American.

"I see where some man in Arizona wants to fight the enemy with rattlesnakes."

"I doubt the plan's efficiency. Professional courtesy might keep the reptiles from striking the Huns."—Baltimore American.

"What do you think of the army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around over the meals," was the reply.—Trench and Camp.

"Aren't you feeling badly about your husband's going off to the war?"