

CAMPAIGNS OF U. S. ARMIES

Mexican Tips from Text Book of American Wars.

SCOTT'S MARCH TO MEXICO CITY

Critical Review of the Invasion of 1847—Conditions Then and Now—Similarity of Methods.

One of the most valuable textbooks in the hands of the army is "American Campaigns," a two-volume publication, one of text and another of maps, which deals in detail with every engagement fought by American troops from colonial wars down to the Spanish-American war...

One of the interesting chapters of this publication is written on the Mexican war of 1846-48. With particular reference to the present crisis in Mexico, the "comments" on the conduct of the first war are particularly interesting, and they go a long way toward shedding light on the present situation...

Use of Railways. While it is interesting to know that Commodore Perry captured Tampico in 1846, and that General Scott followed the same road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City...

With reference to the army's attitude toward the volunteer soldier and the efforts of the army in recent years to increase the efficiency of the state militia, which must join the regular army in the first line of defense in any war of consequence, Major Steele has this to say:

There is no difference between American volunteers and American regulars—they are both volunteers; but there is a difference between trained soldiers and untrained soldiers; between discipline and indiscipline; between a knowledge of how to take care of one's self in a campaign and a lack of such knowledge; between soldiers rightly trained and soldiers wrongly trained.

If Kidneys and Bladder Bother

Take Salts to flush Kidneys and neutralize irritating acids.

Kidney and bladder weakness result from lactic acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to urinate two or three times, during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

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Graduates of St. Berchman's Academy, Class of 1914

General Scott upon his arrival in Vera Cruz, it is noteworthy that General Scott said that if the taking of the city cost more than 100 men he would consider himself the "murderer" of all over that number. His actual casualties were sixty-eight, corresponding favorably with the casualties in the recent operations before that city.

Scott's Capture of Mexico City. Upon his arrival in Mexico City, the experience of General Scott was very similar to the recent experience of the troops at Vera Cruz.

Soon after General Scott's arrival, shots were fired at the American troops from the houses and streets, by inhabitants and straggling soldiers. It was necessary to clear the streets with artillery and musketry, many houses had to be entered and armed bands were killed or captured.

As indicating what the army would expect in the event of any prolonged stay in Mexico, and with reference to the establishment of permanent peace in that country, the experience of General Scott, as quoted by Major Steele from the lectures of Lieutenant Haight, is in point:

"A provisional government was established by General Scott and expeditions were sent against numerous guerrilla bands which still carried on their operations in the rear of the army. In all of these operations, the Americans were successful; but in many cases severe losses were incurred."

After pointing out that had General Scott been furnished with the necessary means of transportation on time he might have been able to reach Mexico City before General Santa Anna, who had expended much of the strength of his army in a futile attempt to defeat General Taylor in and around Monterey, could gather his forces to oppose him and after commenting on the fact that most of General Scott's forces were regular troops, Major Steele concludes by setting forth the political conditions in Mexico at that time.

Turned by Internal Dissension. He says: "The invasion and conquest of Mexico by an army so small as General Scott's was made possible only by circumstances existing in Mexico. The foremost of these circumstances were the weakness of the central national government and the political dissensions within the republic."

States made by internal dissensions in the worst condition to resist invasion. "It is almost impossible for an American student today to get a clear apprehension of the Mexican political potpourri of that day. Out of the middle of Modoceros, Purros, Clericals, and the rest, about the only notion we can gather is that there was a political party for every man strong enough to have temporary following. The consequences of it all were revolutions and more revolutions. There were two or three during the war with the United States."

After referring to the general weakness of the Mexican federal government over the state government, and to the fact that the central government could muster an army of only 20,000 men to defend the capital city, Major Steele says: "This was a conflict in which nothing but the taking of the national capital would have made the weaker nation accept the terms of peace proposed by the stronger. It was not enough to destroy the organized armed bodies; it was not enough to blockade the coast, capture important seaports, and occupy a large part of the territory. From preliminary times, Mexico City has been the capital of Mexico; it was the metropolis, as well as the political capital. The pride of the nation was centered in that city, and the leaders of the people, the men who were able to make a treaty of peace that would be binding on the nation, were there."

Major Steele concludes by stating that one of the strategic mistakes of the Mexican commanders was in permitting Vera Cruz to be seized with little opposition, and, secondly, the withdrawal of the garrison from Tampico. In view of the fact that Vera Cruz has again been seized, that Tampico will be taken should Mexico fall, and that a march to Mexico City would be made as a last resort to force peace, the review of the situation in 1847 by Major Steele will continue to hold interest until the present crisis is over.—New York Post.

MONEY SIDE OF RAISING BOY

Takes \$4,000 and a Hand to Lift Him from Babyhood to Manhood.

Academic statisticians frequently apply their arithmetic to some strange fields of investigation. A professor of Chicago university, for example, has figured out the cost of rearing a boy. The very cheapest rearing, he says, costs the parents \$4,000 to bring the boy from babyhood to the age of 18. Less than this will not suffice, but so much more may be spent as the parents can afford. Presumably he refers only to the necessary minimum cash outlay, and makes no allowance for the parental time, knowledge or experience. Some parents, of course, gain knowledge of the boy, and the time of other parents is without value. So it is barely possible the professor's calculations contemplate a profit and loss balance between boy and parents that eliminates these items for his statistics. Even so, it is not entirely clear how he arrives at his final sum.

Nor is it at all clear that any practical purpose has been served by his arithmetic exploits. If he could show that a \$4.00 boy, grown into manhood, is less valuable than a \$10,000 boy, something might be proved by his figure. But he cannot. The \$4,000 boy may be a million-dollar man and the \$10,000 boy an impetuous dependent. Cheap raising does not mean a cheap product when it comes to rearing boys. No doubt Abraham Lincoln, for instance, cost his parents less than \$4,000; he very likely left the parental roof with the financial accounting all in his favor. And one would not have to go far to cite plenty of examples to prove that lavish expenditure in upraising has been wiser than money wasted. There is a homely old saying to the effect that a silk purse cannot be made from a hog's ear. But it is probably closer to the point to say that raising a boy is a gamble at best—a gamble for the boy and a gamble for the parents. Still it is the best gamble in the world and, somehow, on the whole it turns out pretty well. The little wages, plus affection, hope, interest, faith, may all be lost, but still it pays to rear the boy. May his numbers increase and his shadow never grow less.—Indianapolis News.

HUNT VANISHED MILLIONS

Commission is on Trail of Loot from New Haven System.

FAVORED FINANCIERS' TACTICS

Property Wanted by Line is Bought Up and Unloaded on It at from Two to Four Times Its Worth.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Just who got the vanished millions belonging to the stockholders of the New Haven railroad and how the deals were carried out by which these millions were diverted from the road's treasury to the pockets of favored financiers, are questions which the Interstate Commerce commission expects to answer through the pending investigation into the New Haven's financial affairs.

This was stated authoritatively today the purpose of the commission in forcing the explanation of Charles S. Melien, former president of the New Haven, and of other witnesses, who have been or will be called on to testify. Examination papers and documents now in possession of the commission indicate part of the territory. W. F. Felt pointed out that it became really a practice of certain financial interests to buy up properties which they had been led to believe the New Haven wanted, and then unload them onto the New Haven at from two to four times what they paid for them.

In view of the commission and of Mr. Felt, suit would lie against these interests by which they could be forced to restore money so obtained to the New Haven stockholders.

Mr. Felt said neither he nor the commission had received further communication from the Department of Justice concerning the testimony of Mr. Melien, already adduced, or about to be given.

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SLOGANS ON THE FIRING LINE

Thrilling Sentiments Expressed by Heroes of the Army and Navy.

Naval and military annals are full of laudable thoughts like Admiral Badger's "We are ready."

John Paul Jones set the example for American tars with the glorious reply to the question if he was ready to surrender: "We haven't begun to fight."

Farragut was a devoutly religious man, but his best known words are: "The mines be damned." His fleet could not be deterred by any unseen danger. Decatur's, "Our country, right or wrong," has become a national watchword.

From Manila bay came Dewey's memorable slogan for the elimination of Spain from the western hemisphere: "You may fire when you are ready."

And so it has been with the army. Putnam's "Wait until you see the whites of their eyes," became a revolutionary slogan.

For a man who rarely said anything in public, Grant left quite a sneeze of famous war brevities. "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "Unconditional surrender" and "Let us have peace" are a part of history.

Togo's final signal to his fleet before it went in to smash the Russian ships in the bay of Japan told his men the safety of their empire depended on that action. It was very fine, but not so effective as Nelson's electric warning at Trafalgar: "England expects every man to do his duty," and then win an undying victory and meet his own death.

No other soldier or sailor, however, ever made such telling use of the imagination of his men as Napoleon. He never let them forget the anniversaries of their triumphs, just as he produced dramatic results with his famous gray coat of Marlborough.

And no one is really more impressive than the young men who make up our armies and navies—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Pointed Paragraphs. Nothing jolts an egotist so successfully as being ignored.

Who wouldn't fall short if measured by the golden rule? Generally speaking, charity is more of a fact than an obsession.

Most of us can't even do our duty without making a fuss about it. Men who pose as judges of human nature get a good many hard bumps.

He's a fool man who thinks that he can please all his wife's relations. Some women can smile in the face of adversity just as if they meant it.

If a baby is honestly the mother is willing to admit that it looks like her husband. Many a girl catches the man she wants by pretending to desire some man she doesn't want.—Cleveland News.

Coffee Finds Its Place

The Literary Digest, of March 28, 1914, quoting the New York World, says:

"Cocain and its allied intoxicants appear to be about the cheapest things in the market. They are seemingly cheaper than whiskey, cheaper than beer, cheaper in proportion to effects than tea or coffee."

The best teaching of today is distinctly against the use of coffee, tea and other drugs, and drug-bearing beverages—especially among the young. It is well established that headache, nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness and other aches and pains are commonly caused by coffee drinking.

People are becoming alive to this fact and thousands have quit coffee and now use

POSTUM

A pure-food drink

Made of whole wheat and a small per cent of molasses, Postum is a rich, flavory beverage much resembling high-grade Java in taste, but is absolutely free from the coffee-drug, caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled—15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—a soluble form—requires no boiling—30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

sold by Grocers everywhere.

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Prices Greatly Lowered on Our Ultra Stylish Coats

We've had a splendid Coat season. As a result lots are somewhat broken and we're willing to accept a greatly lowered price to effect a ready clearance.

Ladies' and Misses' Coats, all colors, including covers and moire, that sold up to \$17.50, now— \$9.75

Coats that sold up to \$22.50 for \$15.00

Suit Prices Given a Severe Cutting

All the season's most successful models, shades and materials—many of very recent origin. Silk Suits alone excepted in this money saving event.

All \$25.00 up to \$17.50 \$35.00 Suits — 17.50

All \$39.50 up to \$29.50 \$49.50 Suits — 29.50

All Junior Suits, 16 to 19 years—serge, crepe or shepherd checks, that sold for \$17.50 to \$19.50, now— \$12.75

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