

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor. BEE BUILDING, FARNAM AND SEVENTEENTH. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By mail per month. 50c. By carrier per month. 60c. Daily without Sunday. 1.50. Evening and Sunday. 2.00. Evening without Sunday. 1.00. Sunday Bee only. 2.00. Send notice of change of address or complaints of irregularity in delivery to Omaha Bee, Circulation Department.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only two-cent stamps received in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—317 N. street, Council Bluffs—14 North Main street, Lincoln—33 Little Building, Chicago—20 Hearst Building, New York—Room 110, 266 Fifth avenue, St. Louis—608 New Bank of Commerce, Washington—72 Fourteenth St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 52,531

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of November, 1914, is 52,531.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this 7th day of December, 1914. ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

How about moratoria on Christmas charge accounts?

And yet this war seems no holier now than before the Turks flew into it.

Dixmude, the "button" in this war game, passes back to the allies once more.

"There's Music in the Air," runs a fine little song—winter air no less than any other.

If it is more blessed to give than to receive, no one need look for an opportunity to become blessed.

It tends to compromise the "shop early" argument for a man to use it to excuse his getting home late.

Observe, though, that British, German, French, Austrian, Belgian, Russian alike all hail the good ship, Christmas.

With all his nature-controlling inventions, Wizard Edison is still unable to hold the fire fiend from devastating his own construction plant.

If the railroads should succeed in raising their passenger rates 50 per cent, they would soon be complaining more than ever about automobile competition.

There may be no connection, but still there is a strong coincidence in the fact that our parades of unemployed always take place under democratic administrations.

In paying a man \$12,000 to put out some expert publicity matter on the Colorado mine strike, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., also pays a big tribute to the power of the pen.

David Starr Jordan is right in pronouncing "military efficiency" the "grimmiest jest of all," for the greater the "efficiency" the greater the destruction of life and property.

A debate, such as occurred at the farmers' convention, between our fellow-townman, S. Arion Lewis, and Charles Wooster, the sage of Silver Creek, ought to be worth going miles to hear.

Rear Admiral Fletcher tells us that the United States is unable to cope with the most powerful navy in the world. No, neither is any other country except the one possessing the most powerful navy in the world.

Our border warfare experience in Arizona suggests that national boundaries, instead of being merely an imaginary line, should consist of a strip of territory wide enough to stop bullets fired on one side from falling on the other.

Nebraska farmers want it distinctly understood that they do not want any public warehouse law at all. Why, we had been almost led to believe that this public warehouse law was for the sole benefit of the farmers, and that the prairies were safe for it.

The democratic Lincoln Star is already nominating republican candidates for governor in 1916. It is a little early for republicans to busy themselves with that job, but there is nothing to prevent the democrats from finding amusement in it if they want to.

Michael Lacey, for the last nine years engineer at the postoffice, has been appointed to a similar position in the new court house, and George Kelly has been made janitor of the new building.

The ladies of the English Lutheran church, corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets, are conducting a fair. The fancy goods department is in charge of Madame Swartzlander, Korty, George Lawrence, Dickinson, B. Smith, Fisher, J. J. Kelly, Payne, and Rosman; and the military department, under the supervision of Mrs. F. J. Nichols, assisted by Mesdames Goodman, F. Drexel, Hulff, Jardine, Reeder, Glimmer, and the Misses Dollie Harpster, Fannie Grauer, Lizzie Dills May Nichols, Minnie Kelly, Grace Heaffey, Bertha Losenberg and Margie Gust.

James Van Chester and Miss Ada F. Gastin were married at 1306 Howard street, by Rev. Willard Scott. They will reside on Leavenworth street, near Twenty-second.

Gay C. Barton and family have gone east. Friends of Miss Clara Pierce are distressed to learn that she is seriously ill with typhoid.

The Kaiser. For the time being interest in the war will center largely in the condition of the German emperor, as the one big individuality in the arena of battle. Undoubtedly reports from the sick room will be as eagerly watched in one place as another, but especially by all Fatherland-loving Germans. Of the official and unofficial reports of the Kaiser's illness, the latter at present is the more discouraging. The significance of this is by no means obscure, though it may be hoped that for once an official bulletin from a distinguished sick bed has reflected the true condition. In any event, the illness of Emperor William is only another reminder of the fierce and relentless exactions the war is making, not only on the men in the trenches, but on those directing operations as well.

Rural Education. The Nebraska Farmers' congress does well to indorse legislation for systematic improvement in rural education. Its recommendations, a few of which we desire to restate here, show how thoroughly the subject has been studied: To provide a legal minimum equipment for rural school buildings. To create a wider use of the school buildings. To require more strict sanitary conditions in connection with the school buildings. To set 17 years as the minimum age at which a person may teach in this state. To create a department in the state normal schools for the training of rural teachers to meet the needs of rural education.

All of these and other recommendations are important, but it seems to us that the concrete need is summed up rather effectively in this last proposition, a need to which The Bee has repeatedly called attention. While not seeking or desiring to keep bright country boys and girls out of the city, where they always have been and always will be needed, the necessity for more education of the country children country-ward is patent to anyone who has given the subject the least attention. And this sort of education cannot, as experience has shown, be obtained by haphazard method, but only by systematic effort. We shall never magnify the attractions of the farm to the child of the farm by continuing to make his education distinctly urban.

And let us stop the idiotic waste of time and money in sending a slip of a girl, or even boy, from a city school out to teach the sons and daughters of the farm with no equipment except a piece of paper called a diploma. In all too many cases the practice has been to shunt off onto the country school the green beginner, who knows nothing about farm life and cares less and who, nine times out of ten, makes a ludicrous mess of the job. The same need for system in the teaching applies also to the teacher.

"Create a wider use of the school buildings;" make the school more of a social center, as the country school used to be. This is a vital factor. Sanitation is supremely important. Now, let every live interest in the state, urban and rural, get behind this program and push it so that Nebraska may lead out in this great reform.

Once More the Horse. Persistent demands for American horses in Europe assume alarming aspects when the horse question is more than a casual thought of. It is positively anomalous the way the horse has held his own in market value against the aggression of his business rival, the automobile. Anyone can recall how only a little while ago wise ones were picturing the passing of old Dobbin because of the auto's popularity. Yet when France orders 150,000 horses from the United States, in addition to vast purchases already made and to be made by other belligerent countries abroad, we draw our breath in amazement, and well we may, for if the horse unaided by war conditions continues so much in demand, what will be the result after the war if these shipments continue? What was the result after the Boer war Paralysis of the American horse market, as everyone remembers. And the Boer war was hardly more than a pleasant little duel as compared with what is going on at present in Europe.

Anyone who thinks the automobile with all other causes combined has depreciated the value and demand for the American horse may find out his mistake either by buying a horse or consulting the federal census, which shows that 19,731,060 horses and colts on the farms and ranges in 1910 were valued at \$2,076,297,825, as compared with 21,203,901 in 1900 valued at only \$1,050,536,947. While the number went down slightly, the average price more than doubled. Of course, it is possible to think of many other prices that doubled in the same period, but even that does not destroy the force of the point we make regarding the horse.

It may yet become necessary to levy an embargo upon the shipment of mares, as has been done in some other countries, for Uncle Sam must not be driven to the extremity of old Richard, who cried out, "My kingdom for a horse."

Publicity for Tax Shirkers. "At the last session of the executive committee," writes the secretary of the Nebraska Press association, "the legislative committee was instructed to look after the preparation and introduction of a bill in the coming legislature compelling the county commissioners of each county to publish in the newspapers the complete assessment list of all taxpayers. What is your opinion of such a measure?"

We are quite willing to give our opinion, which is that the tax shirkers will immediately raise a cry of newspaper grab, charging that the measure is a selfish scheme for the publishers' profit. And yet we know that if the business of assessing and collecting taxes were in the hands of an individual or private corporation instead of public officials, this is exactly what would be done. Publicity of the assessment list would without doubt do more than anything else to produce more adequate returns, and the amount added to the valuation would produce a tax revenue which would make it a paying investment. We refer, of course, to the personal property assessment more than to real estate assessments. We apprehend, however, that the members of the legislature, being themselves presumably entered on the tax lists would prefer for the most part not to have their ratings placarded, and will be more or less opposed, not because advertising the assessment roll might be a good thing for the newspapers, but because it would be a bad thing for the tax shirkers.

Wealth in Killing Machines

Maxim's Great Hunch. "Maxim, hang your electrical machines. If you want to make your everlasting fortune and pile up gold by the ton, invent a killing machine—something that will enable these Europeans to slaughter each other with greater facility—that is what they want."

An American acquaintance who, three months ago, was in Vienna back in 1887. The famous inventor was visiting the Austrian capital seeking a market for an electrical regulator and a chemical discovery for which he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government. Hiram was out for a fortune. The American's words set him a-thinking. From thinking came action, and from action grew the fortune of the Maxim house, built upon and buttressed by killing machines.

There are two Maxims, each distinguished as inventors—Sir Henry Stevens Maxim, born in 1840, and Hudson Maxim, who changed his front name from Isaac for business reasons, and who was born in 1831; for the younger was also a great inventor, though his fame was overshadowed by that of the elder. Peacock, the great general, both contributed more to the killing of men than did any one general who ever lived. Sir Hiram with the rapid-firing gun, explosives, smokeless powder, to say nothing of automatic production of cheap illuminating gas, electric power and lighting, etc.; Hudson with explosives, smokeless powder similar to that produced by his brother, torpedoes and other gads, several of his patents being acquired exclusively by the United States.

Hiram, early in the '60s, feeling that he had not been fairly treated by the United States government in the matter of some of his patents, renounced his American citizenship and became a citizen of Great Britain, to which government he sold some of his most valuable patents.

The Start to Fortune. Sir Hiram has recently given to the public the story of the manner in which he became the inventor of the marvelous quick-firing gun, which may fairly be said to have been responsible for the slaughter of hundreds of thousands during the present European war and several lesser previous wars.

He remembered his physical sensations when he fired one of the old rifles of the United States army and had "cussed" the recoil, or "kick." All that came back to him, and it seemed a simple thing to utilize the recoil. There was surely enough energy thus wasted to reload the gun and make the machine act like clockwork. He returned to Paris and at once began operations on his automatic gun that was to revolutionize the warfare of the world. From the initial mechanical work in Paris he turned his steps to London and there opened a little workshop, where he could pursue his operations uninterrupted.

Only a short time elapsed before he had a gun that loaded itself by the recoil, and he was ready to give it a semi-public trial. The prince of Wales, many members of the nobility and officers of the army and navy came to see the marvelous firearm. Then he was asked to fire it before government officials at Enfield. He autotimed his distinguished spectators by firing 33 rounds in half a minute and exhausted a belt of 2,000 cartridges in a fraction over three minutes. The government immediately gave him a large order, which enabled him to organize a company.

Smokeless Powder. But there was too much smoke. Lord Walseley it was who remarked to him that the gun would be of little use unless Mr. Maxim could invent a smokeless powder. As an expert and delving chemist this was right on his own ground. He began experiments with combinations of gun cotton and nitroglycerin. An amusing feature of his experiments at this stage of the matter was that the Fenian scare was on in America and it was decidedly risky for an American in England to be "monkeying" with these skillful materials. Therefore he went to Scotland and made arrangements with Mr. McRobert, an expert in high explosives, to manufacture his smokeless powder.

He invented a screw press for spinning a combination of the two explosives into threads. Military experts told him that no government on earth would even look at a smokeless powder containing a particle of nitroglycerin.

This was a poser, but American genius was not to be daunted. He found that after being exposed to the air for a short time his powder became wickedly dangerous. To prevent that threatening evaporation he used castor oil, which was a certain preventive of evaporation. To overcome prejudice of military men he reduced the quantity of nitroglycerin and the composition was finally 72 per cent gun cotton, 25 per cent nitroglycerin and 3 per cent castor oil. The experiments were tedious, but pending a finality the inventor took out a patent for his powder and also the apparatus for making it and recovering the solvents.

Meantime his brother, Hudson Maxim, saw samples of the powder that Hiram had sent to America and went to England to see the latter's laboratory and study methods of making. The result was that he was employed by his brother at a large salary and also as a spy, whenever necessary, to get into the powder in the name of H. Maxim, and "H. Maxim" powder in the trials "beat all others completely out of the field," as Sir Hiram says, "and my American friends congratulated me very much."

People and Events

Convinced that the policy of preparedness is the proper caper, a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., has had himself measured for a coffin.

Warring rulers were compelled to do their Christmas shopping in the capitals of their enemies as at liberty to explain their absence by post-card.

"See, America First" is the proper slogan for tourists, but the wise ones will first consult hotel schedules lest their size mar the beauty of the scenery.

The most expensive jewels of war come in small packages. A good torpedo costs from \$5,000 to \$7,000 and a shot from a 42-centimeter-gun burns up \$9,000.

In the matter of Christmas decorations none surpasses the Red Cross seal in its reach of good will. Besides sticking to its duty from start to finish it carries a heart touch to the unfortunate.

Advance symptoms of the hook worm are indicated in Chicago by a movement to turn back the hands of the clock from central to eastern standard time. They dislike getting up in the dark at 7 a. m.

In the opinion of a butcher at Salem, Ore., regulation of business overlaps the bounds of patience. His opinion was underscored by a fine for weighing in the paper with which he wrapped his meat packages.

Exhaustive search of fashion authorities failed to supply a satisfactory answer to the question: "What color is suitable to wear by the wife of No. 4 on the death of her divorced No. 2?" The suggestion of "glad rags" is as unseemly as jesting at a funeral.

Misouri continues its bombardment of corporations, particularly those which neglect to come across with a registration fee of \$5. Charters of 1,000 negligible corporations were revoked on the first of the month. Now it will cost them \$5 each to come back and be good.

A curstone preacher in Chicago, on trial for being, declined the service of counsel. "Those lawyers ain't no good," he remarked, looking squarely at the court, "and judges is nearly as bad as lawyers. I want a jury." The court had in mind a \$5 fine. The jury made it \$5. Score for the preacher: \$5 out, \$20 ahead.

The death of a Mr. Wendell in New York, leaving a fortune of \$90,000,000 in real estate calls attention to the huge fortunes accumulated through investments in lots and shares. The Astor, the Knos and the Marshall Field fortunes are founded on such investments. But the number who lost never reach that. Courage and ability to see beyond tomorrow are as necessary to success in that line as in any other business.

Living in a land of peace has the great advantage of enabling genius to develop without any distracting things that make for the human profit. This fact is emphasized by Rev. A. R. Seaman of Connellville, Pa., whose studies and experiments in removing the smell from linterbug cheese appear to be crowned with success. For the present his wonderful formula is a secret, but the advance notice of the discovery furnishes fair promise of thrills to come to devotees of linterbug delicacies.

The Bee's Letter Box

Was Apostle Paul a Bachelor? OMAHA, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your correspondent, A. Moraine of Council Bluffs, evidently referring to Dr. W. O. Henry's speech reported in The Bee the other day, rises to remark that suffrage is not found in the Bible and is not a Bible doctrine. Paul, he says, was an "old bachelor and had no use for women." All of Paul's writings imply the noblest regard for women. He may have been a bachelor or he may have been a widower. He doesn't tell us. There is nothing in the Bible that tells. Scholars have failed to reach a definite conclusion on the subject. Some think he was a bachelor, some a widower. If Mr. Moraine knows, he is ahead of the rest.

The assumption that Paul was a bachelor is generally based on his statement to the Corinthians: "For I would that all men were even as I myself." Immediately following he addressed his remarks to "the unmarried and widows," which may have a special significance. But "even as I myself," is construed as having a broader, deeper meaning than merely as to Paul's own domestic status, as witness his declaration before Agrippa with which the Corinthian remark is connected by marginal references:

I would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bands.

Agrippa, it will be recalled, had a moment before confessed to Paul that "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Now, the preponderance of opinion is that Paul belonged to the Sanhedrin. It certainly would seem so from another remark before Agrippa, confessing his part as Saul of Tarsus in persecuting the saint, Stephen and others:

"I gave my voice against them."

"My voice" as what, if not as a member of the Sanhedrin, the great determining council? This and other reasons have convinced most scholars, we think, that Paul was a member of the Sanhedrin. If he was, he was not a bachelor, for, according to the law, only such as had "one wife" were admitted to membership in the Sanhedrin. So, in addition to coinciding most heartily with all Dr. Henry said as to the Bible being antagonistic to woman suffrage in principle, I believe there is still a question as to whether Paul was ever married or not. A LAYMAN.

Old "Brother" Hubbard. OMAHA, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: The daily newspapers report that "Brother" Hubbard, who wrote "A Message to Garretts" for the railroads, another pamphlet against organized labor for the National Association of Manufacturers, etc., tried to sell John D. Rockefeller, sr., 1,000,000 copies of his magazine containing an article favorable to the operators in the late Colorado mining trouble for \$200,000, but sold only 1,000 copies for \$20.

Old "Brother" Hubbard went to the cupboard To get his fat dog a pie. But when he saw the pie He went up in the air— The sum was 188,000 my. WILLIS HUDSPETH.

The Party and the Pie. OMAHA, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: I read the article by "Democrat" telling how to keep Nebraska in democratic column" in your paper. If I may be allowed the space I wish to add a few words on the subject. No party so far as I know under the sun can carry out its pledges unless every office, as Mr. Crane says, is filled with men of the same affiliations as the party in power.

If the majority of the voters decide to have either republican, democratic, socialist or what not rule, I for one would like to see the principles of the successful party carried out in full so far as is possible. I have never held public office nor neither have I any desire to serve in that capacity, but were I employed as such under some party I would expect to step aside when a change was made by the voters and give way to men who had by their efforts and hard work made the change possible. I could not be of a different political belief than the incoming administration and could not conscientiously work in harmony nor union with it. Repay the capable workers of any party who have been faithful and loyal to the successful candidates of that party. If not then, what is the use of having party affiliation? M. BOWLSBY.

Law Should Prohibit Trespassing on Railroads. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: About 8:30 p. m., November 27, 1914, John Rohrbeg, being stealing a ride on one of our freight trains at Omaha, fell and was run over and so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate both his legs.

So many accidents of this kind are constantly occurring, not only on the tracks of this company, but in all parts of the country, caused by persons walking on the tracks or flipping on the cars, resulting in death or injury, that I have been requested by the central safety committee of this company to call your attention to the matter.

You will find attached hereto a card showing the statistics taken from the reports of the Interstate Commerce commission for twenty-four years ending June 30, 1913, of accidents of this kind, which show 138,000 persons killed and 117,227 persons injured walking on railroad tracks and flipping on cars.

During the year ending June 30, 1913, which is the last year for which we have any records from the Interstate Commerce commission, 5,328 persons were killed while walking on the tracks or flipping on the cars, and 6,810 injured. Nearly every injury being a permanent disability.

This means that there were twenty-eight times as many trespassers killed during that year as there were passengers killed in train accidents during the same year, over 1,000,000 passengers being transported. Most of the trespassers killed and injured are respectable citizens or children and it seems to us that their lives should be just as valuable to their families and to the communities in which they live as are the lives of passengers who ride in the coaches.

Accidents of this kind, many of which are especially deplorable, frequently bringing poverty and destitution to the families of the deceased, could easily be prevented if laws were enacted penalizing people trespassing on the tracks.

Thinking that possibly you or your community may be interested in this matter, we call your attention to it. R. A. RICHARDS, Chairman Chicago & North Western Central Safety Committee.

C. L. Eberle, dead in Philadelphia, left orders to keep women away from his funeral.

Boosting Militarism

Milwaukee Leader: Whether in war or in peace, the best thing to prepare for is peace. If you do not believe it ask of these poor devils in the trenches who are watching their comrades writhe and die in the shrapnel-swept fields to which no aid can come.

New York Post: When a history of the great war as it affected the United States is written fifty years hence, the hysteria of the organizers of safety leagues to prevent our being invaded by the victors in the European struggle will doubtless afford a most entertaining chapter.

New York World: This question of preparedness, if it is to be discussed at all, ought to be discussed soberly, honestly, and by men who know what they are talking about. If the issue has been raised merely to cover partisan politics and pocketbook jingling with a mask of patriotism, it is a manifestation of moral treason to the nation.

Indianapolis News: The present is no time to stir up trouble. The public is not indifferent to the nation's "preparedness," nor is it indifferent to the strict attitude of neutrality which it must maintain. We are in no danger from attack, and shall not be for some time to come. There will be time later on to pursue the proposed investigation—when the world is more at peace. Mr. Gardner's apprehension is not shared by the majority.

Springfield Republican: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and ask permission to march the invading army up the Hudson valley. We refuse. We might say we were neutral, but we have had an example of how much certain powers respect neutrality: Suppose the invader is strong enough to force his way upon our soil and that Americans, who do not like to see invaders marching on our soil against Canada, try to interfere with their march. You can see the towns all along the Hudson river—Albany, Poughkeepsie and others—laid in ruins." Why a sane and responsible American should appeal to the public with such overheated twaddle is past finding out. There is nothing in it but militarist hysteria.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said a speaker at a conference in New York, and he makes the nation's nerves creep by his imaginary situation: "Suppose England is crushingly defeated in this war and its enemies wish to invade Canada. They find its coast protected, so they decide to attack from the American side. A big fleet and an expeditionary force appear off New York and